MANUAL

FOR THE

GENERAL COURT

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

A MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF THE

GENERAL COURT

FOR

1941-1942

Prepared under Section 11 of Chapter 5 of the General Laws

BY

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AND

LAWRENCE R. GROVE, Clerk of the House

BOSTON

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

[JULY 4, 1776.]

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient

sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent

hither swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our People.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to be-

come the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be free and independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the

Protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WM. WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAML. ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY,

Rhode Island, etc.

STEP. HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON,
WM. WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WM. FLOYD,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,
FRANS. LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHD. STOCKTON,
JNO. WITHERSPOON.
FRAS. HOPKINSON.
JOHN HART.
ABRA. CLARK.

Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS.
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJA. FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEO. CLYMER,
JAS. SMITH,
GEO. TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEO. ROSS.

Delaware.

CESAR RODNEY,
GEO. READ,
THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WM. PACA,
THOS. STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
TH JEFFERSON,
BENJA. HARRISON,
THOS. NELSON, jr.
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina.

WM. HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN.

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOS. HEYWARD, junr.,
THOMAS LYNCH, junr.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,
GEO. WALTON.

Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be PROCLAIMED in each of the UNITED STATES, and at the HEAD of the ARMY. — [*Jour. Cong., vol.* I, *p.* 396.]

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

CONSTITUTION

OR

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREAMBLE.

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We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECT. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

* Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. 3. † [The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.]

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the

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* See Section 2 of Fourteenth Amendment.

† See Seventeenth Amendment.

second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; * [and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies].

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECT. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

† [The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.]

SECT. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a ma-

* See Seventeenth Amendment. † See Twentieth Amendment.

jority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with

his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. 8. The congress shall have power — to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; — to borrow money on the credit of the United States; — to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; — to establish an uniform rule of naturalizaton, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; — to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; — to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; — to establish post offices and post roads; — to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; — to constitute tribunals inferior to the su-

preme court; — to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations; — to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; — to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; — to provide and maintain a navy; — to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; — to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; — to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress; — to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; — and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sect. 9. The migration or importation of such persons, as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sect. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II.

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows: —

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to

the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

*[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.]

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of

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* See Twelfth Amendment.

his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: —

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECT. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other offices of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by grant-

ing commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; — to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; — to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; — to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; — to controversies between two or more states; — between a state and citizens of another state; — between citizens of different states; — between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers

and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECT. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on

claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SECT. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States

which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

ARTICLES

IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF,

The Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no war-

rants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity,

commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; — the president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; — the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors, appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ART. XIII. SECT. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XIV. SECT. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECT. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SECT. 3. No person shall be a senator, or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the

constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECT. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.

But neither the United States, nor any state, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECT. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ART. XV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECT. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ART. XVII.* The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *provided*, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive

* "In lieu of the first paragraph of section three of article I of the constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies."

thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.

* [ART. XVIII. SECT. 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.]

ART. XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XX. SECT. 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SECT. 2.† The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for

* Repealed. See Twenty-first Amendment.

† "In lieu of the second paragraph of section 4 of article I of the constitution of the United States."

the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such persons shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SECT. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECT. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SECT. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ART. XXI. SECT. 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[NOTE. The constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the congress of the confederation of February 21, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz.: By convention of *Delaware*, December 7, 1787; *Pennsylvania*, December 12, 1787; *New Jersey*, December 18, 1787; *Georgia*, January 2, 1788;

Connecticut, January 9, 1788; *Massachusetts*, February 6, 1788; *Maryland*, April 28, 1788; *South Carolina*, May 23, 1788; *New Hampshire*, June 21, 1788; *Virginia*, June 26, 1788; *New York*, July 26, 1788; *North Carolina*, November 21, 1789; *Rhode Island*, May 29, 1790.

The first ten amendments were proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the first congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states on December 15, 1791. Subsequently they were ratified by Massachusetts on March 2, 1939.

The eleventh amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the third congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both houses of congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The twelfth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the eighth congress, December 12, 1803, and was ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated September 25 of the same year.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-eighth congress on February 1, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The fourteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-ninth congress, on June 16, 1866.

On July 20, 1868, the secretary of state of the United States issued his certificate, setting out that it appeared by official documents on file in the department of state that said amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska* and *Iowa*, and by newly established bodies avowing themselves to be and acting as the legislatures of the states of *Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina* and *Alabama;* that the legislatures of *Ohio* and *New Jersey* had since passed resolutions withdrawing the consent of those states to said amendment; that the whole number of states in the United States was thirty-seven, that the twenty-three states first above named and the six states next above named together, constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states, and certifying that if the resolutions of *Ohio* and *New Jersey*, ratifying said amendment were still in force, notwithstanding their subsequent resolutions, then said amendment had been ratified and so become valid as part of the constitution.

On July 21, 1868, congress passed a resolution reciting that the

amendment had been ratified by *Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina* and *Louisiana*, being three-fourths of the several states of the Union, and declaring said fourteenth article to be a part of the constitution of the United States, and making it the duty of the secretary of state to duly promulgate it as such.

On July 28, 1868, the secretary of state issued his certificate, reciting the above resolution, and stating that official notice had been received at the department of state that action had been taken by the legislatures of the states in relation to said amendment, as follows: "It was ratified in A.D. 1866, by *Connecticut*, June 30; *New Hampshire*, July 7; *Tennessee*, July 19; *Oregon*, September 19; *Vermont*, November 9. In A.D. 1867, by *New York*, January 10; *Illinois*, January 15; *West Virginia*, January 16; *Kansas*, January 18; *Maine*, January 19; *Nevada*, January 22; *Missouri*, January 26; *Indiana*, January 29; *Minnesota*, February 1; *Rhode Island*, February 7; *Wisconsin*, February 13; *Pennsylvania*, February 13; *Michigan*, February 15; *Massachusetts*, March 20; *Nebraska*, June 15. In A.D. 1868 by *Iowa*, April 3; *Arkansas*, April 6; *Florida*, June 9; *Louisiana*, July 9; and *Alabama*, July 13.

"It was first ratified and the ratification subsequently withdrawn by *New Jersey*, ratified September 11, 1866, withdrawn April, 1868; *Ohio*, ratified January 11, 1867, and withdrawn January, 1868.

"It was first rejected and then ratified by *Georgia*, rejected November 13, 1866, ratified July 21, 1868; *North Carolina*, rejected December 4, 1866, ratified July 4, 1868; *South Carolina*, rejected December 20, 1866, and ratified July 9, 1868.

"It was rejected by *Texas*, November 1, 1866; *Virginia*, January 9, 1867; *Kentucky*, January 10, 1867; *Delaware*, February 7, 1867; and *Maryland*, March 23, 1867."

And on said July 28, 1868, and in execution of the act proposing the amendment and of the concurrent resolution of congress above mentioned and in pursuance thereof, the secretary of state directed that said amendment to the constitution be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States, and certified that it had been adopted in the manner above specified by the states named in said resolution, and that it "has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

Subsequently it was ratified by *Virginia*, October 8, 1869, by *Georgia*, again, February 2, 1870, and by *Texas*, February 18, 1870.

The fifteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the fortieth congress on February 27, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of the constitutional number of states and to have "become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution of the United States."

The sixteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-first congress, at its first session, in 1909. On February 25, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, Louisiana, Delaware,* and *Wyoming,* in all thirty-six; and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States; and, further, that it appeared from official documents on file in the department that the legislatures of *New Jersey* and *New Mexico* had passed resolutions ratifying the said proposed amendment. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The seventeenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-second congress, at its second session, in 1912. On May 31, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Massachusetts, Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Idaho, West Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania,* and *Wisconsin;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The eighteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-fifth congress, at its second session, in 1917. On January 29, 1919, the acting secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on

file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The nineteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-sixth congress, at its first session, in 1919. On August 26, 1920, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

The twentieth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its first session, in 1931. On February 6, 1933, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted more than the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

The twenty-first amendment was proposed to conventions of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its second session, in 1933. On December 5, 1933, the acting secretary of state made proclamation that, from official notices received at the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by conventions in the states of *Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states wherein conventions had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."]

CONSTITUTION OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

PREAMBLE.

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PREAMBLE.

The end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence, or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain, and establish, the following *Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government*, as the CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THE FIRST.

A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Article I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Art. II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship. [See Amendments, Articles XLVI and XLVIII.]

Art. III. [As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion, and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community but by the institution of the public worship of GOD, and of public instructions in piety, religion, and morality: Therefore, to promote their happiness, and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require, the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of GOD, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers

of piety, religion, and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily.

And the people of this commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any on whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend.

Provided, notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

And all moneys paid by the subject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any on whose instructions he attends; otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said moneys are raised.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.] [Article XI of Amendments substituted for this.]

Art. IV. The people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter be, by them expressly delegated to the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

Art. V. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

Art. VI. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

Art. VII. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness require it.

Art. VIII. In order to prevent those who are vested with authority from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Art. IX. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments. [See Amendments, Articles XLV, XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and LXI.]

Art. X. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual can, with justice, be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In

fine, the people of this commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. [See Amendments, Articles XXXIX, XLIII, XLVII, XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, XLIX, L and LI.]

Art. XI. Every subject of the commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Art. XII. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

And the legislature shall not make any law that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury. [See Amendments, Article XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XIII. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

Art. XIV. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures, of his person, his houses,

his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation, and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure: and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws. [See Amendments, Article XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XV. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it. [See Amendments, Article XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XVI. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth. [See Amendments, Article XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XVII. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

Art. XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magis-

trates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the commonwealth.

Art. XIX. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good; give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer. [See Amendments, Article XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XX. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for. [See Amendments, Article XLVIII, I. Definition.]

Art. XXI. The freedom of deliberation, speech, and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever. [See Amendments, Article XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXII. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening, and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

Art. XXIII. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature.

Art. XXIV. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

Art. XXV. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

Art. XXVI. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments. [See Amendments, Article XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXVII. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

Art. XXVIII. No person can in any case be subject to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature. [See Amendments, Article XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXIX. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial, and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws. [See Amendments, Article XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XXX. In the government of this commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

PART THE SECOND.

The Frame of Government.

The people, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

The General Court.

Article I. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives; each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The legislative body shall assemble [every year on the last Wednesday in May, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary; and shall dissolve and be dissolved on the day next preceding the said last Wednesday in May;] and shall be styled, THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. [See Amendments, Articles X and LXXII.]

Art. II. No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof, he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have

originated; who shall enter the objections sent down by the governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve. But if after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the commonwealth.

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law. [See Amendments, Articles I, XLVIII, LVI and LXIII, sect. 5.]

Art. III. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes, and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same: whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon. To which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them. [See Amendments, Article XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. IV. And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and

reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling, all civil officers within the said commonwealth, the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said commonwealth; and also to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this commonwealth for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the said commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the commonwealth, taken anew once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order. [See Amendments, Articles II, XLI and XLIV.]

[For the authority of the general court to charter cities and establish limited town meeting form of government, see Amendments, ARTS. II and LXX.

For additional taxing power given to the general court, see Amendments, ARTS. XLI and XLIV.

For the power given the general court to provide by law for absentee and compulsory voting, see Amendments, ARTS. XLV and LXI.

For the power given the general court to determine the manner of providing and distributing the necessaries of life, etc., during time of war, public distress, etc., by the Commonwealth and the cities and towns therein, see Amendments, ART. XLVII.

For provisions affecting procedure in the general court in connection with Initiative and Referendum measures, see Amendments, ART. XLVIII.

For provisions relative to taking the vote on emergency measures, see Amendments, ARTS. XLVIII, The Referendum, II, and LXVII.

For provision authorizing the general court to take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days, see Amendments, ART. LII.

For new provisions relative to the biennial election of senators and representatives and their terms of office, see Amendments, ART. LXIV.

For new provisions that no person elected to the general court shall be appointed to any office which was created or the emoluments of which were increased during the term for which he was elected, nor received additional salary or compensation for service upon recess committees or commissions, see Amendments, ART. LXV.]

Chapter I.

Section II.

Senate.

Article I. [There shall be annually elected, by the freeholders and other inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified as in this constitution is provided, forty persons to be councillors and senators for the year ensuing their election; to be chosen by the inhabitants of the districts into which the commonwealth may, from time to time, be divided by the general court for that purpose: and the general court, in assigning the numbers to be elected by the respective districts, shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts; and timely make known to the inhabitants of the commonwealth the limits of each district, and the number of councillors and senators to be chosen therein; provided, that the number of such districts shall never be less than thirteen; and that no district be so large as to entitle the same to choose more than six senators. [See Amendments, Articles XIII, XVI, XXII, LXIV and LXXI.]

And the several counties in this commonwealth shall, until the general court shall determine it necessary to alter the said districts, be districts for the choice of councillors and senators, (except that the counties of Dukes County and Nantucket shall form one district for that purpose) and shall elect the following number for councillors and senators, viz.: — Suffolk, six; Essex, six; Middlesex, five; Hampshire, four; Plymouth, three; Barnstable, one; Bristol, three; York, two; Dukes County and Nantucket, one; Worcester, five; Cumberland, one; Lincoln, one; Berkshire, two.]

Art. II. The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz.: there shall be a meeting on the [first Monday in April, annually], forever, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this commonwealth; to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days

before the [first Monday in April,] for the purpose of electing persons to be senators and councillors; [and at such meetings every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, having a freehold estate within the commonwealth, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senators for the district of which he is an inhabitant.] And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant" in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this state, in that town, district, or plantation where he dwelleth, or hath his home. [See Amendments, Articles II, III, X, XV, XX, XXII, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XLV, LXIV and LXXI.]

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially; and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meetings, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name: and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the commonwealth for the time being, with a superscription, expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before [the last Wednesday in May annually]; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said [last Wednesday in May;] and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates by him received, into the secretary's office, seventeen days before the said [last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Articles II and X.]

And the inhabitants of plantations unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be empowered and required to assess taxes upon themselves toward the support of government, shall have the same privilege of voting for councillors and senators in the plantations where they reside,

as town inhabitants have in their respective towns; and the plantation meetings for that purpose shall be held annually [on the same first Monday in April], at such place in the plantations, respectively, as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns, by this constitution. And all other persons living in places unincorporated (qualified as aforesaid) who shall be assessed to the support of government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of giving in their votes for councillors and senators in the town where they shall be assessed, and be notified of the place of meeting by the selectmen of the town where they shall be assessed, for that purpose, accordingly. [See Amendments, Articles XV and LXIV.]

Art. III. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the [last Wednesday in May annually], the governor with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records; and fourteen days before the said day he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by [a majority of] voters, to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly: provided, nevertheless, that for the first year the said returned copies shall be examined by the president and five of the council of the former constitution of government; and the said president shall, in like manner, issue his summons to the persons so elected, that they may take their seats as aforesaid. [See Amendments, Articles X, XIV and LXXII.]

Art. IV. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution; and shall, [on the said last Wednesday in May annually,] determine and declare who are elected by each district to be senators [by a majority of votes; and in case there shall not appear to be the full number of senators returned elected by a majority of votes for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz.: The members of the house of representatives, and such senators

as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of such persons as shall be found to have the highest number of votes in such district, and not elected, amounting to twice the number of senators wanting, if there be so many voted for; and out of these shall elect by ballot a number of senators sufficient to fill up the vacancies in such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the commonwealth; and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall happen.] [See Amendments, Articles X, XIV and XXIV.]

Art. V. Provided, nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected as a senator, [who is not seised in his own right of a freehold, within this commonwealth, of the value of three hundred pounds at least, or possessed of personal estate to the value of six hundred pounds at least, or of both to the amount of the same sum, and] who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the space of five years immediately preceding his election, and, at the time of his election, he shall be an inhabitant in the district for which he shall be chosen. [See Amendments, Articles XIII, XXII and LXXI.]

Art. VI. The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, providing such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Article LII.]

Art. VII. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.

Art. VIII. The senate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the commonwealth, for misconduct and mal-administration in their offices. But previous to the trial of every impeachment the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further

than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this commonwealth; but the party so convicted shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

Art. IX. [Not less than sixteen members of the senate shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Articles X, XII and XXXIII.]

Chapter I.

Section III.

House of Representatives.

Article I. There shall be, in the legislature of this commonwealth, a representation of the people, [annually] elected, and founded upon the principle of equality. [See Amendments, Article LXIV.]

Art. II. [And in order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principle of equality, every corporate town containing one hundred and fifty ratable polls may elect one representative; every corporate town containing three hundred and seventy-five ratable polls may elect two representatives; every corporate town containing six hundred ratable polls may elect three representatives; and proceeding in that manner, making two hundred and twenty-five ratable polls the mean increasing number for every additional representative. [See Amendments, Articles XII, XIII and XXI.]

Provided, nevertheless, that each town now incorporated, not having one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative; but no place shall hereafter be incorporated with the privilege of electing a representative, unless there are within the same one hundred and fifty ratable polls.]

And the house of representatives shall have power from time to time to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to

choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

[The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave.] [See Amendments, Article XXXV.]

Art. III. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written votes; [and, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of, and have been seised in his own right of a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds within the town he shall be chosen to represent, or any ratable estate to the value of two hundred pounds; and he shall cease to represent the said town immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.] [See Amendments, Articles XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Art. IV. [Every male person, being twenty-one years of age, and resident in any particular town in this commonwealth for the space of one year next preceding, having a freehold estate within the said town of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to vote in the choice of a representative or representatives for the said town.] [See Amendments, Articles III, XX, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII and XLV.]

Art. V. [The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually in the month of May, ten days at least before the last Wednesday of that month.] [See Amendments, Articles X, XV and LXIV.]

Art. VI. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

Art. VII. All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Art. VIII. The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Article LII.]

Art. IX. [Not less than sixty members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Articles XXI and XXXIII.]

Art. X. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker; appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mesne process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending the general assembly.

Art. XI. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases; provided, that no imprisonment on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may respectively think best.

Chapter II.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

Governor.

Article I. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled — The Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and whose title shall be — His Excellency.

Art. II. The governor shall be chosen [annually]; and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless, at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for seven years next preceding; [and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a freehold, within the commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds; and unless he shall declare himself to be of the Christian religion.] [See Amendments, Articles VII, XXXIV and LXIV.]

Art. III. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives within the several towns of this commonwealth shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the [first Monday of April annually], give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meeting; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the [last Wednesday in May] and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office, seventeen days at least before the

said [last Wednesday in May]; or the selectmen may cause returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, seventeen days at least before the said day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives on the [last Wednesday in May], to be by them examined; and in case of an election by a [majority] of all the votes returned, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but if no person shall have a [majority] of votes, the house of representatives shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected; on which the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, who shall be declared governor. [See Amendments, Articles II, X, XIV, XV, XLV and LXIV.]

Art. IV. The governor shall have authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this commonwealth for the time being; and the governor with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

Art. V. The governor, with advice of council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court, to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; [and to dissolve the same on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May; and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess;] and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the commonwealth shall require the same; and in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening, whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other, the most convenient

place within the state. [See Amendments, Articles X and XLVIII.]

[And the governor shall dissolve the said general court on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Article X.]

Art. VI. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency, or time of adjournment or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

Art. VII. [The governor of this commonwealth, for the time being, shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the state, by sea and land; and shall have full power, by himself, or by any commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise, and govern the militia and navy; and, for the special defence and safety of the commonwealth, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them to encounter, repel, resist, expel, and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of this commonwealth, and also to kill, slay, and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means whatsoever, all and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this commonwealth; and to use and exercise, over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law-martial, in time of war or invasion, and also in time of rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist, as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take and surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition, and other goods, as shall, in a hostile manner, invade, or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this commonwealth; and that the governor be intrusted with all these and other powers, incident to the offices of captain-general and commander-in-chief, and

admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land, and not otherwise.

Provided, that the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the state to which they cannot otherwise conveniently have access.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Article LIV.]

Art. VIII. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. IX. All judicial officers, [the attorney-general,] the solicitor-general, [all sheriffs,] coroners, [and registers of probate,] shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment. [See Amendments, Articles IV, XVII, XIX, XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2, LVII, LXIV and LXIX.]

Art. X. [The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the train-band and alarm list of their respective companies, of twenty-one years of age and upwards; the field officers of regiments shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments; the brigadiers shall be elected, in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades; and such officers,

so elected, shall be commissioned by the governor, who shall determine their rank. [See Amendments, Article V.]

The legislature shall, by standing laws, direct the time and manner of convening the electors, and of collecting votes, and of certifying to the governor, the officers elected.

The major-generals shall be appointed by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative upon the other; and be commissioned by the governor. [See Amendments, Article IV.]

And if the electors of brigadiers, field officers, captains or subalterns, shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified, according to the laws for the time being, then the governor, with advice of council, shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

And no officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court-martial, pursuant to the laws of the commonwealth for the time being. [See Amendments, Article IV.]

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quartermasters; the brigadiers their brigade-majors; and the major-generals their aids; and the governor shall appoint the adjutant-general.

The governor, with advice of council, shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom by the confederation of the United States it is provided that this commonwealth shall appoint, as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The divisions of the militia into brigades, regiments, and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper divisions of the militia of this commonwealth, until the same shall be altered in pursuance of some future law.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Article LIII.]

Art. XI. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this commonwealth, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being,

with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the commonwealth; and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court.

Art. XII. All public boards, the commissary-general, all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and of all other public property whatever under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea or harbor or harbors, adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the same, all letters, despatches, and intelligences of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively.

Art. XIII. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court by a dependence on them for his support, that he should in all cases act with freedom for the benefit of the public, that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns, and that he should maintain the dignity of the commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate, it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws: and it shall be among the first acts of the general court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time, be enlarged, as the general court shall judge proper. [See Amendments, Article XLVIII, The Initiative, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Chapter II.

Section II.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Article I. There shall be [annually] elected a lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be — His Honor; and who shall be qualified, in point of [religion, property,] and residence in the commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor; and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner; and if no one person shall be found to have a [majority] of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no one person shall have a [majority] of the votes of the people to be governor. [See Amendments, Articles VII, XIV and LXIV.]

Art. II. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council; and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council, except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

Art. III. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present. [See Amendments, Article LV.]

Chapter II.

Section III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

Article I. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of the government, to consist of [nine] persons besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together; and the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the commonwealth, according to the laws of the land. [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

Art. II. [Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the persons returned for councillors and senators, on the last Wednesday in May, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room; and in case there shall not be found upon the first choice, the whole number of nine persons who will accept a seat in the council, the deficiency shall be made up by the electors aforesaid from among the people at large; and the number of senators left shall constitute the senate for the year. The seats of the persons thus elected from the senate, and accepting the trust, shall be vacated in the senate.] [See Amendments, Articles X, XIII, XVI and LXIV.]

Art. III. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.

Art. IV. [Not more than two councillors shall be chosen out of any one district of this commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Article XVI.]

Art. V. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and

this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

Art. VI. [Whenever the office of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall be vacant, by reason of death, absence, or otherwise, then the council, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do, and execute, all and every such acts, matters, and things, as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could, by virtue of this constitution, do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Article LV.]

Art. VII. [And whereas the elections appointed to be made, by this constitution, on the last Wednesday in May annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day until the same shall be completed. And the order of elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall first be filled up; the governor and lieutenant-governor shall then be elected, provided there should be no choice of them by the people; and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to the election of the council.] [See Amendments, Articles XVI, XXV and LXIV.]

Chapter II.

Section IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, etc.

Article I. [The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, and the commissary-general, notaries public, and naval officers, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in one room. And, that the citizens of this commonwealth may be assured, from time to time, that the moneys remaining in the public treasury, upon the settle-

ment and liquidation of the public accounts, are their property, no man shall be eligible as treasurer and receiver-general more than five years successively.] [See Amendments, Articles IV, XVII, LIII, LVII, LXIV and LXIX.]

Art. II. The records of the commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable; and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

Chapter III.

JUDICIARY POWER.

Article I. The tenure, that all commissioned officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [See Amendments, Articles XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2, and LVIII.]

Art. II. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

Art. III. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and, upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the commonwealth. [See Amendments, Article XXXVII.]

Art. IV. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require; and the legislature shall, from time to time, hereafter, appoint such times and places; until which appointments, the said courts shall be holden at the times and places which the respective judges shall direct.

Art. V. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate, shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

Chapter IV.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

[The delegates of this commonwealth to the congress of the United States, shall, some time in the month of June, annually, be elected by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, assembled together in one room; to serve in congress for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November then next ensuing. They shall have commissions under the hand of the governor, and the great seal of the commonwealth; but may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen and commissioned, in the same manner, in their stead.]

Chapter V.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, ETC.

Section I.

The University.

Article I. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of God, been

initiated in those arts and sciences which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state; and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of GOD, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America, — it is declared, that the PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy; and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively, forever.

Art. II. And whereas there have been at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, legacies, and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college by some other description, under several charters, successively; it is declared, that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies, and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

Art. III. [And whereas, by an act of the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed in the year one thousand six hundred and forty-two, the governor and deputy-governor, for the time being, and all the magistrates of that jurisdiction, were, with the president, and a number of the clergy in the said act described, constituted the overseers of Harvard College; and it being necessary, in this new constitution of government to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to the said governor, deputy-governor, and magistrates; it is declared, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, council, and

senate of this commonwealth, are, and shall be deemed, their successors, who, with the president of Harvard College, for the time being, together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, mentioned in the said act, shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining to the overseers of Harvard College; provided, that] nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the legislature of this commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the legislature of the late Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

Chapter V.

Section II.

The Encouragement of Literature, etc.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge, public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments, among the people. [See Amendments, Articles XVIII and XLVI.]

Chapter VI.

OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; INCOMPATIBILITY OF AND EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES; PECUNIARY QUALIFICATIONS; COMMISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABEAS CORPUS; THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

Article I. [Any person chosen governor, lieutenant-governor, councillor, senator, or representative, and accepting the trust, shall, before he proceed to execute the duties of his place or office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.:

"I, A. B., do declare, that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seised and possessed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution, as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected." [See Amendments, Article VII.]

And the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, shall make and subscribe the said declaration, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives, first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being.]

And every person chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under the government, shall, before he enters on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration, and oaths or affirmations, viz.:

["I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign, and independent state; and I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever; and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain (as the case may be), and every other foreign power

whatsoever; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical, or spiritual, within this commonwealth, except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States: and I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation; and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation, and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptation of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me, GOD."] [See Amendments, Article VI.]

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as , according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of the commonwealth. So help me, GOD."

Provided, always, that when any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oath[s], he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, and subscribe the same, omitting the words, ["*I do swear,*" "*and abjure,*" "*oath or,*" "*and abjuration,*" in the first oath, and in the second oath, the words] "*swear and,*" and [in each of them] the words "*So help me,* GOD;" subjoining instead thereof, "*This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*" [See Amendments, Article VI.]

And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being; and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature.

Art. II. No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace through the state; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state or government or power whatever. [See Amendments, Article VIII.]

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this state, more than one of the following offices, viz.: judge of probate — sheriff — register of probate — or register of deeds; and never more than any two offices, which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the state at large, or of the people of any county, military offices, and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court — secretary — attorney-general — solicitor-general — treasurer or receiver-general — judge of probate — commissary-general — [president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College —] sheriff — clerk of the house of representatives — register of probate — register of deeds — clerk of the supreme judicial court — clerk of the inferior court of common pleas — or officer of the customs, including in this description naval officers — shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up. [See Amendments, Articles VIII and XXVII.]

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat in council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the government of this commonwealth, who shall, in the due course of

law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment. [See Amendments, Article LXV.]

Art. III. [In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver, at six shillings and eight pence per ounce; and it shall be in the power of the legislature, from time to time, to increase such qualifications, as to property, of the persons to be elected to offices, as the circumstances of the commonwealth shall require.] [See Amendments, Articles XIII and XXXIV.]

Art. IV. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the commonwealth affixed thereto.

Art. V. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue; they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

Art. VI. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used, and approved in the Province, Colony, or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law, shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

Art. VII. The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this commonwealth, in the most free easy, cheap, expeditious, and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time, not exceeding twelve months.

Art. VIII. The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes and laws, shall be — "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same."

Art. IX. [To the end there may be no failure of justice, or danger arise to the commonwealth from a change of the form of government, all offices, civil and military, holding commissions under the government and people of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and all other officers of the said government and people, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers and authority to them granted or committed, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead; and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments; and all the executive and legislative officers, bodies, and powers shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of all their trusts, employments, and authority; until the general court, and the supreme and executive officers under this constitution, are designated and invested with their respective trusts, powers and authority.]

Art. X. [In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the constitution, and to correct those violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form such alterations as from experience shall be found necessary, the general court which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall issue precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, and to the assessors of the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations, for the purpose of collecting their sentiments on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, in order to amendments. [See Amendments, Article IX.]

And if it shall appear, by the returns made, that two-thirds of the qualified voters throughout the state, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the said precepts, are in favor of such revision or amendment, the general court shall issue pre-

cepts, or direct them to be issued from the secretary's office, to the several towns to elect delegates to meet in convention for the purpose aforesaid.

The said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and proportion as their representatives in the second branch of the legislature are by this constitution to be chosen.]

Art. XI. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this commonwealth, in all future editions of the said laws.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

Article I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

Art. II. The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments, in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges, and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants, in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings. Provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. And provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court. [See Amendments, Article LXX.]

Art. III. Every [male] citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any elec-

tion of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators or representatives, [and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him in any town or district of this commonwealth; and also, every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned,] shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections. [See Amendments, Articles XX, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XL, XLV, LXVIII and LXIX.]

Art. IV. Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [See Amendments, Articles XXXVII, LVII and LXIX, sect. 2.]

[In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the commonwealth shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, a competent and suitable person to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court.] [See Amendments, Article XVII.]

[Whenever the exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary-general, he shall be nominated, appointed, and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.

All officers commissioned to command in the militia may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.] [Last two paragraphs annulled and superseded by Amendments, Article LIII.]

Art. V. [In the elections of captains and subalterns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well those under as those above the age of twenty-one years, shall

have a right to vote.] [Annulled. See Amendments, Article LIII.]

Art. VI. Instead of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit: —

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, GOD."

Provided, That when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word "swear" and inserting instead thereof the word "affirm;" and omitting the words "So help me, God," and subjoining, instead thereof, the words, "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury." [See Const., Ch. VI, Art. I.]

Art. VII. No oath, declaration, or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

Art. VIII. No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, county attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver-general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers afore-

said, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted. [See Amendments, Article LXV.]

Art. IX. [If, at any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published; and if, in the general court next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two-thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this commonwealth.] [Annulled. See Amendments, Article XLVIII.]

Art. X. The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday of January, instead of the last Wednesday of May; and the general court shall assemble [every year] on the said first Wednesday of January, and shall proceed, at that session, to make all the elections, and do all the other acts, which are by the constitution required to be made and done at the session which has heretofore commenced on the last Wednesday of May. And the general court shall be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday of January, without any proclamation or other act of the governor. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called

together by the governor. [The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, shall also hold their respective offices for one year next following the first Wednesday of January, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.] [See Amendments, Articles LXIV and LXXII.]

[The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the second Monday of November in every year; but meetings may be adjourned, if necessary, for the choice of representatives, to the next day, and again to the next succeeding day, but no further. But in case a second meeting shall be necessary for the choice of representatives, such meetings shall be held on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.] [See Amendments, Articles XV and LXIV.]

All the other provisions of the constitution, respecting the elections and proceedings of the members of the general court, or of any other officers or persons whatever, that have reference to the last Wednesday of May, as the commencement of the political year, shall be so far altered, as to have like reference to the first Wednesday of January.

This article shall go into operation on the first day of October, next following the day when the same shall be duly ratified and adopted as an amendment of the constitution [; and the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, representatives, and all other state officers, who are annually chosen, and who shall be chosen for the current year, when the same shall go into operation, shall hold their respective offices until the first Wednesday of January then next following, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and no longer; and the first election of the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, to be had in virtue of this article, shall be had conformably thereunto, in the month of November following the day on which the same shall be in force, and go into operation, pursuant to the foregoing provision].

All the provisions of the existing constitution, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled. [See Amendments, Article LXIV.]

Art. XI. Instead of the third article of the bill of rights, the following modification and amendment thereof is substituted: —

"As the public worship of God and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses; and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law." [See Amendments, Articles XLVI and XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XII. [In order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principles of equality, a census of the ratable polls, in each city, town and district of the commonwealth, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, within the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in every tenth year thereafter, in the month of May, in manner aforesaid; and each town or city having three hundred ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, may elect one representative, and for every four hundred and fifty ratable polls in addition to the first three hundred, one representative more.

Any town having less than three hundred ratable polls shall be represented thus: The whole number of ratable polls, at the last preceding decennial census of polls, shall be multiplied by ten, and the product divided by three hundred; and such town may elect one representative as many years within ten years, as three hundred is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any city or town having ratable polls enough to elect one or more representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented, as to that surplus number, by multiplying such surplus number by ten and dividing the product by four hundred and fifty; and such city or town may elect one additional representative as many years, within the ten years, as four hundred and fifty is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any two or more of the several towns and districts may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns and districts, respectively, called for that purpose, and held previous to the first day of July, in the year in which the decennial census of polls shall be taken, form themselves into a representative district to continue until the next decennial census of polls, for the election of a representative, or representatives; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of ratable polls.

The governor and council shall ascertain and determine, within the months of July and August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the foregoing principles, the number of representatives, which each city, town and representative district is entitled to elect, and the number of years, within the period of ten years then next ensuing, that each city, town and representative district may elect an additional representative, and where any town has not a sufficient number of polls to elect a representative each year then how many years within the ten years, such town may elect a representative, and the same shall be done once in ten years thereafter by the governor and council, and the number of ratable polls in each decennial census of polls, shall determine the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district may elect as aforesaid; and when the

number of representatives to be elected by each city, town or representative district is ascertained and determined as aforesaid, the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith for the information of the people and that number shall remain fixed and unalterable for the period of ten years.

All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.] [See Amendments, Articles XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Art. XIII. [A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken, and returned into the secretary's office, on or before the last day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of every tenth year thereafter; which census shall determine the apportionment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years. [See Amendments, Articles XXI, XXII and LXXI.]

The several senatorial districts now existing shall be permanent. The senate shall consist of forty members; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter the governor and council shall assign the number of senators to be chosen in each district, according to the number of inhabitants in the same. But, in all cases, at least one senator shall be assigned to each district. [See Amendments, Articles XXII and LXXI.]

The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned in the following manner: Every town or city containing twelve hundred inhabitants may elect one representative; and two thousand four hundred inhabitants shall be the mean increasing number, which shall entitle it to an additional representative. [See Amendments, Articles XXI and LXXI.]

Every town containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants shall be entitled to elect a representative as many times within ten years as the number one hundred and sixty is contained in the number of the inhabitants of said town. Such towns may also elect one representative for the year in which the valuation of estates within the commonwealth shall be settled.

Any two or more of the several towns may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each

of said towns, respectively, called for that purpose, and held before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, form themselves into a representative district, to continue for the term of ten years; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of inhabitants.

The number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect one representative, and the mean increasing number which shall entitle a town or city to elect more than one, and also the number by which the population of towns not entitled to a representative every year is to be divided, shall be increased, respectively, by one-tenth of the numbers above mentioned, whenever the population of the commonwealth shall have increased to seven hundred and seventy thousand, and for every additional increase of seventy thousand inhabitants, the same addition of one-tenth shall be made, respectively, to the said numbers above mentioned.

In the year of each decennial census, the governor and council shall, before the first day of September, apportion the number of representatives which each city, town, and representative district is entitled to elect, and ascertain how many years, within ten years, any town may elect a representative, which is not entitled to elect one every year; and the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith.

Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, on the first Wednesday of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room, who shall, as soon as may be, in like manner, fill up any vacancies that may happen in the council, by death, resignation, or otherwise. No person shall be elected a councillor, who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election; and not more than one councillor shall be chosen from any one senatorial district in the commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Articles XVI and LXIV.]

No possession of a freehold, or of any other estate, shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the general court, or in the executive council.

Art. XIV. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

Art. XV. The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November. [See Amendments, Article LXIV.]

Art. XVI. Eight councillors shall be annually chosen by the inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The legislature, at its first session after this amendment shall have been adopted, and at its first session after the next state census shall have been taken, and at its first session after each decennial state census thereafterwards, shall divide the commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor: *provided, however*, that if, at any time, the constitution shall provide for the division of the commonwealth into forty senatorial districts, then the legislature shall so arrange the councillor districts, that each district shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the legislature. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the said elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor. [Whenever there shall be a failure to elect the full number of councillors, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as is required for filling vacancies in the senate; and vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the state, or

otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall have happened.] And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday of January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before the said first Wednesday in January he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on the said first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of said officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of said officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers. [See Amendments, Articles XXV and LXIV.]

Art. XVII. The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen annually, on the day in November prescribed for the choice of governor; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of one year from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the meantime, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like

manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of said offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment. [See Amendments, Article LXIV.]

Art. XVIII. [All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the state for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such money shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own school.] [Superseded by Amendments, Article XLVI.]

Art. XIX. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, [commissioners of insolvency,] and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe. [See Amendments, Article XXXVI.]

Art. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: *provided, however*, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its

requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect. [See Amendments, Articles III, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XL and XLV.]

Art. XXI. [A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters; and in each city, said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each enumeration as aforesaid, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk, — or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law,

— shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.] [Not less than one hundred members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Articles XXXIII and LXXI.]

Art. XXII. [A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The

enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of senators for the periods between the taking of the census. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid: *provided, however*, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.] [Not less than sixteen senators shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [See Amendments, Article XXIV.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Articles XXXIII and LXXI.]

Art. XXIII. [No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and, *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom.] [Annulled. See Amendments, Article XXVI.]

Art. XXIV. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of the senators elected.

Art. XXV. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of representatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.

Art. XXVI. The twenty-third article of the articles of amendment of the constitution of this commonwealth, which is as follows, to wit: "No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom," is hereby wholly annulled.

Art. XXVII. So much of article two of chapter six of the constitution of this commonwealth as relates to persons holding the office of president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College, is hereby annulled.

Art. XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of [being a pauper;] or [, if a pauper,] because of the non-payment of a poll tax. [See Amendments, Article XXXI.]

Art. XXIX. The General Court shall have full power and authority to provide for the inhabitants of the towns in this Commonwealth more than one place of public meeting within the limits of each town for the election of officers under the

constitution, and to prescribe the manner of calling, holding and conducting such meetings. All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled. [For absentee voting provision, see Amendments, Article XLV.]

Art. XXX. No person, otherwise qualified to vote in elections for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall, by reason of a change of residence within the Commonwealth, be disqualified from voting for said officers in the city or town from which he has removed his residence, until the expiration of six calendar months from the time of such removal. [For absentee and compulsory voting provisions, see Amendments, Articles XLV and LXI.]

Art. XXXI. Article twenty-eight of the Amendments of the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out in the fourth line thereof the words "being a pauper", and inserting in place thereof the words: — receiving or having received aid from any city or town. — and also by striking out in said fourth line the words "if a pauper", so that the article as amended shall read as follows: ARTICLE XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of receiving or having received aid from any city or town, or because of the non-payment of a poll tax.

Art. XXXII. So much of article three of the Amendments of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and who shall have paid, by himself, or his parent, master, or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this Commonwealth; and also every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIII. A majority of the members of each branch of the General Court shall constitute a quorum for the transac-

tion of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. All the provisions of the existing Constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIV. So much of article two of section one of chapter two of part the second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a freehold, within the Commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds"; is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXV. So much of article two of section three of chapter one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVI. So much of article nineteen of the articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "commissioners of insolvency", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVII. The governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public.

Art. XXXVIII. Voting machines or other mechanical devices for voting may be used at all elections under such regulations as may be prescribed by law: *provided, however*, that the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. XXXIX. Article ten of part one of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding to it the following words: — The legislature may by special acts for the purpose of laying out, widening or relocating highways or streets, authorize the taking in fee by the Commonwealth, or by a county, city or town,

of more land and property than are needed for the actual construction of such highway or street: *provided, however*, that the land and property authorized to be taken are specified in the act and are no more in extent than would be sufficient for suitable building lots on both sides of such highway or street, and after so much of the land or property has been appropriated for such highway or street as is needed therefor, may authorize the sale of the remainder for value with or without suitable restrictions.

Art. XL. Article three of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by inserting after the word "guardianship", in line two, the following: — and persons temporarily or permanently disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in respect to elections.

Art. XLI. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe for wild or forest lands such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources of the commonwealth.

Art. XLII. [Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to refer to the people for their rejection or approval at the polls any act or resolve of the general court or any part or parts thereof. Such reference shall be by a majority yea and nay vote of all members of each house present and voting. Any act, resolve, or part thereof so referred shall be voted on at the regular state election next ensuing after such reference, shall become law if approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the election at which it was approved or at such time after the expiration of the said thirty days as may be fixed in such act, resolve or part thereof.] [Annulled. See Amendments, Article XLVIII.]

Art. XLIII. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to take land and to hold, improve, sub-divide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for

citizens: *provided, however,* that this amendment shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of such land or buildings at less than the cost thereof.

Art. XLIV. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to impose and levy a tax on income in the manner hereinafter provided. Such tax may be at different rates upon income derived from different classes of property, but shall be levied at a uniform rate throughout the commonwealth upon incomes derived from the same class of property. The general court may tax income not derived from property at a lower rate than income derived from property, and may grant reasonable exemptions and abatements. Any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article may be exempted from the imposition and levying of proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes as at present authorized by the constitution. This article shall not be construed to limit the power of the general court to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises.

Art. XLV. The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at such election. [For compulsory voting, see Amendments, Article LXI.]

Art. XLVI. (In place of article XVIII of the articles of amendment of the constitution ratified and adopted April 9, 1821, the following article of amendment, submitted by the constitutional convention, was ratified and adopted November 6, 1917.) Article XVIII. Section 1. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

Section 2. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the commonwealth for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the

town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Section 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Section 5. This amendment shall not take effect until the October first next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people. [See Amendments, Articles XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and LXII.]

Art. XLVII. The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessaries of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the general court shall determine.

Art. XLVIII.

I. Definition.

Legislative power shall continue to be vested in the general court; but the people reserve to themselves the popular initiative, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit constitutional amendments and laws to the people for approval or rejection; and the popular referendum, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit laws, enacted by the general court, to the people for their ratification or rejection.

The Initiative.

II. Initiative Petitions.

Section 1. *Contents.* — An initiative petition shall set forth the full text of the constitutional amendment or law, hereinafter designated as the measure, which is proposed by the petition.

Section 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No measure that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal, recall or compensation of judges; or to the reversal of a judicial decision; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that makes a specific appropriation of money from the treasury of the commonwealth, shall be proposed by an initiative petition; but if a law approved by the people is not repealed, the general court shall raise by taxation or otherwise and shall appropriate such money as may be necessary to carry such law into effect.

Neither the eighteenth amendment of the constitution, as approved and ratified to take effect on the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, nor this provision for its protection, shall be the subject of an initiative amendment.

No proposition inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative or referendum petition: The right to receive compensation for private property appropriated to public use; the right of access to and protection in courts of justice; the right of trial by jury; protection from unreasonable search, unreasonable bail and the law martial; freedom of the press; freedom of speech; freedom of elections; and the right of peaceable assembly.

No part of the constitution specifically excluding any matter from the operation of the popular initiative and referendum shall be the subject of an initiative petition; nor shall this section be the subject of such a petition.

The limitations on the legislative power of the general court in the constitution shall extend to the legislative power of the people as exercised hereunder.

SECTION 3. *Mode of Originating.* — Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall then be submitted to the attorney-general, and if he shall certify that the measure is in proper form for submission to the people, and that it is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed measure as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first

Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

SECTION 4. *Transmission to the General Court.* — If an initiative petition, signed by the required number of qualified voters, has been filed as aforesaid, the secretary of the commonwealth shall, upon the assembling of the general court, transmit it to the clerk of the house of representatives, and the proposed measure shall then be deemed to be introduced and pending.

III. Legislative Action. General Provisions.

SECTION 1. *Reference to Committee.* — If a measure is introduced into the general court by initiative petition, it shall be referred to a committee thereof, and the petitioners and all parties in interest shall be heard, and the measure shall be considered and reported upon to the general court with the committee's recommendations, and the reasons therefor, in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee.

SECTION 2. *Legislative Substitutes.* — The general court may, by resolution passed by yea and nay vote, either by the two houses separately, or in the case of a constitutional amendment by a majority of those voting thereon in joint session in each of two years as hereinafter provided, submit to the people a substitute for any measure introduced by initiative petition, such substitute to be designated on the ballot as the legislative substitute for such an initiative measure and to be grouped with it as an alternative therefor.

IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

SECTION 1. *Definition.* — A proposal for amendment to the constitution introduced into the general court by initiative petition shall be designated an initiative amendment, and an amendment introduced by a member of either house shall be designated a legislative substitute or a legislative amendment.

SECTION 2. *Joint Session.* — If a proposal for a specific

amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed by not less than twenty-five thousand qualified voters, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in June, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.

SECTION 3. *Amendment of Proposed Amendments.* — A proposal for an amendment to the constitution introduced by initiative petition shall be voted upon in the form in which it was introduced, unless such amendment is amended by vote of three-fourths of the members voting thereon in joint session, which vote shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays if called for by any member.

SECTION 4. *Legislative Action.* — Final legislative action in the joint session upon any amendment shall be taken only by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be entered upon the journals of the two houses; and an unfavorable vote at any stage preceding final action shall be verified by call of the yeas and nays, to be entered in like manner. At such joint session a legislative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected, or an initiative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of not less than one-fourth of all the members elected, shall be referred to the next general court.

SECTION 5. *Submission to the People.* — If in the next general court a legislative amendment shall again be agreed to in joint session by a majority of all the members elected, or if an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute shall again receive the affirmative votes of at least one-fourth of all the members elected, such fact shall be certified by the clerk of such joint session to the secretary of the commonwealth, who shall submit the amendment to the people at the next

state election. Such amendment shall become part of the constitution if approved, in the case of a legislative amendment, by a majority of the voters voting thereon, or if approved, in the case of an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute, by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such amendment.

V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.

SECTION 1. *Legislative Procedure.* — If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed by not less than twenty thousand qualified voters, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of June upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of June, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.

SECTION 2. *Amendment by Petitioners.* — If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of June, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority

of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following July, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.

VI. Conflicting and Alternative Measures.

If in any judicial proceeding, provisions of constitutional amendments or of laws approved by the people at the same election are held to be in conflict, then the provisions contained in the measure that received the largest number of affirmative votes at such election shall govern.

A constitutional amendment approved at any election shall govern any law approved at the same election.

The general court, by resolution passed as hereinbefore set forth, may provide for grouping and designating upon the ballot as conflicting measures or as alternative measures, only one of which is to be adopted, any two or more proposed constitutional amendments or laws which have been or may be passed or qualified for submission to the people at any one election: provided, that a proposed constitutional amendment and a proposed law shall not be so grouped, and that the ballot shall afford an opportunity to the voter to vote for each of the measures or for only one of the measures, as may be provided in said resolution, or against each of the measures so grouped as conflicting or as alternative. In case more than one of the measures so grouped shall receive the vote required for its approval as herein provided, only that one for which the largest affirmative vote was cast shall be deemed to be approved.

THE REFERENDUM.

I. When Statutes shall take Effect.

No law passed by the general court shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become a law, excepting laws declared to be emergency laws and laws which may not be made the subject of a referendum petition, as herein provided.

II. Emergency Measures.

A law declared to be an emergency law shall contain a preamble setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, and shall contain the statement that such law is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience. [A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each house voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but] if the governor, at any time before the election at which it is to be submitted to the people on referendum, files with the secretary of the commonwealth a statement declaring that in his opinion the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience requires that such law should take effect forthwith and that it is an emergency law and setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, then such law, if not previously suspended as hereinafter provided, shall take effect without suspension, or if such law has been so suspended such suspension shall thereupon terminate and such law shall thereupon take effect: but no grant of any franchise or amendment thereof, or renewal or extension thereof for more than one year shall be declared to be an emergency law. [See Amendments, Article LXVII.]

III. Referendum Petitions.

SECTION 1. *Contents.* — A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the general court which is not herein expressly excluded.

SECTION 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No law that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the

appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that appropriates money for the current or ordinary expenses of the commonwealth or for any of its departments, boards, commissions or institutions shall be the subject of a referendum petition.

SECTION 3. *Mode of Petitioning for the Suspension of a Law and a Referendum thereon.* — A petition asking for a referendum on a law, and requesting that the operation of such law be suspended, shall first be signed by ten qualified voters and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law that is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

Section 4. *Petitions for Referendum on an Emergency Law or a Law the Suspension of which is not asked for.* — A referendum petition may ask for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, as aforesaid. Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth, and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

General Provisions.

I. Identification and Certification of Signatures.

Provision shall be made by law for the proper identification and certification of signatures to the petitions hereinbefore referred to, and for penalties for signing any such petition, or refusing to sign it, for money or other valuable consideration,

and for the forgery of signatures thereto. Pending the passage of such legislation all provisions of law relating to the identification and certification of signatures to petitions for the nomination of candidates for state offices or to penalties for the forgery of such signatures shall apply to the signatures to the petitions herein referred to. The general court may provide by law that no co-partnership or corporation shall undertake for hire or reward to circulate petitions, may require individuals who circulate petitions for hire or reward to be licensed, and may make other reasonable regulations to prevent abuses arising from the circulation of petitions for hire or reward.

II. Limitation on Signatures.

Not more than one-fourth of the certified signatures on any petition shall be those of registered voters of any one county.

III. Form of Ballot.

Each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be described on the ballots by a description to be determined by the attorney-general, subject to such provision as may be made by law, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: —

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Shall an amendment to the constitution (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	——
NO	

In the case of a law: Shall a law (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES	——
NO	

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together

with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.

V. The Veto Power of the Governor.

The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures approved by the people.

VI. The General Court's Power of Repeal.

Subject to the veto power of the governor and to the right of referendum by petition as herein provided, the general court may amend or repeal a law approved by the people.

VII. Amendment declared to be Self-executing.

This article of amendment to the constitution is self-executing, but legislation not inconsistent with anything herein contained may be enacted to facilitate the operation of its provisions.

VIII. Articles IX and XLII of Amendments of the Constitution annulled.

Article IX and Article XLII of the amendments of the constitution are hereby annulled.

Art. XLIX. The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the commonwealth are public uses, and the general court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and easements or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor.

Art. L. Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law.

Art. LI. The preservation and maintenance of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian interest is a public use, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may, upon payment of just compensation, take such property or any interest therein under such regulations as the general court may prescribe.

Art. LII. The general court, by concurrent vote of the two houses, may take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days; but no such recess shall extend beyond the sixtieth day from the date of their first assembling.

Art. LIII. Article X of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution, the last two paragraphs of Article IV of the articles of amendment, relating to the appointment of a commissary general and the removal of militia officers, and Article V of the articles of amendment are hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article X. All military and naval officers shall be selected and appointed and may be removed in such manner as the general court may by law prescribe, but no such officer shall be appointed unless he shall have passed an examination prepared by a competent commission or shall have served one year in either the federal or state militia or in military service. All such officers who are entitled by law to receive commissions shall be commissioned by the governor.

Art. LIV. Article VII of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article VII. The general court shall provide by law for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces. The governor shall be the commander-in-chief thereof, and shall have power to assemble the whole or any part of them for training, instruc-

tion or parade, and to employ them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion, and the enforcement of the laws. He may, as authorized by the general court, prescribe from time to time the organization of the military and naval forces and make regulations for their government.

Art. LV. Article VI of Section III of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Whenever the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall both be vacant, by reason of death, absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, then one of the following officers, in the order of succession herein named, namely, the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer and receiver-general, and auditor, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters and things as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could lawfully do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. LVI. The governor, within five days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

Art. LVII. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: — Women shall be eligible to appointment as notaries public. [Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name.] [See Amendments, Article LXIX.]

Art. LVIII. Article I of Chapter III of Part the Second of the constitution is hereby amended by the addition of the

following words: — and provided also that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement.

Art. LIX. Every charter, franchise or act of incorporation shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment.

Art. LX. The general court shall have power to limit buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns.

Art. LXI. The general court shall have authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections, but the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. LXII. Section 1. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed.

Section 2. The commonwealth may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the commonwealth, or to assist the United States in case of war, and may also borrow money in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which it is created.

Section 3. In addition to the loans which may be contracted as before provided, the commonwealth may borrow money only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The governor shall recommend to the general court the term for which any loan shall be contracted.

Section 4. Borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan.

Art. LXIII. Section 1. *Collection of Revenue.* — All money received on account of the commonwealth from any source whatsoever shall be paid into the treasury thereof.

SECTION 2. *The Budget.* — Within three weeks after the convening of the general court the governor shall recommend to the general court a budget which shall contain a statement of all proposed expenditures of the commonwealth for the fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes, revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures shall be defrayed. This shall be arranged in such form as the general court may by law prescribe, or, in default thereof, as the governor shall determine. For the purpose of preparing his budget, the governor shall have power to require any board, commission, officer or department to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary. [See Amendments, Article LXXII.]

SECTION 3. *The General Appropriation Bill.* — All appropriations based upon the budget to be paid from taxes or revenues shall be incorporated in a single bill which shall be called the general appropriation bill. The general court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget. The general court may provide for its salaries, mileage, and expenses and for necessary expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, but before final action on the general appropriation bill it shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the governor. The governor may at any time recommend to the general court supplementary budgets which shall be subject to the same procedure as the original budget.

SECTION 4. *Special Appropriation Bills.* — After final action on the general appropriation bill or on recommendation of the governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted. Such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained.

SECTION 5. *Submission to the Governor.* — The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reason for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit

his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within five days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

Art. LXIV. Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives, shall be elected biennially. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall hold their respective offices from the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election to and including the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Section 2. No person shall be eligible to election to the office of treasurer and receiver-general for more than three successive terms.

Section 3. The general court shall assemble [every year] on the first Wednesday in January. [See Amendments, Article LXXII.]

Section 4. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, and thereafter elections for the choice of all the officers before-mentioned shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Art. LXV. No person elected to the general court shall during the term for which he was elected be appointed to any

office created or the emoluments whereof are increased during such term, nor receive additional salary or compensation for service upon any recess committee or commission except a committee appointed to examine a general revision of the statutes of the commonwealth when submitted to the general court for adoption.

Art. LXVI. On or before January first, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty departments, in one of which every executive and administrative office, board and commission, except those officers serving directly under the governor or the council, shall be placed. Such departments shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe by law.

Art. LXVII. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out, in that part entitled "II, Emergency Measures", under the heading "The Referendum", the words "A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but" and substituting the following: — A separate vote, which shall be recorded, shall be taken on the preamble, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law. Upon the request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, the vote on the preamble in such branch shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays. But

Art. LXVIII. Article III of the amendments to the constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the first line, the word "male".

Art. LXIX. Section 1. No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to hold state, county or municipal office by reason of sex.

Section 2. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth, as amended by Article LVII of said amendments, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name", and inserting in place thereof the following words: — Upon the change of name of any woman, she shall re-register under her new name and shall pay such fee therefor as shall be established by the general court.

Art. LXX. Article II of the articles of amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph: —

Nothing in this article shall prevent the General Court from establishing in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth containing more than six thousand inhabitants a form of town government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town subject to such restrictions and regulations as the General Court may prescribe; provided, that such establishment be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose.

Art. LXXI. Article XXI of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXI. In the year nineteen hundred and thirty-five and every tenth year thereafter a census of the inhabitants of each city and town shall be taken and a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters therein. Said special enumeration shall also specify the number of legal voters residing in each precinct of each town containing twelve thousand or more inhabitants according to said census and in each ward of each city. Each special enumeration shall be the basis for determining the representative districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following said special enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-

six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the general court, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by said special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the general court, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide such county into representative districts. The county commissioners or other body acting as such or, in lieu thereof, such board of special commissioners in each county as may for that purpose be provided by law, shall, within thirty days after such certification by the secretary of the commonwealth or within such other period as the general court may by law provide, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory and assign representatives thereto, so that each representative in such county will represent an equal number of legal voters, as nearly as may be; and such districts shall be so formed that no town containing less than twelve thousand inhabitants according to said census, no precinct of any other town and no ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question any such apportionment, division or assignment. Every representative, for one year at least immediately preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creat-

ing the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of such county, and to the clerk of every city or town in such county, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the elections for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

Article XXII of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXII. Each special enumeration of legal voters required in the preceding article of amendment shall likewise be the basis for determining the senatorial districts and also the councillor districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following such enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of contiguous territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to said special enumeration; provided, however, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question such division. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.

Art. LXXII. Section 1. The general court shall assemble in regular session on the first Wednesday of January in the

year following the approval of this article and biennially on said Wednesday thereafter. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary or when called together by the governor.

SECTION 2. The budget required by section two of Article LXIII of the amendments to the constitution shall be for the year in which the same is adopted and for the ensuing year.

SECTION 3. All provisions of this constitution and of the amendments thereto requiring the general court to meet annually are hereby annulled.

[Note. — Soon after the Declaration of Independence, steps were taken in Massachusetts toward framing a Constitution or Form of Government. The Council and House of Representatives, or the General Court of 1777–78, in accordance with a recommendation of the General Court, of the previous year, met together as a Convention, and adopted a form of Constitution "for the State of Massachusetts Bay," which was submitted to the people, and by them rejected. This attempt to form a Constitution having proved unsuccessful, the General Court on the 20th of February, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the qualified voters to give in their votes upon the questions — Whether they chose to have a new Constitution or Form of Government made, and, Whether they will empower their representatives to vote for calling a State Convention for that purpose. A large majority of the inhabitants having voted in the affirmative to both these questions, the General Court, on the 17th of June, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the inhabitants to meet and choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to be held at Cambridge, on the 1st of September, 1779. The Convention met at time and place appointed, and organized by choosing James Bowdoin, President, and Samuel Barrett, Secretary. On the 11th of November the Convention adjourned, to meet at the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, January 5th, 1780. On the 2d of March, of the same year, a form of Constitution having been agreed upon, a Resolve was passed by which the same was submitted to the people, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the Brattle Street Church, in Boston, June the 7th. At that time and place the Convention again met, and appointed a Committee to examine the returns of votes from the several towns. On the 14th of June the Committee reported, and on the 15th the Convention resolved, "That the people of the State of Massachusetts Bay have accepted the Constitution as it stands, in the printed form submitted to their revision." A Resolve providing for carrying the new Constitution into effect was passed; and the Convention then,

on the 16th of June, 1780, was finally dissolved. In accordance with the Resolves referred to, elections immediately took place in the several towns; and the first General Court of the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS met at the State House, in Boston, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1780.

The Constitution contained a provision providing for taking, in 1795, the sense of the people as to the expediency or necessity of revising the original instrument. But no such revision was deemed necessary at that time. On the 16th of June, 1820, an Act was passed by the General Court, calling upon the people to meet in their several towns, and give in their votes upon the question, "Is it expedient that delegates should be chosen to meet in Convention for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth?" A large majority of the people of the State having voted in favor of revision, the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and calling upon the people to vote, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, for delegates to the proposed Convention. The delegates met at the State House, in Boston, November 15, 1820, and organized by choosing John Adams, President, and Benjamin Pollard, Secretary. Mr. Adams, however, declined the appointment, and Isaac Parker was chosen in his stead. On the 9th of January, 1821, the Convention agreed to fourteen Articles of Amendment, and after passing a Resolve providing for submitting the same to the people, and appointing a committee to meet to count the votes upon the subject, was dissolved. The people voted on Monday, April 9th, 1821, and the Committee of the Convention met at the State House to count the votes, on Wednesday, May 24th. They made their return to the General Court, and at the request of the latter the Governor issued his proclamation on the 5th of June, 1821, announcing that nine of the fourteen Articles of Amendment had been adopted. These articles are numbered in the preceding pages from *one* to *nine* inclusive. The *fifth* Article was annulled by the *fifty-third* Article, and the *ninth* Article by the *forty-eighth* Article.

The *tenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the political years 1829–30, and 1830–31, and was approved and ratified by the people May 11th, 1831.

The *eleventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1832 and 1833, and was approved and ratified by the people November 11th, 1833.

The *twelfth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1835 and 1836, and was approved and ratified by the people November 14th, 1836.

The *thirteenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General

Court during the sessions of the years 1839 and 1840, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1840.

The General Court of the year 1851 passed an Act calling a third Convention to revise the Constitution. The Act was submitted to the people, and a majority voted against the proposed Convention. In 1852, on the 7th of May, another Act was passed calling upon the people to vote upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. A majority of the people having voted in favor of the proposed Convention, election for delegates thereto took place in March, 1853. The Convention met in the State House, in Boston, on the 4th day of May, 1853, and organized by choosing Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., President, and William S. Robinson and James T. Robinson, Secretaries. On the 1st of August, this Convention agreed to a form of Constitution, and on the same day was dissolved, after having provided for submitting the same to the people, and appointed a committee to meet to count the votes, and to make a return thereof to the General Court. The Committee met at the time and place agreed upon, and found that the proposed Constitution had been rejected.

The *fourteenth*, *fifteenth*, *sixteenth*, *seventeenth*, *eighteenth*, and *nineteenth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1854 and 1855, and were approved and ratified by the people May 23d, 1855.

The *twentieth*, *twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1856 and 1857, and were approved and ratified by the people May 1st, 1857. The *twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles were annulled by the *seventy-first* Article.

The *twenty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1858 and 1859, and was approved and ratified by the people May 9th, 1859, and was annulled by the *twenty-sixth* Article.

The *twenty-fourth* and *twenty-fifth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1859 and 1860, and were approved and ratified by the people May 7th, 1860.

The *twenty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1862 and 1863, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1863.

The *twenty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1876 and 1877, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1877.

The *twenty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1880 and 1881, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1881.

The *twenty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1884 and 1885, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1885.

The *thirtieth* and *thirty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1889 and 1890, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1890.

The *thirty-second* and *thirty-third* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1890 and 1891, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1891.

The *thirty-fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1891 and 1892, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1892.

The *thirty-fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1892 and 1893, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1893.

The *thirty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1893 and 1894, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1894.

The *thirty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1906 and 1907, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1907.

The *thirty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1909 and 1910, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *thirty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1910 and 1911, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *fortieth* and *forty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1911 and 1912, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1912.

The *forty-second* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, and was approved

and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1913, and was annulled by the *forty-eighth* Article.

The *forty-third* and *forty-fourth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1915.

In his inaugural address to the General Court of 1916, Governor McCall recommended that the question of revising the Constitution, through a Constitutional Convention, be submitted to the people; and the General Court passed a law (chapter 98 of the General Acts of 1916) to ascertain and carry out the will of the people relative thereto, the question to be submitted being "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter or amend the constitution of the Commonwealth?" The people voted on this question at the annual election, held on November 7, casting 217,293 votes in the affirmative and 120,979 votes in the negative; and accordingly the Governor on Dec. 19, 1916, made proclamation to that effect, and, by virtue of authority contained in the act, called upon the people to elect delegates at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in May, 1917. The election was on May 1. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the delegates met at the State House on June 6, 1917, and organized by choosing John L. Bates, president, and James W. Kimball, secretary. After considering and acting adversely on numerous measures that had been brought before it, and after providing for submitting to the people the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh Articles, at the state election of 1917, and the Article relative to the establishment of the popular initiative and referendum and the legislative initiative of specific amendments of the Constitution (Article forty-eight) at the state election of 1918, the Convention adjourned on November 28 "until called by the President or Secretary to meet not later than within ten days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1918."

The *forty-fifth*, *forty-sixth* and *forty-seventh* Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 6th day of November, 1917.

On Wednesday, June 12, 1918, the convention reassembled and resumed its work. Eighteen more articles (Articles forty-nine to sixty-six, inclusive) were approved by the convention and were ordered to be submitted to the people. On Wednesday, August 21, 1918, the convention adjourned, "to meet, subject to call by the President or Secretary, not later than within twenty days after the prorogation of the General

Court of 1919, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the special committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution."

The *forty-eighth* to the *sixty-sixth* (inclusive) Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 5th day of November, 1918.

On Tuesday, August 12, 1919, pursuant to a call of its President, the Convention again convened. A rearrangement of the Constitution was adopted, and was ordered to be submitted to the people for their ratification. On the following day, a sub-committee of the Special Committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution was "empowered to correct clerical and typographical errors and establish the text of the rearrangement of the Constitution to be submitted to the people, in conformity with that adopted by the Convention." On Wednesday, August 13, 1919, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*. On Tuesday, November 4, 1919, the rearrangement was approved and ratified by the people; but, as to the effect thereof, see Opinion of the Justices, 233 Mass. 603; and Loring *v.* Young, decided August 8, 1921 [see 239 Mass. 349]. [For text of the *Rearrangement*, see Manuals for the years 1920 to 1932, inclusive.]

The *sixty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1920 and 1921, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1922.

The *sixty-eighth* and *sixty-ninth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1921 and 1923, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1924.

The *seventieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1924 and 1925, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1926.

The *seventy-first* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1928 and 1930, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1930.

The *seventy-second* Article of Amendment (introduced by initiative petition) was approved by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1936 and 1937, and by the people on November 8, 1938.]

AMENDMENTS REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

[A proposed Article of Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquor as a beverage, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1888 and 1889, was rejected by the people on the twenty-second day of April, 1889.]

[Proposed Articles of Amendment, (1) Establishing biennial elections of state officers, and (2) Establishing biennial elections of members of the General Court, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1895 and 1896, were rejected by the people at the annual election held on the third day of November, 1896.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to make Women eligible to appointment as Notaries Public, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, was rejected by the people on the fourth day of November, 1913.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment enabling Women to vote, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, was rejected by the people on the second day of November, 1915.]

DISTRICTS

CONGRESSIONAL, COUNCILLOR, SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

[As established by Chapter 438 of the Acts of 1931. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The United States census of 1930 was the basis of the apportionment.

DISTRICT No. 1.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Berkshire County.		*Franklin County.*	
Adams	12,697	Ashfield	860
Alford	200	Bernardston	893
Becket	672	Buckland	1,497
Cheshire	1,697	Charlemont	816
Clarksburg	1,296	Colrain	1,391
Dalton	4,220	Conway	900
Egremont	513	Deerfield	2,882
Florida	307	Erving	1,263
Great Barrington	5,934	Gill	983
Hancock	361	Greenfield	15,500
Hinsdale	1,144	Hawley	313
Lanesborough	1,170	Heath	331
Lee	4,061	Leverett	677
Lenox	2,742	Leyden	261
Monterey	321	Monroe	218
Mount Washington	60	Montague	8,081
New Ashford	75	New Salem	414
New Marlborough	864	Northfield	1,888
North Adams	21,621	Orange	5,365
Otis	367	Rowe	298
Peru	108	Shelburne	1,544
Pittsfield	49,677	Shutesbury	222
Richmond	583	Sunderland	1,159
Sandisfield	412	Warwick	367
Savoy	307	Wendell	353
Sheffield	1,650	Whately	1,136
Stockbridge	1,762		
Tyringham	246		
Washington	222	*Hampden County.*	
West Stockbridge	1,124	Blandford	545
Williamstown	3,900	Chester	1,464
Windsor	387	Granville	674

DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Hampden Co. — Con.		*Hampshire Co.* — Con.	
Holyoke	56,537	Middlefield	197
Montgomery	141	Pelham	455
Russell	1,237	Plainfield	306
Southwick	1,461	Prescott*	48
Tolland	134	Southampton	931
Westfield	19,775	Westhampton	374
		Williamsburg	1,891
		Worthington	485
Hampshire County.			
Belchertown	3,139		
Chesterfield	420	*Worcester County.*	
Cummington	531	Athol	10,677
Enfield*	497	Royalston	744
Goshen	248		
Greenwich*	238	Total	274,703
Huntington	1,242		

DISTRICT No. 2.

Hampden County.		*Hampshire County.*	
Agawam	7,095	Amherst	5,888
Chicopee	43,930	Easthampton	11,323
East Longmeadow	3,327	Granby	891
Hampden	684	Hadley	2,682
Longmeadow	4,437	Hatfield	2,476
Ludlow	8,876	Northampton	24,381
Springfield	149,900	South Hadley	6,773
West Springfield	16,684		
Wilbraham	2,719	Total	292,066

DISTRICT No. 3.

Hampden County.		*Hampshire County.*	
Brimfield	884	Ware	7,385
Holland	137		
Monson	4,918	*Middlesex County.*	
Palmer	9,577	Ashby	982
Wales	360	Boxborough	312

* Terminated. See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

DISTRICT No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Middlesex Co. — Con.		*Worcester Co.* — Con.	
Framingham	22,210	Hubbardston	1,010
Hudson	8,469	Lancaster	2,897
Marlborough	15,587	Leicester	4,445
Maynard	7,156	Leominster	21,810
Pepperell	2,922	Lunenburg	1,923
Shirley	2,427	New Braintree	407
Stow	1,142	North Brookfield	3,013
Sudbury	1,182	Oakham	502
Townsend	1,752	Oxford	3,943
Wayland	2,937	Paxton	672
		Petersham	660
Worcester County.		Phillipston	357
Ashburnham	2,079	Princeton	717
Barre	3,510	Rutland	2,442
Berlin	1,075	Southbridge	14,264
Bolton	764	Spencer	6,272
Brookfield	1,352	Sterling	1,502
Charlton	2,154	Sturbridge	1,772
Clinton	12,817	Templeton	4,159
Dana*	505	Warren	3,765
Dudley	4,265	Webster	12,992
East Brookfield	926	West Brookfield	1,255
Fitchburg	40,692	Westminster	1,925
Gardner	19,399	Winchendon	6,202
Hardwick	2,460		
Harvard	987	Total	282,230

DISTRICT No. 4.

Middlesex County.		*Worcester Co.* — Con.	
Ashland	2,397	Millville	2,111
Hopkinton	2,563	Northborough	1,946
		Northbridge	9,713
Worcester County.		Shrewsbury	6,910
Auburn	6,147	Southborough	2,166
Boylston	1,097	Sutton	2,147
Douglas	2,195	Upton	2,026
Grafton	7,030	Uxbridge	6,285
Holden	3,871	Westborough	6,409
Hopedale	2,973	West Boylston	2,114
Mendon	1,107	Worcester	195,311
Milford	14,741		
Millbury	6,957	Total	288,216

* Terminated. See Acts of 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

DISTRICT No. 5.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Middlesex County.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Acton	2,482	Lexington	9,467
Arlington	36,094	Littleton	1,447
Ayer	3,060	Lowell	100,234
Bedford	2,603	Melrose	23,170
Belmont	21,748	Reading	9,767
Billerica	5,880	Stoneham	10,060
Burlington	1,722	Tewksbury	5,585
Cambridge, Ward 11	10,647	Tynsborough	1,358
Carlisle	569	Westford	3,600
Chelmsford	7,022	Wilmington	4,013
Concord	7,477	Winchester	12,719
Dracut	6,912	Woburn	19,434
Dunstable	384		
Groton	2,434	Total	309,888

DISTRICT No. 6.

Essex County.		*Essex County* — Con.	
Amesbury	11,899	Newburyport	15,084
Beverly	25,086	North Andover	6,961
Boxford	652	Rockport	3,630
Danvers	12,957	Rowley	1,356
Essex	1,465	Salem:	
Georgetown	1,853	Ward 1	5,743
Gloucester	24,204	Ward 2	6,554
Groveland	2,336	Ward 3	5,362
Hamilton	2,044	Ward 5	13,509
Haverhill	48,710	Ward 6	6,674
Ipswich	5,599	Salisbury	2,194
Manchester	2,636	Swampscott	10,346
Marblehead	8,668	Topsfield	986
Merrimac	2,392	Wenham	1,119
Methuen	21,069	West Newbury	1,549
Middleton	1,712		
Newbury	1,530	Total	255,879

DISTRICT No. 7.

Essex County.		*Essex County* — Con.	
Andover	9,969	Nahant	1,654
Lawrence	85,068	Peabody	21,345
Lynn	102,320	Salem, Ward 4	5,511
Lynnfield	1,594	Saugus	14,700

DISTRICT No. 7 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Middlesex County.		*Suffolk County.*	
North Reading	1,945	Revere	35,680
Wakefield	16,318	Winthrop	16,852
		Total	312,956

DISTRICT No. 8.

Middlesex County.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Cambridge:		Medford	59,714
Ward 2	12,720	Somerville	103,908
Ward 3	8,981		
Everett	48,424	Total	291,783
Malden	58,036		

DISTRICT No. 9.

Middlesex County.		*Middlesex Co.* — Con.	
Cambridge:		Watertown	34,913
Ward 4	8,811	Weston	3,332
Ward 5	9,522		
Ward 6	9,252	*Norfolk County.*	
Ward 7	8,463	Brookline	47,490
Ward 8	6,886	Wellesley	11,439
Ward 9	11,251		
Ward 10	10,036	*Suffolk County.*	
Lincoln	1,493	Boston, Ward 22	30,987
Newton	65,276		
Waltham	39,247	Total	298,398

DISTRICT No. 10.

Suffolk County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Boston:		Boston — *Con.*	
Ward 4	30,010	Ward 19	27,519
Ward 5	30,571	Ward 20	31,540
Ward 9	30,362	Ward 21	29,752
Ward 10	29,694		
Ward 11	29,938	Total	276,509
Ward 12	36,123		

DISTRICT No. 11.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Middlesex County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Cambridge, Ward 1	17,074	Boston — *Con.*	
		Ward 3	66,219
Suffolk County.		Ward 8,[1] Pt. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	20,122
Boston:		Chelsea	45,816
Ward 1	61,454		
Ward 2	31,663	Total	242,348

DISTRICT No. 12.

Suffolk County.		*Suffolk County* — Con.	
Boston:		Boston — *Con.*	
Ward 6	34,689	Ward 15	27,729
Ward 7	32,482	Ward 16	31,329
Ward 8,[1] Pt. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	11,821	Ward 17	30,099
Ward 13	29,019	Ward 18	41,152
Ward 14	55,914	Total	294,234

DISTRICT No. 13.

Middlesex County.		*Norfolk County* — Con.	
Natick	13,589	Norwood	15,049
		Quincy	71,983
		Randolph	6,553
Norfolk County.		Stoughton	8,204
Avon	2,414	Westwood	2,097
Braintree	15,712	Weymouth	20,882
Canton	5,816		
Dedham	15,136		
Dover	1,195	*Plymouth County.*	
Holbrook	3,353	Brockton	63,797
Milton	16,434		
Needham	10,845	Total	273,059

[1] Estimated.

DISTRICT No. 14.

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Bristol County.		*Norfolk County.*	
Attleboro	21,769	Bellingham	3,189
Berkley	1,120	Foxborough	5,347
Dighton	3,147	Franklin	7,028
Easton	5,298	Medfield	4,066
Fall River	115,274	Medway	3,153
Freetown	1,656	Millis	1,738
Mansfield	6,364	Norfolk	1,429
North Attleborough	10,197	Plainville	1,583
Norton	2,737	Sharon	3,351
Raynham	2,136	Walpole	7,273
Rehoboth	2,610	Wrentham	3,584
Seekonk	4,762		
Somerset	5,398		
Swansea	3,941		
Taunton	37,355	*Worcester County.*	
Westport	4,408	Blackstone	4,674
Middlesex County.		Total	278,394
Holliston	2,864		
Sherborn	943		

DISTRICT No. 15.

Barnstable County.		*Bristol County.*	
Barnstable	7,271	Acushnet	4,092
Bourne	2,895	Dartmouth	8,778
Brewster	769	Fairhaven	10,951
Chatham	1,931	New Bedford	112,597
Dennis	1,829		
Eastham	543		
Falmouth	4,821	*Dukes County.*	
Harwich	2,329	Chilmark	252
Mashpee	361	Edgartown	1,276
Orleans	1,181	Gay Head	161
Provincetown	3,808	Gosnold	120
Sandwich	1,437	Oak Bluffs	1,333
Truro	513	Tisbury	1,541
Wellfleet	823	West Tisbury	270
Yarmouth	1,794		

DISTRICT No. 15 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.	Cities and Towns.	Population, 1930.
Nantucket County.		*Plymouth Co.* — Con.	
Nantucket	3,678	Kingston	2,672
		Lakeville	1,574
		Marion	1,638
Norfolk County.		Marshfield	1,625
Cohasset	3,083	Mattapoisett	1,501
		Middleborough	8,608
		Norwell	1,519
Plymouth County.		Pembroke	1,492
Abington	5,872	Plymouth	13,042
Bridgewater	9,055	Plympton	511
Carver	1,381	Rochester	1,141
Duxbury	1,696	Rockland	7,524
East Bridgewater	3,591	Scituate	3,118
Halifax	728	Wareham	5,686
Hanover	2,808	West Bridgewater	3,206
Hanson	2,184	Whitman	7,638
Hingham	6,657		
Hull	2,047	Total	278,951

COUNCILLOR DISTRICTS.*

[As established by Chapter 507 of the Acts of 1939. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

I. — The Cape and Plymouth, the First, Second and Third Bristol, and the Plymouth Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 224,234; population, 546,413.

Cape and Plymouth District. — Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable;* Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes County;* Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket;* and Carver, Duxbury, Halifax, Hanson, Kingston, Marion, Mattapoisett, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Wareham and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth.*

Bristol Districts. — Acushnet, Attleboro, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Easton, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, Mansfield, New Bedford, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea, Taunton and Westport, *in the county of Bristol;* and Plainville, *in the county of Norfolk.*

Plymouth District. — Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Lakeville, Middleborough and West Bridgewater.

II. — The First and Second Norfolk, the Norfolk and Plymouth, the Norfolk and Suffolk, and the Sixth Suffolk Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 227,298; population, 501,694.

Norfolk Districts. — Braintree, Canton, Dedham, Dover, Milton, Needham, Norwood, Quincy, Walpole, Wellesley and Westwood.

Norfolk and Plymouth District. — Avon, Cohasset, Foxborough, Holbrook, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Abington, Hanover, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield, Norwell, Rockland and Scituate, *in the county of Plymouth.*

* The State census of 1935 was the basis of the apportionment.

Norfolk and Suffolk District. — Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Ward No. 20 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.*

Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 12, 14 and 18 of Boston.

III. — The First and Fifth Middlesex, the Middlesex and Suffolk, the Middlesex and Norfolk, and the Third Suffolk Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 231,719; population, 550,603.

Middlesex Districts. — Acton, Ashby, Ayer, Boxborough, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Concord, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Hudson, Lincoln, Littleton, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 of Lowell, Maynard, Pepperell, Shirley, Stow, Sudbury, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Waltham, Watertown and Westford.

Middlesex and Suffolk District. — Ward No. 5 of Cambridge and Newton, *in the county of Middlesex;* and Ward No. 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.*

Middlesex and Norfolk District. — Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Marlborough, Natick, Sherborn, Wayland and Weston, *in the county of Middlesex;* Bellingham, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Norfolk and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Blackstone, *in the county of Worcester.*

Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 4, 5 and 21 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Ward No. 2 of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex.*

IV. — The First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Suffolk Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 236,787; population, 615,763.

Suffolk Districts. — Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 19 of Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Ward No. 1 of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex.*

V. — The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Essex Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 229,541; population, 506,804.

Essex Districts. — Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill Ipswich, Lawrence, Lynn, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, Newburyport, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Saugus, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury, *in the county of Essex;* and North Reading, *in the county of Middlesex.*

VI. — The Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Middlesex Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 242,475; population, 558,817.

Middlesex Districts. — Arlington, Bedford, Belmont, Billerica, Burlington, Wards Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge, Everett, Lexington, Wards Nos. 1, 9 and 10 of Lowell, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Reading, Somerville, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Wakefield, Wilmington, Winchester and Woburn.

VII. — The First, Second, Third and Fourth Worcester, and the Worcester and Hampden Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 214,701; population, 514,277.

Worcester Districts. — Ashburnham, Athol, Auburn, Douglas, Dudley, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Harvard, Holden, Hopedale, Lancaster, Leicester, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon, Milford, Millbury, Millville, Northbridge, Oxford, Phillipston, Royalston, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Sutton, Templeton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster, Westborough, Westminster, Winchendon and Worcester.

Worcester and Hampden District. — Barre, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Dana,* East Brookfield, Hardwick, Hubbardston, New Braintree, Northborough, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Princeton, Rutland, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Warren, West Boylston and West Brookfield, *in the county of Worcester;* and Brimfield, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden.*

VIII. — The Berkshire, the Franklin and Hampshire, the First and Second Hampden, and the Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire Senatorial Districts. Legal voters, 240,599; population, 556,539.

Berkshire District. — Adams, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lenox, New Ashford, North Adams, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, Savoy, Stockbridge, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor.

Franklin and Hampshire District. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Enfield,* Goshen, Granby, Greenwich,* Hadley, Hatfield, Hunt-

* Terminated. See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

ington, Middlefield, Pelham, Plainfield, Prescott,* South Hadley, Ware, Williamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire;* and Ludlow, *in the county of Hampden.*

Hampden Districts. — Chicopee, Holyoke, Longmeadow and Wards Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Springfield.

Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire District. — Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Ward No. 3 of Springfield, Tolland, Westfield and West Springfield, *in the county of Hampden;* Northampton, Southampton and Westhampton, *in the county of Hampshire;* and Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Lee, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Sandisfield, Sheffield and Tyringham, *in the county of Berkshire.*

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* Terminated. See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.*

[As established by Chapter 507 of the Acts of 1939. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[Average ratio for the State, legal voters, 46,184; population, 108,772.]

Berkshire District. — Adams, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lenox, New Ashford, North Adams, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, Savoy, Stockbridge, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor. Legal voters, 48,205; population, 105,524.

First Bristol District. — Acushnet, Attleboro, Berkley, Dighton, Easton, Freetown, Mansfield, North Attleborough, Norton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Swansea and Taunton, *in the county of Bristol;* and Plainville, *in the county of Norfolk.* Legal voters, 46,981; population, 110,195.

Second Bristol District. — Fall River and Somerset. Legal voters, 45,497; population, 123,070.

Third Bristol District. — Dartmouth, Fairhaven, New Bedford and Westport. Legal voters, 48,025; population, 134,806.

Cape and Plymouth District. — Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable;* Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes County;* Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket;* and Carver, Duxbury, Halifax, Hanson, Kingston, Marion, Mattapoisett, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Wareham and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 43,238; population, 89,400.

First Essex District. — Lynn, Nahant and Swampscott. Legal voters, 49,047; population, 113,137.

Second Essex District. — Beverly, Danvers, Marblehead and Salem. Legal voters, 43,419; population, 93,400.

* The State census of 1935 was the basis of the apportionment.

Third Essex District. — Essex, Gloucester, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynnfield, Manchester, Middleton, Newbury, Newburyport, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Saugus. Topsfield and Wenham. Legal voters, 47,797; population, 101,469.

Fourth Essex District. — Amesbury, Andover, Boxford, Georgetown, Groveland, Haverhill, Merrimac, North Andover, Salisbury and West Newbury, *in the county of Essex;* and North Reading, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 43,585; population, 90,940.

Fifth Essex District. — Lawrence and Methuen. Legal voters, 45,693; population, 107,858.

Franklin and Hampshire District. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, New Salem, Northfield, Orange, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Enfield,* Goshen, Granby, Greenwich,* Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Pelham, Plainfield, Prescott,* South Hadley, Ware, Williamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire;* and Ludlow, *in the county of Hampden.* Legal voters, 47,071; population, 107,933.

First Hampden District. — Longmeadow and Wards Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Springfield. Legal voters, 45,981; population, 106,835.

Second Hampden District. — Chicopee, Holyoke and Ward No. 1 of Springfield. Legal voters, 49,603; population, 119,207.

Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire District. — Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Ward No. 3 of Springfield, Tolland, Westfield and West Springfield, *in the county of Hampden;* Northampton, Southampton and Westhampton, *in the county of Hampshire;* and Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Lee, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Sandisfield, Sheffield and Tyringham, *in the county of Berkshire.* Legal voters, 49,739; population, 117,040.

First Middlesex District. — Ashby, Ayer, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Littleton, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 of Lowell, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend, Tyngsborough and Westford. Legal voters, 48,034; population, 112,297.

Second Middlesex District. — Belmont, Wards Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge and Wards Nos. 6 and 7 of Somerville. Legal voters, 51,664; population, 114,350.

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* Terminated. See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

Third Middlesex District. — Ward No. 3 of Cambridge, Ward No. 2 of Malden, Wards Nos. 1, 5 and 7 of Medford and Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Somerville. Legal voters, 45,026; population, 118,298.

Fourth Middlesex District. — Everett, Wards Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Malden and Melrose. Legal voters, 51,716; population, 122,403.

Fifth Middlesex District. — Acton, Boxborough, Concord, Hudson, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow, Sudbury, Waltham and Watertown. Legal voters, 44,265; population, 107,149.

Sixth Middlesex District. — Arlington, Wards Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Medford, Winchester and Woburn. Legal voters, 51,904; population, 107,363.

Seventh Middlesex District. — Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, Lexington, Wards Nos. 1, 9 and 10 of Lowell, Reading, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Wakefield and Wilmington. Legal voters, 42,165; population, 96,403.

Middlesex and Norfolk District. — Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Marlborough, Natick, Sherborn, Wayland and Weston, *in the county of Middlesex;* Bellingham, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Norfolk and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Blackstone, *in the county of Worcester.* Legal voters, 44,172; population, 99,951.

Middlesex and Suffolk District. — Ward No. 5 of Cambridge and Newton, *in the county of Middlesex;* and Ward No. 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 51,453; population, 111,431.

First Norfolk District. — Braintree and Quincy. Legal voters, 43,809; population, 94,031.

Second Norfolk District. — Canton, Dedham, Dover, Milton, Needham, Norwood, Walpole, Wellesley and Westwood. Legal voters, 43,476; population, 92,092.

Norfolk and Plymouth District. — Avon, Cohasset, Foxborough, Holbrook, Randolph, Sharon, Stoughton and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Abington, Hanover, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield, Norwell, Rockland and Scituate, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 45,915; population, 90,296.

Norfolk and Suffolk District. — Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk;* and Ward No. 20 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 42,110; population, 84,892.

Plymouth District. — Bridgewater, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Lakeville, Middleborough and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 40,493; population, 88,942.

First Suffolk District. — Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop. Legal voters, 38,281; population, 94,993.

Second Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Ward No. 1 of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 51,703; population, 174,013.

Third Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 4, 5 and 21 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk;* and Ward No. 2 of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 43,795; population, 119,775.

Fourth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 13 of Boston. Legal voters, 49,678; population, 128,550.

Fifth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 19 of Boston. Legal voters, 51,263; population, 123,030.

Sixth Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 12, 14 and 18 of Boston. Legal voters, 51,988; population, 140,383.

Seventh Suffolk District. — Wards Nos. 15, 16 and 17 of Boston. Legal voters, 45,862; population, 95,177.

First Worcester District. — Leicester, Millbury and Wards Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Worcester. Legal voters, 43,885; population, 97,862.

Second Worcester District. — Holden and Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 of Worcester. Legal voters, 42,803; population, 107,828.

Third Worcester District. — Ashburnham, Athol, Fitchburg, Gardner, Harvard, Lancaster, Leominster, Lunenburg, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Westminster and Winchendon. Legal voters, 46,521; population, 116,593.

Fourth Worcester District. — Auburn, Douglas, Dudley, Grafton, Hopedale, Mendon, Milford, Millville, Northbridge, Oxford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Sutton, Upton, Uxbridge, Webster and Westborough. Legal voters, 40,633; population, 97,386.

Worcester and Hampden District. — Barre, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Dana,* East Brookfield, Hardwick, Hubbardston, New Braintree, Northborough, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Petersham, Princeton, Rutland, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Warren, West Boylston and West Brookfield, *in the county of Worcester;* and Brimfield, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden* Legal voters, 40,859; population, 94,608.

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* Terminated. See Acts of 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.*

[As established under authority of Chapter 467 of the Acts of 1939. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[Average ratio for Representatives: legal voters, 7,697+; population, 18,128+.]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

TWO REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Barnstable, Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee and Sandwich. Legal voters, 9,236; population, 19,806. One representative.
2. — Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth. Legal voters, 9,083; population, 16,841. One representative.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Clarksburg, Florida and North Adams. Legal voters, 11,195; population, 23,823. One representative.
2. — Adams, Cheshire, Savoy and Williamstown. Legal voters, 8,494; population, 19,089. One representative.
3. — Hancock, Lanesborough, New Ashford, Pittsfield and Richmond. Legal voters, 21,731; population, 49,883. Three representatives.
4. — Becket, Dalton, Hinsdale, Lee, Lenox, Otis, Peru, Tyringham, Washington and Windsor. Legal voters, 7,613; population, 14,506. One representative.

* The State census of 1935 was the basis of the apportionment.

DISTRICT

5. — Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge and West Stockbridge. Legal voters, 6,605; population, 13,798. One representative.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

EIGHTEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Attleboro and North Attleborough. Legal voters, 14,077; population, 32,037. Two representatives.
2. — Easton, Mansfield, Norton and Raynham. Legal voters, 7,959; population, 16,970. One representative.
3. — Taunton, 5th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 7,487; population, 18,501. One representative.
4. — Taunton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 7,066; population, 15,138. One representative.
5. — Berkley, Dighton, Freetown, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Swansea and Taunton, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 8,255; population, 21,992. One representative.
6. — New Bedford, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 15,636; population, 47,749. Two representatives.
7. — New Bedford, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 15,958; population, 36,068. Two representatives.
8. — New Bedford, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 7,307; population, 26,205. One representative.
9. — Acushnet, Dartmouth and Fairhaven. Legal voters, 8,730; population, 24,380. One representative.
10. — Fall River, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 16,260; population, 49,137. Two representatives.
11. — Fall River, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 15,307; population, 42,208. Two representatives.
12. — Fall River, 8th Ward, and Westport. Legal voters, 8,149; population, 16,449. One representative.
13. — Fall River, 9th Ward, and Somerset. Legal voters, 7,543; population, 19,631. One representative.

DUKES COUNTY.

ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

DISTRICT

1. — Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury. Legal voters, 2,896; population, 5,700. One representative.

ESSEX COUNTY.

THIRTY REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Amesbury, Merrimac and Salisbury. Legal voters, 7,820; population, 14,968. One representative.
2. — Haverhill, 2d Ward, 4th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 14,446; population, 28,109. Two representatives.
3. — Haverhill, 1st Ward, 3d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 7,264; population, 21,407. One representative.
4. — Andover, Lawrence, 1st Ward, Methuen and North Andover. Legal voters, 25,425; population, 53,963. Three representatives.
5. — Lawrence, 2d Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 14,429; population, 31,993. Two representatives.
6. — Lawrence, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 7,461; population, 21,408. One representative.
7. — Lawrence, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 8,010; population, 18,200. One representative.
8. — Boxford, Danvers, Middleton and Topsfield. Legal voters, 7,350; population, 17,698. One representative.
9. — Peabody, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 7,331; population, 18,093. One representative.
10. — Lynn, 1st Ward and 7th Ward, Lynnfield, Peabody, 1st Ward, and Saugus. Legal voters, 15,612; population, 32,503. Two representatives.
11. — Lynn, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 15,323; population, 41,698. Two representatives.
12. — Lynn, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 4th Ward, and Nahant. Legal voters, 22,542; population, 49,417. Three representatives.
13. — Marblehead, Salem, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward, and Swampscott. Legal voters, 22,324; population, 45,091. Three representatives.
14. — Salem, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 8,481; population, 19,034. One representative.
15. — Beverly, Hamilton and Wenham. Legal voters, 14,232; population, 29,302. Two representatives.
16. — Essex, Gloucester, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 8th Ward, and Manchester. Legal voters, 8,006; population, 16,608. One representative.
17. — Gloucester, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 7th Ward, and Rockport. Legal voters, 7,342; population, 15,185. One representative.

District

18. — Georgetown, Groveland, Ipswich, Newbury, Rowley and West Newbury. Legal voters, 7,463; population, 14,991. One representative.
19. — Newburyport. Legal voters, 7,635; population, 14,815. One representative.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Three Representatives.

District

1. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland and Whately. Legal voters, 8,073; population, 18,107. One representative.
2. — Greenfield. Legal voters, 8,004; population, 15,903. One representative.
3. — Erving, Gill, Montague, New Salem, Orange, Warwick and Wendell. Legal voters, 7,708; population, 17,033. One representative.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Eighteen Representatives.

District

1. — Brimfield, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holland, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham. Legal voters, 14,656; population, 36,977. Two representatives.
2. — Springfield, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 4,768; population, 14,171. One representative.
3. — Springfield, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 6,572; population, 21,116. One representative.
4. — Springfield, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 9,837; population, 25,828. One representative.
5. — Springfield, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 10,675; population, 26,796. One representative.
6. — Springfield, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 6,708; population, 15,879. One representative.
7. — Springfield, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 6,701; population, 13,907. One representative.
8. — Springfield, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 7,927; population, 16,990. One representative.
9. — Springfield, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 7,509; population, 14,955. One representative.

DISTRICT

10. — Chicopee, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 8,801; population, 20,594. One representative.
11. — Chicopee, 3d Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward, 8th Ward and 9th Ward. Legal voters, 7,961; population, 21,358. One representative.
12. — Holyoke, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 8,568; population, 22,984. One representative.
13. — Holyoke, 3d Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 8,988; population, 17,825. One representative.
14. — Holyoke, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 8,713; population, 15,330. One representative.
15. — Westfield. Legal voters, 7,752; population, 18,788. One representative.
16. — Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery Russell, Southwick, Tolland and West Springfield. Legal voters, 12,789; population, 29,997. Two representatives.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

FOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Northampton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 8,194; population, 19,040. One representative.
2. — Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, 6th Ward and 7th Ward, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington. Legal voters, 6,706; population, 14,875. One representative.
3. — Easthampton, Hadley and South Hadley. Legal voters, 8,407; population, 20,035. One representative.
4. — Amherst, Belchertown, Granby, Pelham and Ware. Legal voters, 8,044; population, 19,523. One representative.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

FIFTY-FOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Cambridge, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward, and Somerville, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 17,385; population, 60,220. Two representatives.
2. — Cambridge, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 20,244; population, 48,554. Three representatives.

District

3. — Cambridge, 9th Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward, and Watertown, 1st Precinct and 2d Precinct. Legal voters, 15,183; population, ———.* Two representatives.
4. — Newton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 16,807; population, 33,433. Two representatives.
5. — Newton, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 16,195; population, 32,711. Two representatives.
6. — Natick. Legal voters, 7,190; population, 14,394. One representative.
7. — Bedford, Lexington and Waltham. Legal voters, 22,641; population, 54,555. Three representatives.
8. — Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Sherborn and Sudbury. Legal voters, 15,011; population, 33,321. Two representatives.
9. — Marlborough. Legal voters, 7,693; population, 15,781. One representative.
10. — Boxborough, Hudson, Littleton, Maynard and Stow. Legal voters, 7,851; population, 18,726. One representative.
11. — Acton, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Tyngsborough and Westford. Legal voters, 7,164; population, 16,038. One representative.
12. — Ashby, Ayer, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley and Townsend. Legal voters, 6,842; population, 15,265. One representative.
13. — Concord, Lincoln, Wayland and Weston. Legal voters, 7,478; population, 16,490. One representative.
14. — Lowell, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 21,043; population, 47,309. Three representatives.
15. — Lowell, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 7,904; population, 20,124. One representative.
16. — Lowell, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 6,844; population, 16,014. One representative.
17. — Lowell, 5th Ward and 9th Ward. Legal voters, 7,126; population, 16,667. One representative.
18. — North Reading, Reading, Wilmington, and Woburn, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 15,968; population, 34,301. Two representatives.
19. — Billerica, Burlington, Dracut and Tewksbury. Legal voters, 7,971; population, 21,859. One representative.

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* Cambridge, 27,352; Watertown, not available.

DISTRICT

20. — Everett, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 16,982; population, 42,507. Two representatives.
21. — Malden. Legal voters, 23,124; population, 57,277. Three representatives.
22. — Melrose, Stoneham and Wakefield. Legal voters, 25,255; population, 51,591. Three representatives.
23. — Belmont, and Watertown, 3d Precinct, 9th Precinct and 10th Precinct. Legal voters, 15,277; population, ———.* Two representatives.
24. — Somerville, 1st Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 23,309; population, 57,942. Three representatives.
25. — Arlington, 1st Precinct, 3d Precinct and 5th Precinct, and Somerville, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 15,429; population, ———.† Two representatives.
26. — Medford, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 21,565; population, 49,235. Three representatives.
27. — Everett, 5th Ward, and Medford, 1st Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 7,152; population, 16,930. One representative.
28. — Arlington, 2d Precinct, 4th Precinct, 6th Precinct, 7th Precinct, 8th Precinct, 9th Precinct, 10th Precinct, 11th Precinct, 12th Precinct, 13th Precinct and 14th Precinct. Legal voters, 14,950; population, ———.‡ Two representatives.
29. — Winchester, and Woburn, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 8,463; population, 16,282. One representative.
30. — Watertown, 4th Precinct, 5th Precinct, 6th Precinct, 7th Precinct and 8th Precinct. Legal voters, 7,493; population, ———.‡ One representative.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

DISTRICT

1. — Nantucket. Legal voters, 1,832; population, 3,495. One representative.

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* Belmont, 24,831; Watertown, not available.

† Somerville, 24,780; Arlington, not available.

‡ Not available.

NORFOLK COUNTY.*

Nineteen Representatives.

District

1. — Quincy, 3d Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 23,589; population, 49,565. Three representatives.
2. — Quincy, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 7,450; population, 15,596. One representative.
3. — Braintree, Quincy, 2d Ward, and Weymouth. Legal voters, 23,490; population, 50,618. Three representatives.
4. — Holbrook, Milton and Randolph. Legal voters, 15,221; population, 29,091. Two representatives.
5. — Avon, Sharon and Stoughton. Legal voters, 6,897; population, 14,523. One representative.
6. — Canton, Dedham and Needham. Legal voters, 15,646; population, 33,704. Two representatives.
7. — Dover, Norwood, Wellesley and Westwood. Legal voters, 14,858; population, 32,792. Two representatives.
8. — Bellingham, Medfield, Medway, Millis and Walpole. Legal voters, 8,166; population, 20,033. One representative.
9. — Foxborough, Franklin, Norfolk, Plainville and Wrentham. Legal voters, 8,392; population, 21,167. One representative.
10. — Brookline. Legal voters, 22,856; population, 50,319. Three representatives.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.†

Ten Representatives.

District

1. — Carver, Halifax, Kingston, Plymouth and Plympton. Legal voters, 7,686; population, 18,860. One representative.
2. — Duxbury, Hanover, Marshfield, Pembroke and Scituate. Legal voters, 7,216; population, 12,493. One representative.
3. — Cohasset,† Hingham, Hull and Norwell. Legal voters, 7,815; population, 15,033. One representative.
4. — Abington, Hanson and Rockland. Legal voters, 8,393; population, 16,003. One representative.
5. — Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, West Bridgewater and Whitman. Legal voters, 9,952; population, 23,818. One representative.

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* Excluding the town of Cohasset, which is included in districts of Plymouth County.

† Including the town of Cohasset in Norfolk County.

District

6. — Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Rochester and Wareham. Legal voters, 9,939; population, 21,133. One representative.
7. — Brockton, 3d Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 8,432; population, 16,238. One representative.
8. — Brockton, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 12,511; population, 26,104. Two representatives.
9. — Brockton, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 8,904; population, 20,065. One representative.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Forty-six Representatives.

District

1. — Boston, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 18,857; population, 64,305. Two representatives.
2. — Boston, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 13,300; population, 29,610. Two representatives.
3. — Boston, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 15,478; population, 62,379. Two representatives.
4. — Boston, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 12,375; population, 33,153. Two representatives.
5. — Boston, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 12,213; population, 34,355. Two representatives.
6. — Boston, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 13,391; population, 33,084. Two representatives.
7. — Boston, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 12,968; population, 33,162. Two representatives.
8. — Boston, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 10,787; population, 32,371. One representative.
9. — Boston, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 11,660; population, 32,171. One representative.
10. — Boston, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 12,427; population, 30,649. One representative.
11. — Boston, 11th Ward. Legal voters, 12,286; population, 30,909. One representative.
12. — Boston, 12th Ward. Legal voters, 15,127; population, 38,542. Two representatives.
13. — Boston, 13th Ward. Legal voters, 12,532; population, 29,933. Two representatives.
14. — Boston, 14th Ward. Legal voters, 18,180; population, 57,092. Two representatives.

District

15. — Boston, 15th Ward. Legal voters, 12,495; population, 28,126. Two representatives.
16. — Boston, 16th Ward. Legal voters, 17,210; population, 34,073. Two representatives.
17. — Boston, 17th Ward. Legal voters, 16,157; population, 32,978. Two representatives.
18. — Boston, 18th Ward. Legal voters, 18,681; population, 44,749. Two representatives.
19. — Boston, 19th Ward. Legal voters, 14,890; population, 29,301. Two representatives.
20. — Boston, 20th Ward. Legal voters, 19,254; population, 34,573. Three representatives.
21. — Boston, 21st Ward. Legal voters, 15,166; population, 38,078. Two representatives.
22. — Boston, 22d Ward. Legal voters, 14,368; population, 34,120. Two representatives.
23. — Chelsea, 1st Ward, 2d Ward and 3d Ward. Legal voters, 8,389; population, 27,497. One representative.
24. — Chelsea, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 6,283; population, 15,176. One representative.
25. — Revere. Legal voters, 15,028; population, 35,319. Two representatives.
26. — Winthrop. Legal voters, 8,581; population, 17,001. One representative.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Twenty-seven Representatives.

District

1. — Athol, Royalston and Winchendon. Legal voters, 7,301; population, 18,195. One representative.
2. — Ashburnham, Fitchburg, 3d Ward, Hubbardston, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Templeton and Westminster. Legal voters, 6,444; population, 16,575. One representative.
3. — Barre, Hardwick, Holden, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton and Rutland. Legal voters, 6,928; population, 17,002. One representative.
4. — Brookfield, East Brookfield, Spencer, Sturbridge, Warren and West Brookfield. Legal voters, 7,276; population, 15,579. One representative.
5. — Southbridge. Legal voters, 6,476; population, 15,786. One representative.

DISTRICT

6. — Dudley and Webster. Legal voters, 7,546; population, 18,405. One representative.
7. — Auburn, Charlton, Leicester and Oxford. Legal voters, 7,962; population, 17,576. One representative.
8. — Douglas, Millbury, Millville, Sutton and Uxbridge. Legal voters, 9,365; population, 19,988. One representative.
9. — Blackstone, Hopedale, Mendon and Northbridge. Legal voters, 7,640; population, 19,498. One representative.
10. — Grafton, Milford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Upton and Westborough. Legal voters, 16,494; population, 40,178. Two representatives.
11. — Gardner. Legal voters, 7,225; population, 20,397. One representative.
12. — Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Lancaster, Leominster, 3d Ward, Lunenburg, Northborough, Sterling and West Boylston. Legal voters, 14,416; population, 31,645. Two representatives.
13. — Leominster, 1st Ward, 2d Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 7,485; population, 17,589. One representative.
14. — Fitchburg, 1st Ward and 2d Ward. Legal voters, 7,207; population, 19,864. One representative.
15. — Fitchburg, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 7,629; population, 16,427. One representative.
16. — Worcester, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 8,513; population, 16,426. One representative.
17. — Worcester, 2d Ward. Legal voters, 8,394; population, 19,975. One representative.
18. — Worcester, 3d Ward. Legal voters, 7,384; population, 27,030. One representative.
19. — Worcester, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 8,748; population, 26,051. One representative.
20. — Worcester, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 6,841; population, 21,475. One representative.
21. — Worcester, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 7,756; population, 18,181. One representative.
22. — Worcester, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 8,770; population, 16,188. One representative.
23. — Worcester, 8th Ward. Legal voters, 6,603; population, 13,852. One representative.
24. — Worcester, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 8,308; population, 16,861. One representative.
25. — Worcester, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 8,075; population, 14,432. One representative.

CITIES AND TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY

with

Congressional Districts (as established by Chapter 438 of the Acts of 1931), Councillor and Senatorial Districts (as established by Chapter 507 of the Acts of 1939) and Representative Districts (as established under authority of Chapter 467 of the Acts of 1939) and the County in which Each is situated.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Abington,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	4th Plymouth.
Acton,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Acushnet,	15	1	1st Bristol,	9th Bristol.
Adams,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Agawam,	2	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	16th Hampden.
Alford,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	5th Berkshire.
Amesbury,	6	5	4th Essex,	1st Essex.
Amherst,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Andover,	7	5	4th Essex,	4th Essex.
Arlington,	5	6	6th Middlesex,	25th Middlesex, Precincts 1, 3, 5. 28th Middlesex, Precincts 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
Ashburnham,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Ashby,	3	3	1st Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Ashfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Ashland,	4	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	8th Middlesex.
Athol,	1	7	3d Worcester,	1st Worcester.
Attleboro,	14	1	1st Bristol,	1st Bristol.
Auburn,	4	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.

Avon,	13	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	5th Norfolk.
Ayer,	5	3	1st Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Barnstable,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Barre,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Becket,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Bedford,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	7th Middlesex.
Belchertown,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Bellingham,	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	8th Norfolk.
Belmont,	5	6	2d Middlesex,	23d Middlesex.
Berkley,	14	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Berlin,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	12th Worcester.
Bernardston,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Beverly,	6	5	2d Essex,	15th Essex.
Billerica,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	19th Middlesex.
Blackstone,	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	9th Worcester.
Blandford,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	16th Hampden.
Bolton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	12th Worcester.
Boston,	9* 10† 11‡ 12§	2‖ 3¶ 4**	2d Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 3, 3d Suffolk, Wards 4, 5, 21, 4th Suffolk, Wards 6, 7, 8, 13, 5th Suffolk, Wards 9, 10, 11, 19. 6th Suffolk, Wards 12, 14, 18, 7th Suffolk, Wards 15, 16, 17, Norfolk and Suffolk, Ward 20. Middlesex and Suffolk, Ward 22.	1st to 22d Suffolk, Wards 1 to 22, inclusive.

* 9th Congressional District, Ward 22.
† 10th Congressional District, Wards 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21.
‡ 11th Congressional District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 8 (precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9).
§ 12th Congressional District, Wards 6, 7, 8 (precincts 10, 11, 12, 13, 14), 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.
‖ 2d Councillor District, Wards 12, 14, 18, 20.
¶ 3d Councillor District, Wards 4, 5, 21, 22.
** 4th Councillor District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Bourne,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Boxborough,	3	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Boxford,	6	5	4th Essex,	8th Essex.
Boylston,	4	7	Worcester and Hampden,	12th Worcester.
Braintree,	13	2	1st Norfolk,	3d Norfolk.
Brewster,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Bridgewater,	15	1	Plymouth,	5th Plymouth.
Brimfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Brockton,	13	1	Plymouth,	7th Plymouth, Wards 3, 4. 8th Plymouth, Wards, 1, 2, 5. 9th Plymouth, Wards 6, 7.
Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Brookline,	9	2	Norfolk and Suffolk,	10th Norfolk.
Buckland,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Burlington,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	19th Middlesex.
Cambridge,	5* 8† 9‡ 11§	3‖ 4¶ 6**	2d Suffolk, Ward 1, 3d Suffolk, Ward 2, 2d Middlesex, Wards 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. 3d Middlesex, Ward 3, Middlesex and Suffolk, Ward 5.	1st Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3. 2d Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. 3d Middlesex, Wards 9, 10, 11.
Canton,	13	2	2d Norfolk,	6th Norfolk.
Carlisle,	5	3	1st Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Carver,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Plymouth.
Charlemont,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.

Charlton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	7th Worcester.
Chatham,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Chelmsford,	5	3	1st Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
CHELSEA,	11	4	1st Suffolk,	23d Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 3. 24th Suffolk, Wards 4, 5.
Cheshire,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Chester,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	16th Hampden.
Chesterfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
CHICOPEE,	2	8	2d Hampden,	10th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5. 11th Hampden, Wards 3, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Chilmark,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Clarksburg,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire.
Clinton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	12th Worcester.
Cohasset,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.††
Colrain,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Concord,	5	3	5th Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Conway,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Cummington,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Dalton,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Dana,‡‡	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Worcester.
Danvers,	6	5	2d Essex,	8th Essex.
Dartmouth,	15	1	3d Bristol,	9th Bristol.
Dedham,	13	2	2d Norfolk,	6th Norfolk.
Deerfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Dennis,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.

* 5th Congressional District, Ward 11.
† 8th Congressional District, Wards 2, 3.
‡ 9th Congressional District, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.
§ 11th Congressional District, Ward 1.
|| 3d Councillor District, Wards 2, 5.
¶ 4th Councillor District, Ward 1.
** 6th Councillor District, Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.
†† Cohasset is in the county of Norfolk.
‡‡ See Acts of 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Dighton,	14	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Douglas,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Dover,	13	2	2d Norfolk,	7th Norfolk.
Dracut,	5	3	1st Middlesex,	19th Middlesex.
Dudley,	3	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Dunstable,	5	3	1st Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Duxbury,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
East Bridgewater,	15	1	Plymouth,	5th Plymouth.
East Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Eastham,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Easthampton,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
East Longmeadow,	2	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Easton,	14	1	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.
Edgartown,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Egremont,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	5th Berkshire.
Enfield,*	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Erving,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Essex,	6	5	3d Essex,	16th Essex.
Everett,	8	6	4th Middlesex,	20th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6. 27th Middlesex, Ward 5.
Fairhaven,	15	1	3d Bristol,	9th Bristol.
Fall River,	14	1	2d Bristol,	10th Bristol, Wards 1, 2, 3. 11th Bristol, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7. 12th Bristol, Ward 8. 13th Bristol, Ward 9.

Falmouth,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Fitchburg,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester, Ward 3. 14th Worcester, Wards 1, 2. 15th Worcester, Wards 4, 5, 6.
Florida,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire.
Foxborough,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	9th Norfolk.
Framingham,	3	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	8th Middlesex.
Franklin,	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	9th Norfolk.
Freetown,	14	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Gardner,	3	7	3d Worcester,	11th Worcester.
Gay Head,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Georgetown,	6	5	4th Essex,	18th Essex.
Gill,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Gloucester,	6	5	3d Essex,	16th Essex, Wards 4, 5, 6, 8. 17th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7.
Goshen,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Gosnold,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Grafton,	4	7	4th Worcester,	10th Worcester.
Granby,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Granville,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	16th Hampden.
Great Barrington,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	5th Berkshire.
Greenfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Franklin.
Greenwich,*	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Groton,	5	3	1st Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Groveland,	6	5	4th Essex,	18th Essex.
Hadley,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.
Halifax,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Plymouth.

* See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Hamilton,	6	5	3d Essex,	15th Essex.
Hampden,	2	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Hancock,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
Hanover,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Hanson,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	4th Plymouth.
Hardwick,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Harvard,	3	7	3d Worcester,	12th Worcester.
Harwich,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Hatfield,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Haverhill,	6	5	4th Essex,	2d Essex, Wards 2, 4, 6, 7. 3d Essex, Wards 1, 3, 5.
Hawley,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Heath,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Hingham,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.
Hinsdale,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Holbrook,	13	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	4th Norfolk.
Holden,	4	7	2d Worcester,	3d Worcester.
Holland,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Holliston,	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	8th Middlesex.
Holyoke,	1	8	2d Hampden,	12th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 4. 13th Hampden, Wards 3, 6. 14th Hampden, Wards 5, 7.
Hopedale,	4	7	4th Worcester,	9th Worcester.
Hopkinton,	4	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	8th Middlesex.
Hubbardston,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Worcester.
Hudson,	3	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.

Hull,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.
Huntington,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Ipswich,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
Kingston,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Plymouth.
Lakeville,	15	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Lancaster,	3	7	3d Worcester,	12th Worcester.
Lanesborough,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
LAWRENCE,	7	5	5th Essex,	4th Essex, Ward 1. 5th Essex, Wards 2, 6. 6th Essex, Wards 3, 4. 7th Essex, Ward 5.
Lee,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	4th Berkshire.
Leicester,	3	7	1st Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Lenox,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
LEOMINSTER,	3	7	3d Worcester,	12th Worcester, Ward 3. 13th Worcester, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5.
Leverett,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Lexington,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	7th Middlesex.
Leyden,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Lincoln,	9	3	5th Middlesex,	13th Middlesex.
Littleton,	5	3	1st Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Longmeadow,	2	8	1st Hampden,	1st Hampden.
LOWELL,	5	3*	1st Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11.	14th Middlesex, Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8. 15th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2.
		6†	7th Middlesex, Wards 1, 9, 10,	16th Middlesex, Wards 10, 11. 17th Middlesex, Wards 5, 9.
Ludlow,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Hampden.
Lunenburg,	3	7	3d Worcester,	12th Worcester.

* 3d Councillor District, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11.

† 6th Councillor District, Wards 1, 9, 10.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Lynn,	7	5	1st Essex,	10th Essex, Wards 1, 7. 11th Essex, Wards 5, 6. 12th Essex, Wards 2, 3, 4.
Lynnfield,	7	5	3d Essex,	10th Essex.
Malden,	8	6	3d Middlesex, Ward 2, 4th Middlesex, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.	21st Middlesex.
Manchester,	6	5	3d Essex,	16th Essex.
Mansfield,	14	1	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.
Marblehead,	6	5	2d Essex,	13th Essex.
Marion,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Marlborough,	3	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	9th Middlesex.
Marshfield,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Mashpee,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Mattapoisett,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Maynard,	3	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Medfield,	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	8th Norfolk.
Medford,	8	6	3d Middlesex, Wards 1, 5, 7, 6th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 6,	26th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 27th Middlesex, Wards 1, 7.
Medway,	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	8th Norfolk.
Melrose,	5	6	4th Middlesex,	22d Middlesex.
Mendon,	4	7	4th Worcester,	9th Worcester.
Merrimac,	6	5	4th Essex,	1st Essex.
Methuen,	6	5	5th Essex,	4th Essex.
Middleborough,	15	1	Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Middlefield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.

Middleton,	6	5	3d Essex,	8th Essex.
Milford,	4	7	4th Worcester,	10th Worcester.
Millbury,	4	7	1st Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Millis,	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	8th Norfolk.
Millville,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Milton,	13	2	2d Norfolk,	4th Norfolk.
Monroe,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Monson,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Montague,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Monterey,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	5th Berkshire.
Montgomery,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	16th Hampden.
Mount Washington,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	5th Berkshire.
Nahant,	7	5	1st Essex,	12th Essex.
Nantucket,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Nantucket.
Natick,	13	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	6th Middlesex.
Needham,	13	2	2d Norfolk,	6th Norfolk.
New Ashford,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
New Bedford,	15	1	3d Bristol,	6th Bristol, Wards 1, 2. 7th Bristol, Wards 3, 4, 5. 8th Bristol, Ward 6.
New Braintree,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Newbury,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
Newburyport,	6	5	3d Essex,	19th Essex.
New Marlborough,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	5th Berkshire.
New Salem,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Newton,	9	3	Middlesex and Suffolk,	4th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7. 5th Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6.
Norfolk,	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	9th Norfolk.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
North Adams,	1	8	Berkshire,	1st Berkshire.
Northampton,	2	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	1st Hampshire, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 2d Hampshire, Wards 6, 7.
North Andover,	6	5	4th Essex,	4th Essex.
North Attleborough,	14	1	1st Bristol,	1st Bristol.
Northborough,	4	7	Worcester and Hampden,	12th Worcester.
Northbridge,	4	7	4th Worcester,	9th Worcester.
North Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Northfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
North Reading,	7	5	4th Essex,	18th Middlesex.
Norton,	14	1	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.
Norwell,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Plymouth.
Norwood,	13	2	2d Norfolk,	7th Norfolk.
Oak Bluffs,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Oakham,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Orange,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Orleans,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Otis,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	4th Berkshire.
Oxford,	3	7	4th Worcester,	7th Worcester.
Palmer,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Paxton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.
Peabody,	7	5	3d Essex,	9th Essex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 10th Essex, Ward 1.
Pelham,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.

Pembroke,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Pepperell,	3	3	1st Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Peru,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Petersham,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Worcester.
Phillipston,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
PITTSFIELD,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
Plainfield,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Plainville,	14	1	1st Bristol,	9th Norfolk.
Plymouth,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Plymouth.
Plympton,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Plymouth.
Prescott,*	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Princeton,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	2d Worcester.
Provincetown,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
QUINCY,	13	2	1st Norfolk,	1st Norfolk, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6. 2d Norfolk, Ward 1. 3d Norfolk, Ward 2.
Randolph,	13	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	4th Norfolk.
Raynham,	14	1	1st Bristol,	2d Bristol.
Reading,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	18th Middlesex.
Rehoboth,	14	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
REVERE,	7	4	1st Suffolk,	25th Suffolk.
Richmond,	1	8	Berkshire,	3d Berkshire.
Rochester,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Rockland,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	4th Plymouth.
Rockport,	6	5	3d Essex,	17th Essex.
Rowe,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Rowley,	6	5	3d Essex,	18th Essex.
Royalston,	1	7	3d Worcester,	1st Worcester.
Russell,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	16th Hampden.
Rutland,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	3d Worcester.

*See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Salem,	6* 7†	5	2d Essex,	13th Essex, Wards 3, 4, 5. 14th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 6.
Salisbury,	6	5	4th Essex,	1st Essex.
Sandisfield,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	5th Berkshire.
Sandwich,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Barnstable.
Saugus,	7	5	3d Essex,	10th Essex.
Savoy,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Scituate,	15	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	2d Plymouth.
Seekonk,	14	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
Sharon,	14	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	5th Norfolk.
Sheffield,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	5th Berkshire.
Shelburne,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Sherborn,	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	8th Middlesex.
Shirley,	3	3	1st Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Shrewsbury,	4	7	4th Worcester,	10th Worcester.
Shutesbury,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Somerset,	14	1	2d Bristol,	13th Bristol.
Somerville,	8	6	2d Middlesex, Wards 6, 7, 3d Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.	1st Middlesex, Ward 2. 24th Middlesex, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5. 25th Middlesex, Wards 6, 7.
Southampton,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	2d Hampshire.
Southborough,	4	7	4th Worcester,	10th Worcester.
Southbridge,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	5th Worcester.
South Hadley,	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Hampshire.

Southwick,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	16th Hampden.
Spencer,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
SPRINGFIELD,	2	8	1st Hampden, Wards 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. 2d Hampden, Ward 1, Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire, Ward 3.	2d Hampden, Ward 8. 3d Hampden, Ward 1. 4th Hampden, Ward 2. 5th Hampden, Ward 3. 6th Hampden, Ward 4. 7th Hampden, Ward 5. 8th Hampden, Ward 6. 9th Hampden, Ward 7
Sterling,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	12th Worcester.
Stockbridge,	1	8	Berkshire,	5th Berkshire.
Stoneham,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	22d Middlesex.
Stoughton,	13	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	5th Norfolk.
Stow,	3	3	5th Middlesex,	10th Middlesex.
Sturbridge,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Sudbury,	3	3	5th Middlesex,	8th Middlesex.
Sunderland,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Sutton,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Swampscott,	6	5	1st Essex,	13th Essex.
Swansea,	14	1	1st Bristol,	5th Bristol.
TAUNTON,	14	1	1st Bristol,	3d Bristol, Wards 5, 7, 8. 4th Bristol, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4. 5th Bristol, Ward 6.
Templeton,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
Tewksbury,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	19th Middlesex.
Tisbury,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Tolland,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	16th Hampden.

* 6th Congressional District, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.

† 7th Congressional District, Ward 4.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Topsfield,	6	5	3d Essex,	8th Essex.
Townsend,	3	3	1st Middlesex,	12th Middlesex.
Truro,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Tyngsborough,	5	3	1st Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Tyringham,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	4th Berkshire.
Upton,	4	7	4th Worcester,	10th Worcester.
Uxbridge,	4	7	4th Worcester,	8th Worcester.
Wakefield,	7	6	7th Middlesex,	22d Middlesex.
Wales,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Walpole,	14	2	2d Norfolk,	8th Norfolk.
Waltham,	9	3	5th Middlesex,	7th Middlesex.
Ware,	3	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	4th Hampshire.
Wareham,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	6th Plymouth.
Warren,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
Warwick,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Washington,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Watertown,	9	3	5th Middlesex,	3d Middlesex, Precincts 1, 2. 23d Middlesex, Precincts 3, 9, 10. 30th Middlesex, Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Wayland,	3	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	13th Middlesex.
Webster,	3	7	4th Worcester,	6th Worcester.
Wellesley,	9	2	2d Norfolk,	7th Norfolk.

Wellfleet,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	2d Barnstable.
Wendell,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	3d Franklin.
Wenham,	6	5	3d Essex,	15th Essex.
Westborough,	4	7	4th Worcester,	10th Worcester.
West Boylston,	4	7	Worcester and Hampden,	12th Worcester.
West Bridgewater,	15	1	Plymouth,	5th Plymouth.
West Brookfield,	3	7	Worcester and Hampden,	4th Worcester.
WESTFIELD,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	15th Hampden.
Westford,	5	3	1st Middlesex,	11th Middlesex.
Westhampton,	1	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	2d Hampshire.
Westminster,	3	7	3d Worcester,	2d Worcester.
West Newbury,	6	5	4th Essex,	18th Essex.
Weston,	9	3	Middlesex and Norfolk,	13th Middlesex.
Westport,	14	1	3d Bristol,	12th Bristol.
West Springfield,	2	8	Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	16th Hampden.
West Stockbridge,	1	8	Berkshire,	5th Berkshire.
West Tisbury,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	1st Dukes County.
Westwood,	13	2	2d Norfolk,	7th Norfolk.
Weymouth,	13	2	Norfolk and Plymouth,	3d Norfolk.
Whately,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	1st Franklin.
Whitman,	15	1	Cape and Plymouth,	5th Plymouth.
Wilbraham,	2	7	Worcester and Hampden,	1st Hampden.
Williamsburg,	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire,	2d Hampshire.
Williamstown,	1	8	Berkshire,	2d Berkshire.
Wilmington,	5	6	7th Middlesex,	18th Middlesex.
Winchendon,	3	7	3d Worcester,	1st Worcester.
Winchester,	5	6	6th Middlesex,	29th Middlesex.
Windsor,	1	8	Berkshire,	4th Berkshire.
Winthrop,	7	4	1st Suffolk,	26th Suffolk.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Woburn, . .	5	6	6th Middlesex, . .	18th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
				29th Middlesex, Ward 1.
				16th Worcester, Ward 1.
				17th Worcester, Ward 2.
				18th Worcester, Ward 3.
				19th Worcester, Ward 4.
Worcester, . .	4	7	1st Worcester, Wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	20th Worcester, Ward 5.
			2d Worcester, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 10.	21st Worcester, Ward 6.
				22d Worcester, Ward 7.
				23d Worcester, Ward 8.
				24th Worcester, Ward 9.
				25th Worcester, Ward 10.
Worthington, . .	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire, .	2d Hampshire.
Wrentham, . .	14	3	Middlesex and Norfolk, .	9th Norfolk.
Yarmouth, . .	15	1	Cape and Plymouth, . .	2d Barnstable.

STATISTICS

STATE, COUNTY, POST OFFICE, ETC.

VALUATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Chapter 114 of the Acts of 1938.*]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Cities and Towns	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Barnstable	2,656	$25,515,208	$3 60
Bourne	1,048	9,704,334	1 37
Brewster	226	2,250,000	32
Chatham	654	6,625,000	93
Dennis	583	4,975,000	71
Eastham	168	1,400,000	20
Falmouth	2,031	23,011,356	3 21
Harwich	790	6,750,000	96
Mashpee	121	947,630	14
Orleans	431	4,000,000	57
Provincetown	1,320	4,309,650	70
Sandwich	456	2,800,555	41
Truro	164	1,585,000	22
Wellfleet	248	2,202,107	31
Yarmouth	650	6,008,906	85
Totals	11,546	$102,084,746	$14 50

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Adams	3,816	$10,471,805	$1 75
Alford	67	302,469	05
Becket	236	872,417	14
Cheshire	460	1,206,583	20
Clarksburg	404	849,248	15

* Under the provisions of chapter 58 of the General Laws (Tercentenary Edition), as amended by chapter 346 of the Acts of 1939, the Tax Commissioner is required to report to the General Court, in the year 1941 and in every fourth year thereafter, a basis of apportionment of State and county taxes. The present apportionment was made in 1938.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Dalton	1,217	$7,593,538	$1 11
Egremont	167	1,011,186	15
Florida	138	1,450,000	20
Great Barrington	1,870	9,250,287	1 40
Hancock	126	450,867	07
Hinsdale	347	983,123	16
Lanesborough	383	1,254,592	20
Lee	1,221	4,986,095	77
Lenox	869	6,065,600	88
Monterey	100	858,568	12
Mount Washington	22	225,000	03
New Ashford	31	160,599	02
New Marlborough	293	1,434,934	22
North Adams	6,447	22,779,259	3 62
Otis	138	624,508	10
Peru	51	300,449	04
Pittsfield	14,718	63,786,860	9 81
Richmond	191	794,728	12
Sandisfield	163	721,947	11
Savoy	115	175,000	03
Sheffield	544	1,533,741	25
Stockbridge	628	4,740,130	68
Tyringham	74	457,076	07
Washington	77	220,899	04
West Stockbridge	315	1,273,238	20
Williamstown	1,341	7,476,199	1 11
Windsor	117	477,596	07
Totals	36,686	$154,788,541	$23 87

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Acushnet	1,167	$3,433,444	$0 57
Attleboro	6,606	26,396,209	4 11
Berkley	330	894,488	15
Dartmouth	2,834	11,997,277	1 85
Dighton	869	3,730,676	57
Easton	1,685	5,198,728	85
Fairhaven	3,207	11,327,003	1 80
Fall River	33,308	111,040,333	17 84
Freetown	498	1,470,819	24
Mansfield	2,001	7,897,163	1 23
New Bedford	32,909	123,284,060	19 40
North Attleborough	3,187	10,530,807	1 69
Norton	856	2,346,933	39

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Raynham	639	$1,821,722	$0 30
Rehoboth	817	2,560,804	42
Seekonk	1,411	5,305,127	83
Somerset	1,633	13,045,854	1 87
Swansea	1,332	4,590,211	73
Taunton	10,850	36,463,774	5 85
Westport	1,234	5,814,162	88
Totals	107,373	$389,149,594	$61 57

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	75	$710,000	$0 10
Edgartown	433	4,909,430	68
Gay Head	43	162,200	03
Gosnold	48	1,300,000	17
Oak Bluffs	491	5,301,306	74
Tisbury	484	5,603,200	78
West Tisbury	77	890,000	12
Totals	1,651	$18,876,136	$2 62

ESSEX COUNTY.

Amesbury	3,146	$9,190,804	$1 52
Andover	3,131	17,700,191	2 63
Beverly	7,414	41,392,656	6 15
Boxford	223	1,250,922	19
Danvers	3,357	13,694,869	2 13
Essex	454	1,715,686	27
Georgetown	610	1,850,777	30
Gloucester	7,118	38,915,221	5 80
Groveland	635	1,501,737	26
Hamilton	659	5,808,070	82
Haverhill	14,267	51,756,664	8 19
Ipswich	1,863	7,082,869	1 11
Lawrence	23,876	105,530,870	16 18
Lynn	30,491	141,840,252	21 59
Lynnfield	743	3,971,971	59
Manchester	794	11,947,599	1 64
Marblehead	3,141	21,281,652	3 10
Merrimac	657	1,635,885	28

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Methuen	6,501	$20,455,173	$3 32
Middleton	524	2,183,620	34
Nahant	603	6,225,707	87
Newbury	484	2,286,481	35
Newburyport	4,173	12,823,399	2 09
North Andover	2,262	8,180,788	1 30
Peabody	6,942	23,908,389	3 82
Rockport	1,193	6,079,865	91
Rowley	453	1,475,000	24
Salem	12,151	59,165,075	8 95
Salisbury	789	3,057,880	48
Saugus	4,574	16,169,948	2 57
Swampscott	3,089	25,391,023	3 63
Topsfield	329	3,405,586	48
Wenham	373	3,906,012	55
West Newbury	396	1,377,464	22
Totals	147,415	$674,160,105	$102 87

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Ashfield	265	$1,314,969	$0 20
Bernardston	263	954,232	15
Buckland	434	2,975,122	43
Charlemont	299	1,002,940	16
Colrain	453	1,470,340	24
Conway	259	1,005,549	16
Deerfield	883	4,239,513	64
Erving	389	2,250,709	33
Gill	300	905,039	15
Greenfield	4,874	29,745,499	4 37
Hawley	92	250,000	04
Heath	87	400,000	06
Leverett	185	516,913	09
Leyden	83	301,014	05
Monroe	78	1,224,765	17
Montague	2,220	10,927,504	1 65
New Salem	122	430,000	07
Northfield	539	2,022,329	32
Orange	1,573	4,996,460	81
Rowe	89	777,127	11
Shelburne	446	3,259,255	47
Shutesbury	72	400,000	06
Sunderland	310	1,202,198	19
Warwick	105	380,000	06

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Wendell	97	$911,076	$0 13
Whately	359	1,153,160	19
Totals	14,876	$75,015,713	$11 30

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Agawam	2,186	$9,133,483	$1 41
Blandford	150	825,000	12
Brimfield	284	1,007,219	16
Chester	422	1,345,190	22
Chicopee	11,960	41,749,120	6 65
East Longmeadow	1,033	4,007,933	63
Granville	206	2,019,405	28
Hampden	281	701,190	12
Holland	63	268,000	04
Holyoke	16,419	85,171,512	12 77
Longmeadow	1,505	14,059,113	1 99
Ludlow	2,291	9,281,562	1 44
Monson	1,210	3,287,826	55
Montgomery	59	300,000	05
Palmer	2,629	7,538,664	1 25
Russell	358	3,367,702	48
Southwick	450	2,025,240	31
Springfield	45,344	280,786,724	41 23
Tolland	50	401,597	06
Wales	130	363,487	06
West Springfield	4,865	25,937,158	3 88
Westfield	5,811	20,043,484	3 20
Wilbraham	830	3,252,809	51
Totals	98,536	$516,873,418	$77 41

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Amherst	1,818	$10,079,744	$1 50
Belchertown	700	1,593,464	28
Chesterfield	144	604,077	09
Cummington	173	552,232	09
Easthampton	3,143	11,047,516	1 76
Enfield	147	525,313	08
Goshen	71	402,591	06

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Granby	306	$1,002,421	$0 16
Greenwich	65	355,000	05
Hadley	771	3,006,220	47
Hatfield	710	2,709,499	43
Huntington	411	1,027,317	18
Middlefield	87	321,497	05
Northampton	6,014	27,164,726	4 15
Pelham	139	751,301	11
Plainfield	86	350,464	05
Prescott	6	24,000	01
South Hadley	1,922	9,528,683	1 44
Southampton	275	1,008,184	16
Ware	2,314	5,824,109	99
Westhampton	97	411,040	06
Williamsburg	528	1,186,601	21
Worthington	192	651,246	10
Totals	20,119	$80,127,245	$12 48

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Acton	777	$3,859,550	$0 58
Arlington	11,121	60,829,444	9 06
Ashby	312	1,045,125	17
Ashland	807	2,682,049	43
Ayer	886	3,693,636	57
Bedford	588	2,804,688	43
Belmont	7,312	52,313,880	7 57
Billerica	1,917	9,161,858	1 39
Boxborough	117	400,000	06
Burlington	696	2,485,954	39
Cambridge	32,497	187,823,004	27 80
Carlisle	211	1,146,741	17
Chelmsford	2,252	7,147,256	1 16
Concord	1,925	10,630,362	1 58
Dracut	1,962	4,264,703	75
Dunstable	125	460,000	07
Everett	14,155	73,640,848	11 04
Framingham	6,783	36,142,068	5 40
Groton	796	4,816,254	71
Holliston	854	3,605,921	56
Hopkinton	746	3,043,695	47
Hudson	2,368	7,053,856	1 16
Lexington	3,229	23,093,318	3 34
Lincoln	525	3,505,899	51

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Littleton	511	$3,108,412	$0 46
Lowell	26,943	105,304,985	16 46
Malden	17,099	70,434,558	10 91
Marlborough	4,722	16,245,277	2 60
Maynard	2,381	6,841,096	1 13
Medford	17,939	82,919,061	12 63
Melrose	7,106	38,766,627	5 78
Natick	4,296	20,375,803	3 09
Newton	19,397	170,396,381	24 21
North Reading	750	2,527,155	41
Pepperell	868	2,869,600	46
Reading	3,047	17,158,208	2 55
Sherborn	328	3,009,269	43
Shirley	651	2,133,158	34
Somerville	30,200	107,529,557	17 07
Stoneham	3,111	15,095,031	2 28
Stow	369	1,505,264	23
Sudbury	531	3,010,049	45
Tewksbury	895	4,636,897	70
Townsend	618	2,472,962	38
Tyngsborough	399	1,401,225	22
Wakefield	4,854	21,899,457	3 35
Waltham	11,384	57,273,902	8 62
Watertown	10,574	54,409,070	8 17
Wayland	931	6,020,829	88
Westford	1,081	4,342,966	68
Weston	1,310	10,519,365	1 51
Wilmington	1,236	4,300,000	69
Winchester	3,777	34,232,508	4 85
Woburn	6,085	20,816,627	3 33
Totals	276,354	$1,397,205,408	$210 24

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Nantucket	1,102	$13,079,589	$1 82

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Avon	681	$1,981,589	$0 33
Bellingham	860	2,459,083	41
Braintree	4,960	28,553,957	4 23

NORFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Brookline	13,380	$164,400,752	$22 82
Canton	1,830	8,902,902	1 35
Cohasset	1,006	10,552,389	1 48
Dedham	4,610	25,267,702	3 76
Dover	437	4,564,458	64
Foxborough	1,367	6,069,510	93
Franklin	2,203	9,311,026	1 44
Holbrook	1,002	3,519,052	56
Medfield	752	2,861,474	45
Medway	996	3,228,006	52
Millis	636	3,142,600	47
Milton	5,445	39,763,457	5 74
Needham	3,638	24,821,853	3 61
Norfolk	415	1,666,719	26
Norwood	4,881	25,872,402	3 87
Plainville	453	1,624,878	26
Quincy	22,826	127,551,138	18 95
Randolph	2,059	7,103,390	1 13
Sharon	1,091	6,430,712	95
Stoughton	2,557	9,252,125	1 47
Walpole	2,213	15,373,349	2 23
Wellesley	3,635	43,075,151	5 99
Westwood	902	5,766,853	84
Weymouth	6,740	49,881,818	7 19
Wrentham	736	3,959,739	59
Totals	92,311	$636,967,984	$92 47

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Abington	1,712	$5,799,161	$0 93
Bridgewater	2,028	6,296,328	1 03
Brockton	19,226	76,668,810	11 94
Carver	517	3,049,042	45
Duxbury	708	7,365,185	1 03
East Bridgewater	1,123	4,970,213	76
Halifax	272	1,492,247	22
Hanover	849	3,890,913	59
Hanson	699	2,761,080	43
Hingham	2,103	16,064,595	2 31
Hull	851	18,024,498	2 44
Kingston	858	4,483,732	67
Lakeville	464	1,445,685	24
Marion	566	5,548,697	78
Marshfield	771	8,018,811	1 13

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Mattapoisett	484	$3,936,300	$0 56
Middleborough	2,637	8,987,251	1 44
Norwell	523	2,257,277	35
Pembroke	494	2,956,286	44
Plymouth	4,118	22,865,757	3 40
Plympton	159	747,252	11
Rochester	384	1,327,848	21
Rockland	2,334	8,689,506	1 37
Scituate	1,284	13,094,022	1 84
Wareham	2,224	14,666,724	2 14
West Bridgewater	993	3,190,900	52
Whitman	2,317	8,560,180	1 35
Totals	50,698	$257,158,300	$38 68

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Boston	236,885	$1,646,494,727	$238 86
Chelsea	12,438	46,556,701	7 33
Revere	10,163	40,251,761	6 28
Winthrop	5,304	24,740,165	3 76
Totals	264,790	$1,758,043,354	$256 23

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ashburnham	640	$1,937,023	$0 32
Athol	3,306	11,796,155	1 87
Auburn	1,910	6,346,666	1 02
Barre	1,067	2,925,852	49
Berlin	312	1,151,429	18
Blackstone	1,272	2,195,731	41
Bolton	235	1,100,486	17
Boylston	337	1,000,000	16
Brookfield	379	1,363,217	22
Charlton	719	2,016,075	34
Clinton	3,743	12,011,906	1 94
Dana	73	367,205	06
Douglas	715	2,045,339	34
Dudley	1,344	3,870,595	64
East Brookfield	293	1,017,870	16
Fitchburg	12,474	51,788,018	8 02

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Gardner	6,071	$23,315,328	$3 65
Grafton	1,782	4,551,764	77
Hardwick	722	1,787,566	31
Harvard	336	2,309,755	34
Holden	1,192	3,368,535	56
Hopedale	966	6,547,233	95
Hubbardston	344	800,000	14
Lancaster	717	3,010,460	47
Leicester	1,334	3,440,550	58
Leominster	6,401	25,291,588	3 95
Lunenburg	663	2,308,303	37
Mendon	397	1,412,924	22
Milford	4,503	15,334,293	2 45
Millbury	2,056	6,179,267	1 01
Millville	519	1,060,243	19
New Braintree	160	610,000	10
North Brookfield	899	2,495,772	42
Northborough	672	2,111,742	34
Northbridge	3,195	10,097,263	1 64
Oakham	140	450,000	07
Oxford	1,285	3,196,869	55
Paxton	256	995,000	16
Petersham	213	1,550,000	22
Phillipston	122	400,000	06
Princeton	231	1,350,000	20
Royalston	254	850,000	14
Rutland	500	1,380,000	23
Shrewsbury	2,141	9,472,860	1 45
Southborough	610	3,026,242	46
Southbridge	4,947	13,149,234	2 21
Spencer	1,960	4,997,082	85
Sterling	492	2,081,390	31
Sturbridge	649	1,531,217	27
Sutton	707	1,938,723	32
Templeton	1,249	3,371,516	57
Upton	610	1,444,045	25
Uxbridge	1,852	7,730,878	1 20
Warren	1,110	2,561,494	45
Webster	4,126	10,942,293	1 84
West Boylston	599	2,234,904	35
West Brookfield	371	1,470,981	23
Westborough	1,381	4,676,973	74
Westminster	524	1,775,000	28
Winchendon	1,931	5,559,213	92
Worcester	56,775	299,406,942	44 81
Totals	146,720	$606,446,009	$93 94

RECAPITULATION.

Counties.	Polls.	Property.	Tax of $1,000, includ'g Polls at One-tenth of a Mill Each.
Barnstable . . .	11,546	$102,084,746	$14 50
Berkshire . . .	36,686	154,788,541	23 87
Bristol . . .	107,373	389,149,594	61 57
Dukes . . .	1,651	18,876,136	2 62
Essex	147,415	674,160,105	102 87
Franklin . . .	14,876	75,015,713	11 30
Hampden . . .	98,536	516,873,418	77 41
Hampshire . . .	20,119	80,127,245	12 48
Middlesex . . .	276,354	1,397,205,408	210 24
Nantucket . . .	1,102	13,079,589	1 82
Norfolk . . .	92,311	636,967,984	92 47
Plymouth . . .	50,698	257,158,300	38 68
Suffolk . . .	264,790	1,758,043,354	256 23
Worcester . . .	146,720	606,446,009	93 94
Totals . . .	1,270,177	$6,679,976,142	$1,000 00

POPULATION OF CITIES IN THE COMMONWEALTH,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR INCORPORATION.

NAME.	INCORPORATED AS CITY.	POPULATION, 1930. (U. S. Census.)	POPULATION, 1935. (State Census.)	POPULATION, 1940.* (U. S. Census.)
Boston	Feb. 23, 1822	781,188	817,713	769,520
Worcester	Feb. 29, 1848	195,311	190,471	193,402
Springfield	Apr. 12, 1852	149,900	149,642	148,989
Fall River	Apr. 12, 1854	115,274	117,414	115,567
Cambridge	Mar. 17, 1846	113,643	118,075	111,120
New Bedford	Mar. 9, 1847	112,597	110,022	110,296
Somerville	Apr. 14, 1871	103,908	100,773	102,304
Lowell	Apr. 1, 1836	100,234	100,114	101,331
Lynn	Apr. 10, 1850	102,320	100,909	98,072
Lawrence	Mar. 21, 1853	85,068	86,785	85,049
Quincy	May 17, 1888	71,983	76,909	76,605
Newton	June 2, 1873	65,276	66,144	69,625
Medford	May 31, 1892	59,714	61,444	63,123
Brockton	Apr. 9, 1881	63,797	62,407	62,262
Malden	Mar. 31, 1881	58,036	57,277	57,836
Holyoke	Apr. 7, 1873	56,537	56,139	53,569
Pittsfield	June 5, 1889	49,677	47,516	49,500
Haverhill	Mar. 10, 1869	48,710	49,516	47,323
Everett	June 11, 1892	48,424	47,228	46,788
Fitchburg	Mar. 8, 1872	40,692	41,700	41,778
Chicopee	Apr. 18, 1890	43,930	41,952	41,575
Salem	Mar. 23, 1836	43,353	43,472	41,303
Chelsea	Mar. 13, 1857	45,816	42,673	41,069
Waltham	June 2, 1884	39,247	40,557	40,794
Taunton	May 11, 1864	37,355	37,431	37,445
Revere	June 19, 1914	35,680	35,319	34,376
Beverly	Mar. 23, 1894	25,086	25,871	25,540
Melrose	Mar. 18, 1899	23,170	24,256	25,258
Northampton	June 23, 1883	24,381	24,525	24,750
Gloucester	Apr. 28, 1873	24,204	24,164	23,877
Leominster	May 13, 1915	21,810	21,894	22,193
North Adams	Mar. 22, 1895	21,621	22,085	22,105
Attleboro	June 17, 1914	21,769	21,835	22,054
Peabody	May 8, 1916	21,345	22,082	21,702
Gardner	Feb. 28, 1923	19,399	20,397	20,203
Woburn	May 18, 1888	19,434	19,695	19,746
Westfield	Apr. 9, 1920	19,775	18,788	18,810
Marlborough	May 23, 1890	15,587	15,781	15,056
Newburyport	May 24, 1851	15,084	14,815	13,081

* Figures for 1940 are subject to revision.

POPULATION AND VOTERS.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, WITH THE CENSUS OF INHABITANTS IN 1930 AND 1935, AND A LIST OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN 1940, THE FIGURES BEING FOR THE STATE ELECTION. REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	POPULATION.		Registered Voters 1940
	U. S. Census 1930	State Census 1935	
BARNSTABLE.			
Barnstable,	7,271	8,037	4,693
Bourne,	2,895	3,336	1,914
Brewster,	769	715	542
Chatham,	1,931	2,050	1,351
Dennis,	1,829	2,017	1,347
Eastham,	543	606	383
Falmouth,	4,821	6 537	3,199
Harwich,	2,329	2,373	1,560
Mashpee,	361	380	241
Orleans,	1,181	1,425	957
Provincetown,	3,808	4,071	2,270
Sandwich,	1,437	1,516	937
Truro,	513	541	365
Wellfleet,	823	948	644
Yarmouth,	1,794	2,095	1,378
Totals,	32,305	36,647	21,781
BERKSHIRE.			
Adams,	12,697	12,858	6,883
Alford,	200	210	132
Becket,	672	723	425
Cheshire,	1,697	1,660	840
Clarksburg,	1,296	1,333	755
Dalton,	4,220	4,282	2,674
Egremont,	513	569	381
Florida,	307	405	224
Great Barrington,	5,934	6,369	3,689
Hancock,	361	408	221
Hinsdale,	1,144	1,144	693

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. U. S. Census 1930	Population. State Census 1935	Registered Voters 1940
BERKSHIRE — *Con.*			
Lanesborough,	1,170	1,237	768
Lee,	4,061	4,178	2,414
Lenox,	2,742	2,706	1,820
Monterey,	321	325	204
Mount Washington,	60	64	43
New Ashford,	75	94	54
New Marlborough,	864	921	550
NORTH ADAMS,	21,621	22,085	11,666
Otis,	367	415	236
Peru,	108	151	87
PITTSFIELD,	49,677	47,516	25,676
Richmond,	583	628	358
Sandisfield,	412	471	233
Savoy,	307	299	168
Sheffield,	1,650	1,810	901
Stockbridge,	1,762	1,921	1,056
Tyringham,	246	243	146
Washington,	222	252	141
West Stockbridge,	1,124	1,138	616
Williamstown,	3,900	4,272	2,511
Windsor,	387	412	176
Totals,	120,700	121,099	66,741
BRISTOL.			
Acushnet,	4,092	3,951	1,802
ATTLEBORO,	21,769	21,835	11,541
Berkley,	1,120	1,156	595
Dartmouth,	8,778	9,424	4,246
Dighton,	3,147	3,116	1,363
Easton,	5,298	5,294	3,283
Fairhaven,	10,951	11,005	5,528
FALL RIVER,	115,274	117,414	52,343
Freetown,	1,656	1,813	947
Mansfield,	6,364	6,543	3,587
NEW BEDFORD,	112,597	110,022	52,859
North Attleborough,	10,197	10,202	5,873
Norton,	2,737	2,925	1,826
Raynham,	2,136	2,208	1,082
Rehoboth,	2,610	2,777	1,490
Seekonk,	4,762	5,011	2,375
Somerset,	5,398	5,656	3,001
Swansea,	3,941	4,327	2,488
TAUNTON,	37,355	37,431	19,005
Westport,	4,408	4,355	2,167
Totals,	364,590	366,465	177,401

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Registered Voters
	U. S. Census 1930	State Census 1935	1940
Dukes County.			
Chilmark,	252	253	168
Edgartown,	1,276	1,399	825
Gay Head,	161	158	95
Gosnold,	120	129	72
Oak Bluffs,	1,333	1,657	938
Tisbury,	1,541	1,822	1,094
West Tisbury,	270	282	167
Totals,	4,953	5,700	3,359
Essex.			
Amesbury,	11,899	10,514	5,872
Andover,	9,969	10,542	6,546
Beverly,	25,086	25,871	14,343
Boxford,	652	726	473
Danvers,	12,957	13,884	6,368
Essex,	1,465	1,486	984
Georgetown,	1,853	2,009	1,294
Gloucester,	24,204	24,164	12,470
Groveland,	2,336	2,219	1,306
Hamilton,	2,044	2,235	1,415
Haverhill,	48,710	49,516	25,403
Ipswich,	5,599	6,217	3,300
Lawrence,	85,068	86,785	43,022
Lynn,	102,320	100,909	54,166
Lynnfield,	1,594	1,896	1,530
Manchester,	2,636	2,509	1,679
Marblehead,	8,668	10,173	7,618
Merrimac,	2,392	2,209	1,450
Methuen,	21,069	21,073	12,152
Middleton,	1,712	1,975	1,054
Nahant,	1,654	1,748	1,341
Newbury,	1,530	1,576	1,014
Newburyport,	15,084	14,815	8,299
North Andover,	6,961	7,164	4,913
Peabody,	21,345	22,082	11,060
Rockport,	3,630	3,634	2,384
Rowley,	1,356	1,495	924
Salem,	43,353	43,472	23,427
Salisbury,	2,194	2,245	1,729
Saugus,	14,700	15,076	8,230
Swampscott,	10,346	10,480	6,914
Topsfield,	986	1,113	685
Wenham,	1,119	1,196	851
West Newbury,	1,549	1,475	859
Totals,	498,040	504,483	275,075

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Registered Voters
	U. S. Census 1930	State Census 1935	1940
Franklin.			
Ashfield,	860	918	497
Bernardston,	893	975	511
Buckland,	1,497	1,540	924
Charlemont,	816	923	472
Colrain,	1,391	1,554	780
Conway,	900	952	475
Deerfield,	2,882	2,963	1,583
Erving,	1,263	1,283	668
Gill,	983	995	514
Greenfield,	15,500	15,903	9,156
Hawley,	313	308	143
Heath,	331	368	163
Leverett,	677	726	296
Leyden,	261	253	155
Monroe,	218	240	107
Montague,	8,081	7,967	4,066
New Salem,	414	443	213
Northfield,	1,888	1,950	1,062
Orange,	5,365	5,383	3,149
Rowe,	298	277	140
Shelburne,	1,544	1,606	1,011
Shutesbury,	222	239	103
Sunderland,	1,159	1,182	443
Warwick,	367	565	234
Wendell,	353	397	209
Whately,	1,136	1,133	519
Totals,	49,612	51,043	27,593
Hampden.			
Agawam,	7,095	7,206	3,821
Blandford,	545	469	282
Brimfield,	884	892	519
Chester,	1,464	1,362	816
Chicopee,	43,930	41,952	20,543
East Longmeadow,	3,327	3,375	1,853
Granville,	674	704	408
Hampden,	684	854	595
Holland,	137	201	136
Holyoke,	56,537	56,139	30,621
Longmeadow,	4,437	5,105	3,407
Ludlow,	8,876	8,569	3,604
Monson,	4,918	5,193	2,222
Montgomery,	141	174	97
Palmer,	9,577	9,437	4,564
Russell,	1,237	1,283	665
Southwick,	1,461	1,540	748

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Registered Voters
	U. S. Census 1930	State Census 1935	1940
HAMPDEN — *Con.*			
Springfield,	149,900	149,642	75,012
Tolland,	134	141	78
Wales,	360	382	240
Westfield,	19,775	18,788	9,790
West Springfield,	16,684	17,118	9,132
Wilbraham,	2,719	2,969	1,594
Totals,	335,496	333,495	170,747
HAMPSHIRE.			
Amherst,	5,888	6,473	3,654
Belchertown,	3,139	3,863	1,298
Chesterfield,	420	445	262
Cummington,	531	610	366
Easthampton,	11,323	10,486	5,383
Enfield,*	497	495	*
Goshen,	248	257	160
Granby,	891	956	536
Greenwich,*	238	219	*
Hadley,	2,682	2,711	1,159
Hatfield,	2,476	2,433	1,142
Huntington,	1,242	1,345	780
Middlefield,	197	220	137
Northampton,	24,381	24,525	12,588
Pelham,	455	504	262
Plainfield,	306	332	157
Prescott,*	48	18	*
South Hadley,	6,773	6,838	3,875
Southampton,	931	954	524
Ware,	7,385	7,727	4,587
Westhampton,	374	405	202
Williamsburg,	1,891	1,859	1,083
Worthington,	485	530	286
Totals,	72,801	74,205	38,441
MIDDLESEX.			
Acton,	2,482	2,635	1,616
Arlington,	36,094	38,539	22,624
Ashby,	982	957	528
Ashland,	2,397	2,497	1,592
Ayer,	3,060	3,861	1,637
Bedford,	2,603	3,185	1,255
Belmont,	21,748	24,831	15,208
Billerica,	5,880	6,650	3,910

* Terminated. See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population.		Registered Voters
	U. S. Census 1930	State Census 1935	1940
MIDDLESEX — *Con.*			
Boxborough,	312	404	222
Burlington,	1,722	2,146	1,253
CAMBRIDGE,	113,643	118,075	56,883
Carlisle,	569	688	435
Chelmsford,	7,022	7,595	4,410
Concord,	7,477	7,723	4,062
Dracut,	6,912	6,500	3,672
Dunstable,	384	419	232
EVERETT,	48,424	47,228	23,273
Framingham,	22,210	22,651	12,029
Groton,	2,434	2,534	1,632
Holliston,	2,864	2,925	1,777
Hopkinton,	2,563	2,616	1,651
Hudson,	8,469	8,495	4,221
Lexington,	9,467	10,813	6,233
Lincoln,	1,493	1,573	1,089
Littleton,	1,447	1,530	987
LOWELL,	100,234	100,114	51,460
MALDEN,	58,036	57,277	29,553
MARLBOROUGH,	15,587	15,781	8,900
Maynard,	7,156	7,107	3,648
MEDFORD,	59,714	61,444	33,850
MELROSE,	23,170	24,256	15,352
Natick,	13,589	14,394	8,297
NEWTON,	65,276	66,144	40,904
North Reading,	1,945	2,321	1,510
Pepperell,	2,922	3,004	1,624
Reading,	9,767	10,703	6,362
Sherborn,	943	994	609
Shirley,	2,427	2,548	1,208
SOMERVILLE,	103,908	100,773	51,215
Stoneham,	10,060	10,841	6,183
Stow,	1,142	1,190	691
Sudbury,	1,182	1,638	1,010
Tewksbury,	5,585	6,563	1,725
Townsend,	1,752	1,942	1,193
Tyngsborough,	1,358	1,331	866
Wakefield,	16,318	16,494	9,165
WALTHAM,	39,247	40,557	20,524
Watertown,	34,913	35,827	18,701
Wayland,	2,937	3,346	2,021
Westford,	3,600	3,789	1,856
Weston,	3,332	3,848	2,462
Wilmington,	4,013	4,493	2,620
Winchester,	12,719	13,371	8,200
WOBURN,	19,434	19,695	10,690
Totals,	934,924	958,855	514,830

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. U. S. Census 1930	Population. State Census 1935	Registered Voters 1940
NANTUCKET.			
Nantucket,	3,678	3,495	1,982
NORFOLK.			
Avon,	2,414	2,362	1,310
Bellingham,	3,189	3,056	1,659
Braintree,	15,712	17,122	10,113
Brookline,	47,490	50,319	30,180
Canton,	5,816	6,505	3,740
Cohasset,	3,083	3,418	2,100
Dedham,	15,136	15,371	8,889
Dover,	1,195	1,305	818
Foxborough,	5,347	5,834	3,309
Franklin,	7,028	7,494	3,740
Holbrook,	3,353	3,364	2,029
Medfield,	4,066	4,162	1,419
Medway,	3,153	3,268	1,979
Millis,	1,738	2,098	1,244
Milton,	16,434	18,147	12,105
Needham,	10,845	11,828	7,561
Norfolk,	1,429	2,073	780
Norwood,	15,049	15,574	8,042
Plainville,	1,583	1,606	981
QUINCY,	71,983	76,909	41,708
Randolph,	6,553	7,580	4,669
Sharon,	3,351	3,683	2,167
Stoughton,	8,204	8,478	4,617
Walpole,	7,273	7,449	3,942
Wellesley,	11,439	13,376	8,845
Westwood,	2,097	2,537	2,184
Weymouth,	20,882	21,748	12,986
Wrentham,	3,584	4,160	1,463
Totals,	299,426	320,826	184,579
PLYMOUTH.			
Abington,	5,872	5,696	3,350
Bridgewater,	9,055	9,201	3,365
BROCKTON,	63,797	62,407	35,420
Carver,	1,381	1,559	629
Duxbury,	1,696	2,244	1,462
East Bridgewater,	3,591	3,670	2,075
Halifax,	728	817	479
Hanover,	2,808	2,709	1,557
Hanson,	2,184	2,417	1,394
Hingham,	6,657	7,330	4,660
Hull,	2,047	2,619	1,845
Kingston,	2,672	2,743	1,492

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. U. S. Census 1930	Population. State Census 1935	Registered Voters 1940
PLYMOUTH — *Con.*			
Lakeville,	1,574	1,443	844
Marion,	1,638	1,867	1,126
Marshfield,	1,625	2,073	1,594
Mattapoisett,	1,501	1,682	1,057
Middleborough,	8,608	8,865	5,054
Norwell,	1,519	1,566	1,163
Pembroke,	1,492	1,621	1,024
Plymouth,	13,042	13,183	6,997
Plympton,	511	558	324
Rochester,	1,141	1,229	596
Rockland,	7,524	7,890	4,902
Scituate,	3,118	3,846	2,885
Wareham,	5,686	6,047	3,944
West Bridgewater,	3,206	3,356	1,701
Whitman,	7,638	7,591	4,767
Totals,	162,311	166,329	95,701
SUFFOLK.			
BOSTON,	781,188	817,713	390,689
CHELSEA,	45,816	42,673	19,291
REVERE,	35,680	35,319	18,722
Winthrop,	16,852	17,001	10,214
Totals,	879,536	912,706	438,916
WORCESTER.			
Ashburnham,	2,079	2,051	1,191
Athol,	10,677	10,751	5,557
Auburn,	6,147	6,535	3,579
Barre,	3,510	3,509	1,707
Berlin,	1,075	1,091	582
Blackstone,	4,674	4,588	2,608
Bolton,	764	739	425
Boylston,	1,097	1,361	674
Brookfield,	1,352	1,309	812
Charlton,	2,154	2,366	1,245
Clinton,	12,817	12,373	7,019
Dana,*	505	387	*
Douglas,	2,195	2,403	1,218
Dudley,	4,265	4,568	2,214
East Brookfield,	926	945	534
FITCHBURG,	40,692	41,700	21,894
GARDNER,	19,399	20,397	9,604
Grafton,	7,030	7,681	3,381
Hardwick,	2,460	2,379	1,201

* Terminated. See Acts of 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.	Population. U. S. Census 1930	Population. State Census 1935	Registered Voters 1940
WORCESTER — *Con.*			
Harvard,	987	952	685
Holden,	3,871	3,914	2,289
Hopedale,	2,973	3,068	1,794
Hubbardston,	1,010	1,000	494
Lancaster,	2,897	2,590	1,585
Leicester,	4,445	4,426	2,662
LEOMINSTER,	21,810	21,894	11,236
Lunenburg,	1,923	2,124	1,183
Mendon,	1,107	1,265	771
Milford,	14,741	15,008	7,985
Millbury,	6,957	6,879	3,960
Millville,	2,111	1,901	909
New Braintree,	407	436	201
Northborough,	1,946	2,396	1,353
Northbridge,	9,713	10,577	5,081
North Brookfield,	3,013	3,186	1,632
Oakham,	502	441	238
Oxford,	3,943	4,249	2,477
Paxton,	672	731	473
Petersham,	660	718	478
Phillipston,	357	423	275
Princeton,	717	707	451
Royalston,	744	841	383
Rutland,	2,442	2,406	847
Shrewsbury,	6,910	7,144	3,998
Southborough,	2,166	2,109	1,265
Southbridge,	14,264	15,786	9,092
Spencer,	6,272	6,487	3,801
Sterling,	1,502	1,556	1,016
Sturbridge,	1,772	1,918	1,171
Sutton,	2,147	2,408	1,345
Templeton,	4,159	4,302	2,601
Upton,	2,026	2,163	1,303
Uxbridge,	6,285	6,397	3,629
Warren,	3,765	3,662	1,915
Webster,	12,992	13,837	7,487
Westborough,	6,409	6,073	2,734
West Boylston,	2,114	2,158	1,176
West Brookfield,	1,255	1,258	782
Westminster,	1,925	1,965	834
Winchendon,	6,202	6,603	3,060
WORCESTER,	195,311	190,471	100,098
Totals,	491,242	495,562	261,594

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Number of Cities and Towns.	Population.		Registered Voters 1940
		U. S. Census 1930	State Census 1935	
Barnstable,	15	32,305	36,647	21,781
Berkshire,	32	120,700	121,099	66,741
Bristol,	20	364,590	366,465	177,401
Dukes County,	7	4,953	5,700	3,359
Essex,	34	498,040	504,483	275,075
Franklin,	26	49,612	51,043	27,593
Hampden,	23	335,496	333,495	170,747
Hampshire,	23	72,801	74,205	38,441
Middlesex,	54	934,924	958,855	514,830
Nantucket,	1	3,678	3,495	1,982
Norfolk,	28	299,426	320,826	184,579
Plymouth,	27	162,311	166,329	95,701
Suffolk,	4	879,536	912,706	438,916
Worcester,	61	491,242	495,562	261,594
Totals,	355 *	4,249,614	4,350,910	2,278,745

* Four towns have been terminated by Acts of 1927, chapter 321; and 1938, chapters 240 and 455, reducing total to 351.

GOVERNORS AND LIEUT.-GOVERNORS.

CHOSEN ANNUALLY BY THE PEOPLE.

Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1620 Nov. 11, John Carver.
1621 April, William Bradford.
1633 Jan. 1, Edward Winslow.
1634 Mar. 27, Thomas Prence.
1635 Mar. 3, William Bradford.
1636 Mar. 1, Edward Winslow.
1637 Mar. 7, William Bradford.
1638 June 5, Thomas Prence.
1639 June 3, William Bradford.
1644 June 5, Edward Winslow.
1645 June 4, William Bradford.
1657 June 3, Thomas Prence.
1673 June 3, Josiah Winslow.
1680 Dec. 18, Thomas Hinckley.*

Deputy-Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1680 Thomas Hinckley.†
1681 James Cudworth.
1682 William Bradford, to 1686.
1689 William Bradford, to 1692.

CHOSEN ANNUALLY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

Governors of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1629 Mar. 4, Matthew Cradock.‡
1629 Apr. 30, John Endicott.‡
1629 Oct. 20, John Winthrop.‡
1634 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1635 May 6, John Haynes.
1636 May 25, Henry Vane.
1637 May 17, John Winthrop.
1640 May 13, Thomas Dudley.
1641 June 2, Richard Bellingham.
1642 May 18, John Winthrop.
1644 May 29, John Endicott.
1645 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1646 May 6, John Winthrop.
1649 May 2, John Endicott.
1650 May 22, Thomas Dudley.
1651 May 7, John Endicott.
1654 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1655 May 23, John Endicott.
1665 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1672 Dec. 12, John Leverett(act'g).
1673 May 7, John Leverett.
1679 May 28, Simon Bradstreet, to May 20, 1686.

* Mr. Hinckley was Governor till the union of the colonies in 1692, except during the administration of Andros.

† Previously there was no Deputy-Governor, a Governor *pro tem* being appointed by the Governor to serve in his absence.

‡ A patent of King James I, dated Nov. 3, 1620, created the Council for New England and granted it the territory in North America from

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

1629 Thomas Goffe,*to Oct.20, 1629	1650 John Endicott, . . to 1651
1629 Thomas Dudley, . . 1634	1651 Thomas Dudley, . . 1653
1634 Roger Ludlow, . . 1635	1653 Richard Bellingham, . 1654
1635 Richard Bellingham, . 1636	1654 John Endicott, . . 1655
1636 John Winthrop, . . 1637	1655 Richard Bellingham, . 1665
1637 Thomas Dudley, . . 1640	1665 Francis Willoughby, . 1671
1640 Richard Bellingham, . 1641	1671 John Leverett, . . 1673
1641 John Endicott, . . 1644	1673 Sam'l Symonds, to Oct., 1678
1644 John Winthrop, . . 1646	1678 Oct., Simon Bradstreet, 1679
1646 Thomas Dudley, . . 1650	1679 Thomas Danforth, . 1686

40° to 48° N. latitude and from sea to sea, to be known thereafter as New England in America. By instrument of March 19, 1628, the Council for New England granted to Sir Henry Rosewell and others the territory afterwards confirmed by royal Charter to the "Governor and Company of the Mattachusetts Bay in Newe England." This Charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1629, designated Matthew Cradock as the first Governor of the Company and Thomas Goffe as the first Deputy-Governor. Both had held similar offices from the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. On May 13, 1629, the same persons were rechosen by the Company; but they never came to New England. On Oct. 20, 1629, John Winthrop was chosen Governor of the Company and John Humfrey Deputy-Governor. Humfrey having declined the service, Thomas Dudley was chosen in his stead.

John Endicott had been sent over in 1628, with a small band, as the agent of the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. While Cradock was Governor of the Company, a commission, dated April 30, 1629, was sent out to Endicott at Salem appointing him "Governor of London's Plantation in the Mattachusetts Bay in New England." In the exercise of this commission he was subordinate to the "Governor and Company" in London, by whom he was deputed, and who, from time to time, sent him elaborate instructions for his conduct. Cradock and Endicott were thus chief governor and local governor, respectively, from April 30, 1629, or, rather, from the time when Endicott's commission reached Salem, a few weeks later, until Oct. 20, 1629; and Winthrop and Endicott were chief and local governors, respectively, from that date until the arrival of Winthrop at Salem with the Charter, June 12, 1630, when Endicott's powers merged in the general authority of Winthrop.

* Thomas Goffe, the first Deputy-Governor, never came to New England. John Humfrey was elected, but did not serve.

THE INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

On May 25, 1686, Joseph Dudley became President of New England under a commission of King James II, and had jurisdiction over the royal dominions in New England. This office he held till December 20, the same year, when Sir Edmund Andros became Governor of New England, appointed by King James II. On April 18, 1689, Governor Andros was deposed by a revolution of the people.

AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRST CHARTER.

Simon Bradstreet was Governor from June 7, 1689, to May 16, 1692, and Thomas Danforth was Deputy-Governor during the same time.

APPOINTED BY THE KING UNDER SECOND CHARTER.

Governors of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 May 16, Sir William Phips.
1694 Dec. 4, *William Stoughton.**
1699 May 26, Richard Coote.†
1700 July 17, *William Stoughton.*
1701 July 7, The Council.
1702 June 11, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Feb. 4, The Council.
1715 Mar. 21, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Nov. 9, *William Tailer.*‡
1716 Oct. 5, Samuel Shute.
1723 Jan. 1, *William Dummer.*
1728 July 19, William Burnet.
1729 Sept. 7, *William Dummer.*
1730 June 11, *William Tailer.*
1730 Aug. 10, Jonathan Belcher.
1741 Aug. 14, William Shirley.
1749 Sept. 11, *Spencer Phips.*
1753 Aug. 7, William Shirley.
1756 Sept. 25, *Spencer Phips.*
1757 April 4, The Council.
1757 Aug. 3, Thomas Pownal.
1760 June 3, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1760 Aug. 2, Francis Bernard.
1769 Aug. 2, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1771 Mar. 14, Thomas Hutchinson.
1774 May 17, Thomas Gage.

Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 Wm. Stoughton, to July, 1701
1702 Thomas Povey, . . 1706
1706 Jan., vacancy to Oct., . 1711
1711 William Tailer.
1716 William Dummer.
1730 William Tailer.
1732 Spencer Phips.
1758 Thomas Hutchinson.
1771 Andrew Oliver.
1774 Thomas Oliver.

* Those whose names are printed in italics were Acting Governors.

† Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont.

‡ On Nov. 9, 1715, Elizeus Burgess was proclaimed Governor, he having been commissioned on March 17, 1715, but he never came over to perform his duties, and resigned the office in April, 1716.

UNTIL THE CONSTITUTION.

1774 Oct., a Provincial Congress. | 1775 July, The Council

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Governors of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

1780	John Hancock,	to 1785	
1785	James Bowdoin,	1787	
1787	John Hancock, Oct. 8,	1793	
1794	Samuel Adams,	1797	
1797	Increase Sumner, June 7,	1799	
1800	Caleb Strong,	1807	
1807	Jas. Sullivan, Dec. 10,	1808	
1809	Christopher Gore,	1810	
1810	Elbridge Gerry,	1812	
1812	Caleb Strong,	1816	
1816	John Brooks,	1823	
1823	Wm. Eustis, Feb. 6,	1825	
1825	Levi Lincoln,	1834	
1834	John Davis, March 1,	1835	
1836	Edward Everett,	1840	
1840	Marcus Morton,	1841	
1841	John Davis,	1843	
1843	Marcus Morton,	1844	
1844	George N. Briggs,	1851	
1851	George S. Boutwell,	1853	
1853	John H. Clifford,	1854	
1854	Emory Washburn,	1855	
1855	Henry J. Gardner,	1858	
1858	Nathaniel P. Banks,	1861	
1861	John A. Andrew,	1866	
1866	Alexander H. Bullock,	1869	
1869	William Claflin,	1872	
1872	William B. Washburn.*	1874	
1875	William Gaston,	to 1876	
1876	Alexander H. Rice,	1879	
1879	Thomas Talbot,	1880	
1880	John Davis Long,	1883	
1883	Benjamin F. Butler,	1884	
1884	George D. Robinson,	1887	
1887	Oliver Ames,	1890	
1890	John Q. A. Brackett,	1891	
1891	William E. Russell,	1894	
1894	Frederic T. Greenhalge,†	1896	
1897	Roger Wolcott,	1900	
1900	W. Murray Crane,	1903	
1903	John L. Bates,	1905	
1905	William L. Douglas,	1906	
1906	Curtis Guild, Jr.,	1909	
1909	Eben S. Draper,	1911	
1911	Eugene N. Foss,	1914	
1914	David I. Walsh,	1916	
1916	Samuel W. McCall,	1919	
1919	Calvin Coolidge,‡	1921	
1921	Channing H. Cox,	1925	
1925	Alvan T. Fuller,	1929	
1929	Frank G. Allen,	1931	
1931	Joseph B. Ely,	1935	
1935	James M. Curley,	1937	
1937	Charles F. Hurley,	1939	
1939	Leverett Saltonstall,		

* Resigned April 29, 1874. Chosen U. S. Senator April 17, 1874.

† Died March 5, 1896.

‡ Vice President of the United States, 1921–23; President, Aug. 3, 1923, to March 4, 1929.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1780	*Thos. Cushing*, to Feb. 28,	*1788	
1788	Benjamin Lincoln,	1789	
1789	*Samuel Adams*,	1794	
1794	*Moses Gill*, May 20, †	1800	
1801	Sam'l Phillips, Feb. 10,	1802	
1802	Edward H. Robbins,	1806	
1807	*Levi Lincoln*, ‡	1809	
1809	David Cobb,	1810	
1810	William Gray,	1812	
1812	William Phillips,	1823	
1823	Levi Lincoln, Feb.,	1824	
1824	*Marcus Morton*, July,	1825	
1826	Thomas L. Winthrop,	1833	
1833	*Samuel T. Armstrong*,	1836	
1836	George Hull,	1843	
1843	Henry H. Childs,	1844	
1844	John Reed,	1851	
1851	Henry W. Cushman,	1853	
1853	Elisha Huntington,	1854	
1854	William C. Plunkett,	1855	
1855	Simon Brown,	1856	
1856	Henry W. Benchley,	1858	
1858	Eliphalet Trask,	1861	
1861	John Z. Goodrich, Mar. 29,	1861	
1862	John Nesmith, Sept.,	1862	
1863	Joel Hayden,	1866	
1866	William Claflin,	1869	
1869	Joseph Tucker,	to 1873	
1873	*Thomas Talbot*, §	1875	
1875	Horatio G. Knight,	1879	
1879	John Davis Long,	1880	
1880	Byron Weston,	1883	
1883	Oliver Ames,	1887	
1887	John Q. A. Brackett,	1890	
1890	William H. Haile,	1893	
1893	*Roger Wolcott*, ‖	1897	
1897	W. Murray Crane,	1900	
1900	John L. Bates,	1903	
1903	Curtis Guild, Jr.,	1906	
1906	Eben S. Draper,	1909	
1909	Louis A. Frothingham,	1912	
1912	Robert Luce,	1913	
1913	David I. Walsh,	1914	
1914	Edward P. Barry,	1915	
1915	Grafton D. Cushing,	1916	
1916	Calvin Coolidge,	1919	
1919	Channing H. Cox,	1921	
1921	Alvan T. Fuller,	1925	
1925	Frank G. Allen,	1929	
1929	William S. Youngman,	1933	
1933	Gaspar G. Bacon,	1935	
1935	Joseph L. Hurley,	1937	
1937	Francis E. Kelly,	1939	
1939	Horace T. Cahill,		

* The Lieutenant-Governors whose names are in italics were Acting Governors also during vacancies in the office of Governor.

† Mr. Gill died on the 20th of May, 1800, and the Commonwealth, for the only time under the Constitution, was without a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Council, Hon. Thomas Dawes, President, officiated till the 30th of the month, when Caleb Strong was inaugurated Governor.

‡ General William Heath was elected in 1806, and declined to accept the office.

§ Acting Governor from April 29, 1874.

‖ Acting Governor from March 5, 1896.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Tristram Dalton,	1789–91	Caleb Strong,	1789–96
George Cabot,	1791–96	Theodore Sedgwick,	1796–99
Benjamin Goodhue,	1796–1800	Samuel Dexter,	1799–1800
Jonathan Mason	1800–03	Dwight Foster,	1800–03
John Quincy Adams,	1803–08	Timothy Pickering,	1803–11
James Lloyd, Jr.,	1808–13	Joseph Bradley Varnum,	1811–17
Christopher Gore,	1813–16	Harrison Gray Otis,	1817–22
Eli Porter Ashmun,	1816–18	James Lloyd,	1822–26
Prentiss Mellen,	1818–20	Nathaniel Silsbee,	1826–35
Elijah Hunt Mills,	1820–27	John Davis,	1835–41
Daniel Webster,	1827–41	Isaac Chapman Bates,	1841–45
Rufus Choate,	1841–45	John Davis,	1845–53
Daniel Webster,	1845–50	Edward Everett,	1853–54
Robert Charles Winthrop,	1850–51	Julius Rockwell,	1854–55
Robert Rantoul, Jr.,	1851	Henry Wilson,*	1855–73
Charles Sumner,†	1851–74	George S. Boutwell,	1873–77
William B. Washburn,	1874–75	George Frisbie Hoar,‡	1877–1904
Henry Laurens Dawes,	1875–93	Winthrop Murray Crane,	1904–13
Henry Cabot Lodge,§	1893–1924	John Wingate Weeks,	1913–19
William Morgan Butler,	1924–26	David Ignatius Walsh	1919–25
David Ignatius Walsh,‖	1926–	FrederickHuntingtonGillett	1925–31
		Marcus A. Coolidge,	1931–37
		Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.,‖	1937–

* Mr. Wilson elected Vice President in 1872; George S. Boutwell chosen to fill vacancy.

† Charles Sumner died March 11, 1874; William B. Washburn chosen to fill vacancy April 17, 1874.

‡ Mr. Hoar died Sept. 30, 1904; Winthrop Murray Crane appointed by Governor John L. Bates Oct. 12, 1904.

§ Mr. Lodge died Nov. 9, 1924; William Morgan Butler temporarily appointed by Governor Channing H. Cox Nov. 13, 1924; Mr. Walsh chosen to fill vacancy, Nov. 2, 1926.

‖ Mr. Walsh's term will expire in January, 1947; Mr. Lodge's term will expire in January, 1943.

SECRETARIES.

List of Persons who have held the Office of SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

John Avery,	1780–1806	Amasa Walker,	1851–53
Jonathan L. Austin,	1806–08	Ephraim M. Wright,	1853–56
William Tudor,	1808–10	Francis DeWitt,	1856–58
Benjamin Homans,	1810–12	Oliver Warner,	1858–76
Alden Bradford,	1812–24	Henry B. Peirce,	1876–91
Edward D. Bangs,	1824–36	William M. Olin,*	1891–1911
John P. Bigelow,	1836–43	Albert P. Langtry,*	1911–13
John A. Bolles,	1843–44	Frank J. Donahue,	1913–15
John G. Palfrey,	1844–48	Albert P. Langtry,	1915–21
William B. Calhoun,	1848–51	Frederic W. Cook,	1921–

* Secretary Olin died April 15, 1911; Mr. Langtry chosen to fill vacancy April 26, 1911.

TREASURERS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.

Henry Gardner,	1780–83
Thomas Ivers,	1783–87
Alexander Hodgdon,	1787–92
Thomas Davis,	1792–97
Peleg Coffin,*	1797–1801
Jonathan Jackson,	1802–06
Thompson J. Skinner,	1806–08
Josiah Dwight,	1808–10
Thomas Harris,	1810–11
Jonathan L. Austin,	1811–12
John T. Apthorp,	1812–17
Daniel Sargent,	1817–22
Nahum Mitchell,	1822–27
Joseph Sewall,	1827–32
Hezekiah Barnard,	1832–37
David Wilder,	1837–42
Thomas Russell,	1842–43
John Mills,	1843–44
Thomas Russell,	1844–45
Joseph Barrett,	1845–49
Ebenezer Bradbury,	1849–51
Charles B. Hall,	1851–53
Jacob H. Loud,	1853–55
Thomas J. Marsh,	1855–56
Moses Tenney, Jr.,	1856–61
Henry K. Oliver,	1861–66
Jacob H. Loud,	1866–71
Charles Adams, Jr.	1871–76
Charles Endicott,	1876–81
Daniel A. Gleason,	1881–86
Alanson W. Beard,	1886–89
George A. Marden,	1889–94
Henry M. Phillips,†	1894–95
Edward P. Shaw,†	1895–1900
Edward S. Bradford,	1900–05
Arthur B. Chapin,‡	1905–09
Elmer A. Stevens,‡	1909–14
Frederick W. Mansfield,	1914–15
Charles L. Burrill,	1915–20
Fred J. Burrell,§	1920
James Jackson	1920–25
William S. Youngman,‖	1925–29
Karl H. Oliver,‖	1929
John W. Haigis,‖	1929–31
Charles F. Hurley,¶	1931–37
Karl H. Oliver,¶	1937
William E. Hurley,¶	1937–

* Secretary Avery had a warrant to take care of the treasury on the resignation of Mr. Coffin, May 25, 1802.

† Mr. Phillips resigned April 12, 1895; Mr. Shaw chosen to fill vacancy April 25, 1895.

‡ Mr. Chapin resigned April 1, 1909; Mr. Stevens chosen to fill vacancy April 7, 1909.

§ Mr. Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920; Mr. Jackson appointed to fill vacancy Sept. 8, 1920.

‖ Mr. Youngman qualified as Lieutenant-Governor Jan. 3, 1929; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 7; Mr. Haigis qualified January 16.

¶ Mr. Charles F. Hurley qualified as Governor, January 7, 1937; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 11; Mr. William E. Hurley qualified January 20.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL — SOLICITORS-GENERAL.

[This table was prepared by Mr. A. C. Goodell, Jr., and contributed by him to the Massachusetts Historical Society's proceedings for June, 1895.]

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL BEFORE THE CONSTITUTION.

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Anthony Checkley,	April 29, 1680.	
Under the Presidency of Joseph Dudley:		
Benjamin Bullivant,		Date uncertain, but before July 1, 1686; sworn in July 26.
Under Sir Edmund Andros:		
Giles Masters,		"To frame indictments, arraign and prosecute felons." April 30, 1687. He died "Kings Attorney," Feb. 29, 1688.
James Graham,		Date uncertain, but as early as Aug. 25, 1687, he was "settled in Boston and made Attorney-general."
James Graham,		Reappointed (2d commission) June 20, 1688.
During the inter-charter period:		
Anthony Checkley,	June 14, 1689.	
Under the Province Charter:		
Anthony Checkley,		Oct. 28, 1692.
Paul Dudley,		July 6, 1702.
Paul Dudley,	June 8, 1716.	
Paul Dudley,	June 19, 1717.	

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Paul Dudley,*	June 25, 1718.	
John Valentine,	Nov. 22, 1718.	
John Valentine,	June 24, 1719.	
Thomas Newton,†	June 19, 1720.	

(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen, but negatived by Governor Shute.)

John Overing,	June 29, 1722.	
John Read,	June 20, 1723.	

(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen, but not consented to.)

John Read,	June 28, 1725.	
John Read,	June 21, 1726.	
John Read,	June 28, 1727.	
Joseph Hiller,	June 19, 1728.	

(Addington Davenport, Jr., chosen June 12, but declined.)

John Overing,		June 26, 1729.

(Jeremiah Gridley and others were chosen annually from 1730 to 1748, but the Governor withheld his consent. See Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. X, Second Series, p. 254.)

Edmund Trowbridge,		June 29, 1749.
Edmund Trowbridge,		May 14, 1762.

(Made Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, March 25, 1767.)

Jeremiah Gridley,‡		March 25, 1767.
Jonathan Sewall,		Nov. 18, 1767.

(*Vacancy* from September, 1774, to June 12, 1777.)

Robert Treat Paine,	June 12, 1777,	Accepted Aug. 26.
Robert Treat Paine,	June 19, 1778 (sworn).	
Robert Treat Paine,	Feb. 5, 1779.	
Robert Treat Paine,	Jan. 4, 1780.	

SPECIAL ATTORNEY-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall,	March 25, 1767.

SOLICITORS-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall,	June 24, 1767.

(*Vacancy* from November 18, 1767, to March 14, 1771.)

Samuel Quincy,§	March 14, 1771.

* Resigned Nov. 22, 1718.
† Died May 28, 1721.
‡ Died Sept. 10, 1767.
§ A refugee, 1774–75.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL (SINCE THE CONSTITUTION).

Daniel Davis, ... 1801–32
(Office established in 1800, and abolished in 1832.)

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL SINCE THE CONSTITUTION.

Robert Treat Paine,	1780–90	Andrew J. Waterman,§	1887–91
James Sullivan,	1790–1807	Albert E. Pillsbury,	1891–94
Barnabas Bidwell,	1807–10	Hosea M. Knowlton,	1894–1902
Perez Morton,	1810–32	Herbert Parker,	1902–06
James T. Austin,	1832–43	Dana Malone,	1906–11
John Henry Clifford,	*1849–53	James M. Swift,	1911–14
Rufus Choate,†	1853–54	Thomas J. Boynton,	1914–15
John Henry Clifford,†	1854–58	Henry C. Attwill,‖	1915–19
Stephen Henry Phillips,	1858–61	Henry A. Wyman,‖	1919–20
Dwight Foster,	1861–64	J. Weston Allen,	1920–23
Chester I. Reed,‡	1864–67	Jay R. Benton,	1923–27
Charles Allen,‡	1867–72	Arthur K. Reading,¶	1927–28
Charles R. Train,	1872–79	Joseph E. Warner, ¶	1928–35
George Marston,	1879–83	Paul A. Dever,	1935–41
Edgar J. Sherman,§	1883–87	Robert T. Bushnell,	1941–

* The office of Attorney-General was abolished in 1843 and re-established in 1849.

† Rufus Choate resigned May 12, 1854. Mr. Clifford's term began May 20, 1854.

‡ Resigned April 20, 1867. The vacancy was filled by election by the Legislature of Charles Allen April 26, 1867.

§ Resigned Oct. 1, 1887. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Andrew J. Waterman.

‖ Vacated the office Aug. 13, 1919, by qualifying as a member of the Public Service Commission. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Henry A. Wyman, who qualified on that day.

¶ Resigned June 6, 1928. The vacancy was filled by the choice, June 13, of Joseph E. Warner.

AUDITORS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS *or* AUDITOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Act of 1849. Name changed by Act of 1908.]

David Wilder, Jr.,	1849–54	William D. T. Trefry,	1891–92
Joseph Mitchell,	1854–55	John W. Kimball,	1892–1901
Stephen N. Gifford,	1855–56	Henry E. Turner,‡	1901–11
Chandler R. Ransom,	1856–58	John E. White,‡	1911–14
Charles White,	1858–61	Frank H. Pope,	1914–15
Levi Reed,*	1861–65	Alonzo B. Cook,	1915–31
Julius L. Clarke,	1865–66	Francis X. Hurley,	1931–35
Henry S. Briggs,	1866–70	Thomas H. Buckley,	1935–39
Charles Endicott,	1870–76	Russell A. Wood,	1939–41
Julius L. Clarke,†	1876–79	Thomas J. Buckley,	1941–
Charles R. Ladd,†	1879–91		

* Resigned Dec. 20, 1865.

† Mr. Clarke resigned, and Mr. Ladd was appointed in his place May 5, 1879.

‡ Mr. Turner died June 29, 1911, and Mr. White was chosen to fill the vacancy July 6, 1911.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE,

Since 1780.

The first General Court, under the Constitution of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1780, and was finally prorogued (having held three sessions) May 19, 1781. From this time until 1832 the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May, and the General Court held two, and frequently three, sessions during each year. In 1832, by an amendment of the Constitution, the commencement of the political year was changed to the first Wednesday in January.

SENATE.

PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Cushing, *res'n'd*,*	1780–81	Harrison Gray Otis,	1808–11
Jeremiah Powell,		Samuel Dana,	1811–13
Jeremiah Powell, *res'n'd*,*	1781–82	John Phillips,	1813–23
Samuel Adams,		Nathaniel Silsbee,	1823–26
Samuel Adams,	1782–85	John Mills,	1826–28
Samuel Adams, *resign'd*,*	1785–86	Sherman Leland,	1828–29
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,		Samuel Lathrop,	1829–30
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1786–87	Samuel Lathrop, *resign'd*,	1830–31
Samuel Adams,	1787–88	James Fowler,	
Samuel Phillips, Jr.,	1788–90	Leverett Saltonstall,	1831
Samuel Phillips,	1790–1801	William Thorndike,	1832
Samuel Phillips, *res'n'd*, †	1801–02	Benjamin T. Pickman,	1833–34
David Cobb,		Benjamin T. Pickman, *died*	1835
David Cobb,	1802–05	George Bliss,	
Harrison Gray Otis,	1805–06	Horace Mann,	1836–37
John Bacon,	1806–07	Myron Lawrence,	1838–39
Samuel Dana,	1807–08	Daniel P. King,	1840–41

* Resigned to serve in Governor's Council.

† Resigned to serve as Lieutenant-Governor.

Josiah Quincy, Jr., . 1842
Phineas W. Leland, *resigned*, } 1843
Frederick Robinson, .
Josiah Quincy, Jr., . 1844
Levi Lincoln, . . 1845
William B. Calhoun, . 1846–47
Zeno Scudder, . . 1848
Joseph Bell, . . . 1849
Marshall P. Wilder, . 1850
Henry Wilson, . . 1851–52
Charles H. Warren, . 1853
Charles Edward Cook, . 1854
Henry W. Benchley, . 1855
Elihu C. Baker, . . 1856
Charles W. Upham, . 1857–58
Charles A. Phelps, . 1859–60
William Claflin, . . 1861
John H. Clifford, . . 1862
Jonathan E. Field, . 1863–65
Joseph A. Pond, . . 1866–67
George O. Brastow, . 1868
Robert C. Pitman, *resign'd*,* } 1869
George O. Brastow, }
Horace H. Coolidge, . 1870–72
George B. Loring, . 1873–76
John B. D. Cogswell, . 1877–79
Robert R. Bishop, . 1880–82

George Glover Crocker, . 1883
George A. Bruce, . . 1884
Albert E. Pillsbury, . 1885–86
Halsey J. Boardman, . 1887–88
Harris C. Hartwell, . 1889
Henry H. Sprague, . 1890–91
Alfred S. Pinkerton, . 1892–93
William M. Butler, . 1894–95
George P. Lawrence, . 1896–97
George E. Smith, . 1898–1900
Rufus A. Soule, . . 1901–02
George R. Jones, . . 1903–04
William F. Dana, . . 1905–06
William D. Chapple, . 1907–08
Allen T. Treadway, . 1909–11
Levi H. Greenwood, . 1912–13
Calvin Coolidge, . . 1914–15
Henry G. Wells, . . 1916–18
Edwin T. McKnight, . 1919–20
Frank G. Allen, . .†1921–24
Wellington Wells, . . 1925–28
Gaspar G. Bacon, . . 1929–32
Erland F. Fish, . . 1933–34
James G. Moran, . . 1935–36
Samuel H. Wragg, . 1937–38
Joseph R. Cotton, . 1939–40
Angier L. Goodwin . 1941–

CLERKS.

William Baker, Jr., . 1780–84
Samuel Cooper, . . 1785–95
Edward McLane, . . 1796–99
Edward Payne Hayman, 1800
George Elliot Vaughan, . 1801–02
Wendell Davis, . . 1803–05
John D. Dunbar, . . 1806–07
Nathaniel Coffin, . . 1808–10

Marcus Morton, . . 1811–12
Samuel F. McCleary, . 1813–21
Samuel F. Lyman, . 1822
Paul Willard, . . 1823–29
Charles Calhoun, . . 1830–42
Lewis Josselyn, . . 1843
Charles Calhoun, . . 1844–50
Chauncy L. Knapp, . 1851

* Appointed Justice of Superior Court.
† First year under biennial elections.

Francis H. Underwood,	1852	E. Herbert Clapp,	1886–88
Charles Calhoun,	1853–54	Henry D. Coolidge,†	1889–1922
Peter L. Cox,	1855–57	William H. Sanger,‡	1922–32
Stephen N. Gifford,*	1858–86	Irving N. Hayden,§	1932–

CHAPLAINS.

Samuel Cooper,	1780	Hubbard Winslow,	1835
John Clark,	1781	F. W. P. Greenwood,	1836
Joseph Eckley,	1782	Nehemiah Adams,	1837
Samuel Cooper,	1783	Ralph Sanger,	1838
Joseph Eckley,	1784	William M. Rogers,	1839
Peter Thacher,	1785–89	Daniel M. Lord,	1840
Samuel Stillman,	1790	Thomas M. Clark, Jr.,	1841
Jeremy Belknap,	1791	Joseph H. Towne,	1842
Peter Thacher,	1792–1802	William M. Rogers,	1843
William Emerson,	1803–06	James F. Clarke,	1844
Thomas Baldwin,	1807	John T. Burrill,	1845
Joseph S. Buckminster,	1808–10	Amos Smith,	1846
Thomas Baldwin,	1811–12	Austin Phelps,	1847
Joshua Huntington,	1813	C. A. Bartol,	1848
Dr. John Lathrop,	1814–15	Isaac P. Langworthy,	1849
Francis Parkman,	1816–17	James L. T. Coolidge,	1850
Henry Ware, Jr.,	1818	A. L. Stone,	1851
John G. Palfrey,	1819–20	Warren Burton,	1852
John Pierpont,	1821	J. S. D. Farnsworth,	1853
James Walker,	1822	A. H. Burlingham,	1854
William Jenks,	1823	Lyman Whiting,	1855
Daniel Sharp,	1824	Daniel C. Eddy,	1856
Samuel Barrett,	1825	John P. Cleveland,	1857
Francis Wayland,	1826	Arthur Fuller,	1858
William Jenks,	1827–28	Jacob M. Manning,	1859
R. W. Emerson,	1829	Joseph Marsh,	1860
Howard Malcolm,	1830	A. S. Patton,	1861
Alonzo Potter,	1831	Edward W. Clark,	1862–63
F. W. P. Greenwood,	1832	A. A Miner,	1864
George W. Blagden,	1833	George E. Ellis,	1865
Chandler Robbins,	1834	James B. Miles,	1866

* Died April 18, 1886.

† Died Feb. 7, 1922.

‡ Chosen March 1, 1922, having served as assistant clerk since 1889; retired March 12, 1932.

§ Chosen March 14, 1932, having served as assistant clerk since 1922.

Charles E. Reed,	1867	George F. Warren,	1875
Henry Morgan,	1868	Isaac Dunham,	1876–79
E. N. Kirk,	1869	Edmund Dowse,	1880–1904
J. O. Means,	1870	Edward A. Horton,*	1905–27
S. W. Foljambe,	1871	Charles H. Moss,	1928–30
Edward Abbott,	1872–73	Arthur M. Ellis,	1931–
A. M. Ide,	1874		

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES.

(Usually two to five sessions a year.)

SPEAKERS.

William Hawthorne,†	1644–45	Thomas Clarke,	1662
George Cooke,	1645	John Leverett,	1663–64
William Hawthorne,†	1646	Thomas Clarke,	1665
Robert Bridges,	1646	Richard Waldron,§	1666–68
Joseph Hill,	1647	Thomas Clarke,	1669–70
William Hawthorne,†	1648	Thomas Savage,	1671
Richard Russell,	1648	Thomas Clarke,	1672
Daniel Denison,‡	1649	Richard Waldron,§	1673
William Hawthorne,†	1650	Joshua Hubbard,	1673–74
Daniel Gookin,	1651	Richard Waldron,§	1674–75
Daniel Denison,‡	1651–52	Peter Buckley,	1675–76
Humphrey Atherton,	1653	Thomas Savage,	1677–78
Richard Russell,	1654	Richard Waldron,§	1679
Edward Johnson,	1655	John Richards,	1679–80
Richard Russell,	1656	Daniel Fisher,	1680–82
William Hawthorne,†	1657	Elisha Cooke,	1683
Richard Russell,	1658	John Wayte,	1684
Thomas Savage,	1659–60	Isaac Addington,	1685
William Hawthorne,†	1660–61	John Saffin,	1686

INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

The General Court adjourned May 21, 1686, and did not convene until May or June, 1689.

Thomas Oakes,	1689	William Bond,	1691–92
John Bowles,	1689–90	Penn Townsend,	1692
Penn Townsend,	1690–91		

* Chosen Chaplain emeritus Feb. 6, 1928; died April 15, 1931.

† Also spelled Hauthorne, Hawtherne, Hawthorn.

‡ Also spelled Dennison.

§ Also spelled Waldern, Walderne.

UNDER THE SECOND CHARTER.

William Bond,	1692–93	John Clark,	1721–24
Nathaniel Byfield,	1693–94	William Dudley,	1724–29
Nehemiah Jewett,	1694–95	John Quincy,	1729–41
William Bond,	1695–96	William Fairfield,	1741
Penn Townsend,	1696–97	John Hobson,	1741–42
Nathaniel Byfield,	1698	Thomas Cushing,	1742–46
James Converse,	1699–1700	Thomas Hutchinson,	1746–49
John Leverett,	1700–01	Joseph Dwight,	1749–50
Nehemiah Jewett,	1701–02	Thomas Hubbard,	1750–59
James Converse,	1702–05	Samuel White,	1759–60
Thomas Oakes,	1705–07	James Otis,	1760–62
John Burrill,	1707	Timothy Ruggles,	1762–64
Thomas Oliver,	1708–09	Samuel White,	1764–66
John Clark,	1709–11	Thomas Cushing,*	1766–74
John Burrill,	1711–20	James Warren,	1775–78
Elisha Cooke,	1720	John Pickering,	1778–79
Timothy Lindall,	1720–21	John Hancock,	1779–80

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Caleb Davis, *resigned*,	1780–82	Luther Lawrence,	1822
Nathaniel Gorham,	1782–83	Levi Lincoln,	1822–23
Tristram Dalton,	1783–84	William C. Jarvis,	1823–25
Samuel Allyne Otis,	1784–85	Timothy Fuller,	1825–26
Nathaniel Gorham,	1785–86	William C. Jarvis,	1826–28
Artemas Ward,	1786–87	William B. Calhoun,	1828–34
James Warren,	1787–88	Julius Rockwell,	1835–37
Theodore Sedgwick,	1788–89	Robert C. Winthrop,	1838–40
David Cobb,	1789–93	George Ashmun,	1841
Edward H. Robbins,	1793–1802	Thomas Kinnicut,	1842
John Coffin Jones,	1802–03	Daniel P. King,	1843
Harrison Gray Otis,	1803–05	Thomas Kinnicut, *res'n'd*,	1844
Timothy Bigelow,	1805–06	Samuel H. Walley, Jr.,	1844–46
Perez Morton,	1806–08	Ebenezer Bradbury,	1847
Timothy Bigelow,	1808–10	Francis B.Crowninshield,	1848–49
Perez Morton, *resigned*,	1810–11	Ensign H. Kellogg,	1850
Joseph Story, *resigned*,	1811–12	Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.,	1851–52
Eleazer W. Ripley,	1812	George Bliss,	1853
Timothy Bigelow,	1812–20	Otis P. Lord,	1854
Elijah H. Mills, *resigned*,	1820–21	Daniel C. Eddy,	1855
Josiah Quincy, *resigned*,	1821–22	Charles A. Phelps,	1856–57

*Son of Thomas Cushing who served in 1742–46.

Julius Rockwell, . . 1858	George v. L. Meyer, . 1894–96
Charles Hale, . . 1859	John L. Bates, . . 1897–99
John A. Goodwin, . 1860–61	James J. Myers, . . 1900–03
Alexander H. Bullock, . 1862–65	Louis A. Frothingham, . 1904–05
James M. Stone, . . 1866–67	John N. Cole, . . 1906–08
Harvey Jewell, . . 1868–71	Joseph Walker, . . 1909–11
John E. Sanford, . . 1872–75	Grafton D. Cushing, . 1912–14
John D. Long, . . 1876–78	Channing H. Cox, . 1915–18
Levi C. Wade, . . 1879	Joseph E. Warner, . 1919–20
Charles J. Noyes, . . 1880–82	Benjamin Loring Young,*1921–24
George A. Marden, . 1883–84	John C. Hull, . . 1925–28
John Q. A. Brackett, . 1885–86	Leverett Saltonstall, . 1929–36
Charles J. Noyes, . . 1887–88	Horace T. Cahill, . . 1937–38
William E. Barrett, . 1889–93	Christian A. Herter, . 1939–

CLERKS.

Andrew Henshaw, . 1780–81	William Stowe, . . 1854
George Richards Minot, 1782–91	Henry A. Marsh, . . 1855
Henry Warren, . 1792–1802	William E. P. Haskell, . 1856
Nicholas Tillinghast, . 1803–05	William Stowe, . . 1857–61
Chas. Pinckney Sumner, 1806–07	William S. Robinson, . 1862–72
Nicholas Tillinghast, . 1808–09	Charles H. Taylor, . 1873
Chas. Pinckney Sumner, 1810–11	George A. Marden, . 1874–82
Benjamin Pollard, . 1812–21	Edward A. McLaughlin,. 1883–95
Pelham W. Warren, . 1822–31	George T. Sleeper, . 1896
Luther S. Cushing, . 1832–43	James W. Kimball,† 1897–1928
Charles W. Storey, . 1844–50	Frank E. Bridgman,† 1928–1939
Lewis Josselyn, . . 1851–52	Lawrence R. Grove,‡ 1939–
William Schouler, . . 1853	

CHAPLAINS.

Samuel Cooper, . . 1780	Samuel Stillman, . . 1794–95
John Clark, . . . 1781	Peter Thacher, . . 1796–99
Joseph Eckley, . . 1782	Thomas Baldwin, . . 1800–01
Samuel Cooper, . . 1783	John T. Kirkland, . 1802
Joseph Eckley, . . 1784	Thomas Baldwin, . . 1803
Peter Thacher, . . 1785–89	John T. Kirkland, . 1804
Samuel Stillman, . . 1790	Thomas Baldwin, . . 1805–07
Jeremy Belknap, . . 1791	Charles Lowell, . . 1808
Peter Thacher, . . 1792–93	John Lathrop, . . 1809

* First year under biennial elections.

† Mr. Kimball died April 4, 1928. Mr. Bridgman was elected April 10, 1928, having served as assistant clerk since 1897; retired March 28, 1939.

‡ Chosen March 28, 1939, having served as assistant clerk since 1928.

Thomas Baldwin,	1810	Samuel D. Robbins,	1846
Elijah R. Sabin,	1811	George Richards,	1847
Horace Holly,	1812	Silas Aiken,	1848
Joshua Huntington,	1813	S. Hale Higgins,	1848
Samuel Cary,	1814	Rollin H. Neale,	1849
Samuel C. Thacher,	1815	Henry V. Degen,	1850
Asa Eaton,	1816	George M. Randall,	1851
Daniel Sharp,	1817	Rufus W. Clark,	1852
Thomas Baldwin,	1818	Stephen Lovell,	1853
William Jenks,	1819–26	Arthur B. Fuller,	1854
George Ripley,	1827	John H. Twombly,	1855
Henry Ware, Jr.,	1828	Abraham D. Merrill,	1856
—— ——*	1829	Daniel Foster,	1857
Joseph Tuckerman,	1830	Warren Burton,	1858
—— ——†	1831	Thomas Dodge,	1859
Ralph W. Emerson,	1832	Warren Burton,	1860
Howard Malcolm,	1832–33	Andrew L. Stone,	1861
Edward T. Taylor,	1834	Phineas Stowe,	1862
George W. Blagden,	1835	George S. Ball,	1863
Ezra S. Gannett,	1835	David Bremner,	1864
Samuel K. Lothrop,	1836	Samuel F. Upham,	1865
William M. Rogers,	1836	Noah M. Gaylord,	1866
Baron Stow,	1837	Pliny Wood,	1867
Thomas S. King,	1837	William R. Alger,	1868
Ephraim Peabody,	1838	Orin T. Walker,	1869
George W. Blagden,	1839	John A. M. Chapman,	1870
Otis A. Skinner,	1839	Charles C. Sewall,	1871
Joy H. Fairchild,	1840	Warren H. Cudworth,	1872
Benjamin Whittemore,	1840	Robert G. Seymour,	1873–78
Joseph H. Towne,	1841	Daniel W. Waldron,	1879–1918
Robert C. Waterston,	1842	William F. Dusseault,	1919–22
Edwin H. Chapin,	1842	Donald B. Aldrich,	1923–24
Edward N. Kirk,	1843	Harry W. Kimball,	1925–28
Frederic D. Huntington,	1843	Gardiner M. Day,	1929
Austin Phelps,	1844	Abbot Peterson,	1930–32
Chandler Robbins,	1845	Dan Huntington Fenn,	1933–36
William Hague,	1845	J. Caleb Justice,	1937–38
William Jenks,	1846	Cornelius P. Trowbridge,	1939–

* There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that all the settled clergymen of Boston be invited by the Speaker to officiate alternately as Chaplain.

† There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that the three clergymen having the highest votes should act as joint Chaplains. These were Lyman Beecher, Sebastian Streeter and Ezra S. Gannett.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS.*

Benjamin Stevens,	1835–59	David T. Remington,	1904–09
John Morrissey,	1859–74	Thomas F. Pedrick,‡	1910–20
Oreb F. Mitchell,	1875–85	James Beatty,‡	1920
John G. B. Adams,†	1886–1900	Charles O. Holt,	1921–
Charles G. Davis,†	1901–03		

* The office of Sergeant-at-Arms was established by law in 1835. Previous to that time Jacob Kuhn was Messenger to the General Court from 1786. William Baker preceded him from the first session under the Constitution in 1780–81, he having also served in a similar position for many years previously thereto.

† Mr. Adams died Oct. 19, 1900. Mr. Davis was appointed Acting Sergeant-at-Arms Oct. 24, 1900.

‡ Mr. Pedrick died Feb. 22, 1920. Mr. Beatty was chosen to fill the vacancy, March 10, 1920.

Table showing the Length of the Session of the Legislature in Each Year since 1832.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1832,	January 4	March 24	80	528
1833,	2	28	86	574
1834,	1	April 2	92	570
1835,*	7	8	92	615
1836,	6	16	102	619
1837,	4	20	107	635
1838,	3	25	113	480
1839,	2	10	99	521
1840,	1	March 24	84	521
1841,	6	18	72	397

* There was an extra session of sixty-two days in 1835, to revise the statutes; one of nine days in 1842, to divide the Commonwealth into Congressional Districts; one of three days in 1848, to choose electors of President and Vice-President; one of eighteen days in 1857, to establish districts for the choice of Councillors, Representatives and Senators; one of one hundred and thirteen days in 1859, to revise the general statutes; one of fourteen days in 1860, to consider the subject of the disease among the cattle of the Commonwealth; one of ten days in 1861, to consider the duty of the Commonwealth in relation to public affairs, consequent on the Rebellion; one of eight days in 1863, to provide for raising the quota under the call of the President of the United States of the 17th of October, 1863, for 300,000 men; one of thirty days in 1872, to consider what legislation was necessary by reason of the great fire in Boston, November 9 and 10; one of ten days in 1881 and one of seven days in 1901, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the statutes; one of three days in 1916, to legislate for Massachusetts soldiers called to the Mexican border and to provide for the reapportionment of Suffolk County into Representative districts; one of thirty-six days in 1919, to consider the street railway situation, the compensation of the State Guard for special duty in Boston, the appropriations of cities and towns for compensating school teachers and for other municipal purposes, the recognition of Provincetown in the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration, etc.; one of sixteen days in 1920 to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the general laws; one of three hours on October 20, 1930, to commemorate the tercentenary of the first General Court held in Massachusetts; one of forty-six days in 1931 to consider changing the law relative to rates for compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance; one of twenty-seven days in 1933 to consider regulation and control of the liquor traffic; and one of three days in 1938 to provide funds for the devastation caused by hurricane and floods.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1842,*	January 5	March 3	58	336
1843,	4	24	80	352
1844,	3	16	74	321
1845,	1	26	85	271
1846,	7	April 16	100	264
1847,	6	16	111	255
1848,*	5	May 10	127	272
1849,	3	2	120	263
1850,	2	3	122	297
1851,	1	24	146	396
1852,	7	22	137	402
1853,	5	25	142	288
1854,	4	April 29	116	310
1855,	3	May 21	138	380
1856,	1	June 6	158	329
1857,*	7	May 30	144	357
1858,†	6	March 27	81	240†
1859,*	5	April 6	92	–
1860,*	4	4	92	–
1861,*	2	11	100	–
1862,	1	30	120	–
1863,*	7	29	113	–
1864,	6	May 14	130	–
1865,	4	17	137	–
1866,	3	30	147	–
1867,	2	June 1	150	–
1868,	1	12	164	–
1869,	6	24	170	–
1870,	5	23	170	–
1871,	4	May 31	148	–
1872,*	3	7	126	–
1873,	1	June 12	163	–
1874,	7	30	175	–
1875,	6	May 19	134	–
1876,	5	April 28	115	–
1877,	3	May 17	135	–
1878,	2	17	136	–
1879,	1	April 30	120	–
1880,	7	24	109	–
1881,*	5	May 13	129	–
1882,	4	27	144	–
1883,	3	July 27	206	–
1884,	2	June 4	155	–
1885,	7	19	164	–
1886,	6	30	176	–
1887,	5	16	163	–
1888,	4	May 29	147	–
1889,	2	June 7	157	–
1890,	1	July 2	183	–
1891,	7	June 11	156	–

* See note on page 223.

† The number of Representatives has been 240 since 1858.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	Days of Sitting	
				Senate	House
1892,	January 6	June 17	163	112	112
1893,	4	9	157	107	107
1894,	3	July 2	181	121	126
1895,	2	June 5	155	102	107
1896,	1	10	162	112	112
1897,	6	12	158	108	110
1898,	5	23	170	115	120
1899,	4	3	151	104	104
1900,	3	July 17	196	131	133
1901,*	2	June 19	169	114	117
1902,	1	28	179	123	124
1903,	7	26	171	119	121
1904,	6	9	156	109	110
1905,	4	May 26	143	101	101
1906,	3	June 29	178	123	123
1907,	2	28	178	125	125
1908,	1	13	165	117	119
1909,	6	19	165	116	116
1910,	5	15	162	114	114
1911,	4	July 28	206	140	141
1912,	3	June 13	163	113	112
1913,	1	20	171	120	120
1914,	7	July 7	182	127	126
1915,	6	June 4	150	104	104
1916,*	5	2	150	105	105
1917,	3	May 26	144	101	101
1918,	2	June 3	153	107	107
1919,*	1	July 25	206	144	144
1920,*	7	June 5	151	108	105
1921,	5	May 28	144	100	100
1922,	4	June 13	161	110	111
1923,	3	May 26	144	99	99
1924,	2	June 5	156	108	110
1925,	7	May 2	116	79	81
1926,	6	29	144	86	102
1927,	5	April 28	114	69	78
1928,	4	July 25	204	105	124
1929,	2	June 8	158	92	109
1930,*	1	May 29	149	89	107
1931,*	7	June 10	155	100	107
1932,	6	7	154	92	106
1933,*	4	July 22	200	123	139
1934,	3	June 30	179	114	122
1935,	2	Aug. 15	226	124	126
1936,	1	July 2	184	106	103
1937,	6	May 29	144	75	84
1938,	5	Aug. 24	232	115	135
1939,	4	12	221	107	145

* See note on page 223.

JUDICIARY.

*Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, from 1692 to 1775.**

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1692.	William Stoughton,	1701.	Resigned.	1701.
1701.	Wait Winthrop,	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	Isaac Addington,	1703.	Resigned.	1715.
1708.	Wait Winthrop,	1717.		1717.
1718.	Samuel Sewall,	1728.	Resigned.	1730.
1729.	Benjamin Lynde,	1745.		1745.
1745.	Paul Dudley,	1751.		1751.
1752.	Stephen Sewall,	1760.		1760.
1761.	Thomas Hutchinson,	1769.	Resigned.	1780.
1769.	Benjamin Lynde,	1771.	Resigned.	1781.
1772.	Peter Oliver,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1791.

JUSTICES.

1692.	Thomas Danforth,	1699.		1699.
1692.	Wait Winthrop,	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1692.	John Richards,	1694.		1694.
1692.	Samuel Sewall,	1728.	(Appointed C. J., 1718.)	1730.
1695.	Elisha Cooke,	1702.	Removed.	1715.
1700.	John Walley,	1712.		1712.
1701.	John Saffin,	1702.	Removed.	1710.
1702.	John Hathorne,	1712.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	John Leverett,	1708.	Resigned.	1724.
1708.	Jonathan Curwin,	1715.	Resigned.	1718.
1712.	Benjamin Lynde,	1745.	(Appointed C. J., 1729.)	1745.
1712.	Nathaniel Thomas,	1718.	Resigned.	1718.
1715.	Addington Davenport,	1736.		1736.
1718.	Paul Dudley,	1751.	(Appointed C. J., 1745.)	1751.
1718.	Edmund Quincy,	1737.		1737.
1728.	John Cushing,	1733.	Removed.	1737.
1733.	Jonathan Remington,	1745.		1745.
1736.	Richard Saltonstall,	1756.		1756.
1737.	Thomas Greaves,	1738.	Resigned.	1747.
1739.	Stephen Sewall,	1760.	(Appointed C. J., 1752.)	1760.

* The judges died in office, except where otherwise stated. See "Sketches of the Judicial History of Massachusetts," by Emory Washburn, 1840, p. 241.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1745.	Nathaniel Hubbard,	1746.	Resigned.	1748.
1745.	Benjamin Lynde,	1771.	(Appointed C. J., 1769.)	1781.
1747.	John Cushing,	1771.	Resigned.	1778.
1752.	Chambers Russell,	1766.		1766.
1756.	Peter Oliver,	1775.	(Appointed C. J., 1772.)	1791.
1767.	Edmund Trowbridge,	1775.	Resigned.	1793.
1771.	Foster Hutchinson,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1799.
1772.	Nathaniel Ropes,	1774.		1774.
1772.	William Cushing,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1810.
1774.	William Browne,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1802.

Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature and the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts since the Revolution. The latter was established July 3, 1782.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1775.	John Adams,	1776.	Resigned.*	1826.
1777.	William Cushing,	1789.	Resigned.†	1810.
1790.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.		1791.
1791.	Francis Dana,	1806.	Resigned.	1811.
1806.	Theophilus Parsons,	1813.		1813.
1814.	Samuel Sewall,	1814.		1814.
1814.	Isaac Parker,	1830.		1830.
1830.	Lemuel Shaw,	1860.	Resigned.	1861.
1860.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1868.	Resigned.	1878.
1868.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,	1873.		1873.
1873.	Horace Gray,‡	1882.		1902.
1882.	Marcus Morton,	1890.	Resigned.	1891.
1890.	Walbridge Abner Field,	1899.		1899.
1899.	Oliver Wendell Holmes,§	1902.		1935.
1902.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1911.	Resigned.	1918.
1911.	Arthur Prentice Rugg,	1938.		1938.
1938.	Fred Tarbell Field.			

* Mr. Adams never took his seat on the bench.

† Chief Justice Cushing resigned on being appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

‡ Chief Justice Gray vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

§ Chief Justice Holmes vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1775.	William Cushing,	1789.	(Appointed C. J., 1777.)	1810.
1775.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.	(Appointed C. J., 1790.)	1791.
1775.	William Reed,	1776.	Superseded.	1780.
1776.	Jedediah Foster,	1779.		1779.
1776.	James Sullivan	1782.	Resigned.	1808.
1777.	David Sewall,	1789.	Resigned.*	1825.
1782.	Increase Sumner,	1797.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1799.
1785.	Francis Dana,	1806.	(Appointed C. J., 1791.)	1811.
1790.	Robert Treat Paine,	1804.	Resigned.	1814.
1790.	Nathan Cushing,	1800.	Resigned.	1812.
1792.	Thomas Dawes,	1802.	Resigned.	1825.
1797.	Theophilus Bradbury,	1803.	Removed.†	1803.
1800.	Samuel Sewall,	1814.	(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1814.
1801.	Simeon Strong,	1805.		1805.
1801.	George Thacher,	1824.	Resigned.	1824.
1802.	Theodore Sedgwick,	1813.		1813.
1806.	Isaac Parker,	1830.	(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1830.
1813.	Charles Jackson,	1823.	Resigned.	1855.
1814.	Daniel Dewey,	1815.		1815.
1814.	Samuel Putnam,	1842.	Resigned.	1853.
1815.	Samuel Sumner Wilde,	1850.	Resigned.	1855.
1824.	Levi Lincoln,	1825.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1868.
1825.	Marcus Morton,	1840.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1864.
1837.	Charles Augustus Dewey,	1866.		1866.
1842.	Samuel Hubbard,	1847.		1847.
1848.	Charles Edward Forbes,	1848.	Resigned.	1881.
1848.	Theron Metcalf,	1865.	Resigned.	1875.
1848.	Richard Fletcher,	1853.	Resigned.	1869.
1850.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1868.	(Appointed C. J., 1860.)	1878.
1852.	Caleb Cushing,	1853.	Resigned.‡	1879.
1853.	Benj. Franklin Thomas,	1859.	Resigned.	1878.
1853.	Pliny Merrick,	1864.	Resigned.	1867.
1859.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1869.	Resigned.‡	1895.
1860.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,	1873.	(Appointed C. J., 1868.)	1873.
1864.	Horace Gray, Jr.,	1882.	(Appointed C. J., 1873.)	1902.
1865.	James Denison Colt,	1866.	Resigned.	1881.

* Mr. Justice Sewall resigned on being appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Maine.

† Mr. Justice Bradbury was removed on account of physical disability.

‡ Mr. Justice Cushing and Mr. Justice Hoar resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1866.	Dwight Foster, . . .	1869.	Resigned.	1884.
1866.	John Wells, ...	1875.		1875.
1868.	James Denison Colt, . .	1881.		1881.
1869.	Seth Ames, ...	1881.	Resigned.	1881.
1869.	Marcus Morton, . .	1890.	(Appointed C. J., 1882.)	1891.
1873.	Wm.CrowninshieldEndicott	1882.	Resigned.	1900.
1873.	Charles Devens, Jr., . .	1877.	Resigned.*	1891.
1875.	Otis Phillips Lord, . .	1882.	Resigned.	1884.
1877.	Augustus Lord Soule, .	1881.	Resigned.	1887.
1881.	Walbridge Abner Field, .	1899.	(Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1899.
1881.	Charles Devens,* . .	1891.		1891.
1881.	William Allen, . . .	1891.		1891.
1882.	Charles Allen, . . .	1898.	Resigned.	1913.
1882.	Waldo Colburn, . . .	1885.		1885.
1882.	Oliver Wendell Holmes, .	1902.	(Appointed C. J., 1899.)	1935.
1885.	William Sewall Gardner, .	1887.	Resigned.	1888.
1887.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1911.	(Appointed C. J., 1902.)	1918.
1890.	James Madison Morton, .	1913.	Resigned.	1923.
1891.	John Lathrop, . . .	1906.	Resigned.	1910.
1891.	James Madison Barker, .	1905.		1905.
1898.	John Wilkes Hammond, .	1914.	Resigned.	1922.
1899.	William Caleb Loring, .	1919.	Resigned.	1930.
1902.	Henry King Braley, . .	1929.		1929.
1905.	Henry Newton Sheldon, .	1915.	Resigned.	1925.
1906.	Arthur Prentice Rugg, .	1938.	(Appointed C. J., 1911.)	1938.
1911.	CharlesAmbrose DeCourcy,	1924.		1924.
1913.	John Crawford Crosby, .	1937.		
1914.	Edward Peter Pierce, .	1937.		1938.
1915.	James Bernard Carroll, .	1932.		1932.
1919.	Charles Francis Jenney .	1923.		1923.
1923.	William Cushing Wait, .	1934.		1935.
1924.	GeorgeAugustus Sanderson,	1932.		1932.
1929.	Fred Tarbell Field, . .		(Appointed C. J., 1938.)	
1932.	Charles Henry Donahue.			
1932.	Henry Tilton Lummus.			
1934.	Stanley Elrod Qua.			
1937.	Arthur Walter Dolan.			
1937.	Louis Sherburne Cox.			
1938.	James J. Ronan.			

* Mr. Justice Devens resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States, and was reappointed to the Supreme Bench in 1881.

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, from its Establishment in 1820 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1820.	Artemas Ward, . . .	1839.	Resigned.	1847.
1839.	John Mason Williams, .	1844.	Resigned.	1868.
1844.	Daniel Wells, . . .	1854.		1854.
1854.	Edward Mellen, . . .	1859.		1875.

JUSTICES.

1820.	Solomon Strong, . .	1842.	Resigned.	1850.
1820.	John Mason Williams, .		(Appointed C. J., 1839.)	1868.
1820.	Samuel Howe, . . .	1828.		1828.
1828.	David Cummins, . .	1844.	Resigned.	1855.
1839.	Charles Henry Warren, .	1844.	Resigned.	1874.
1842.	Charles Allen, . . .	1844.	Resigned.	1869.
1843.	Pliny Merrick, . . .	1848.	Resigned.	1867.
1844.	Joshua Holyoke Ward, .	1848.		1848.
1844.	Emory Washburn, . .	1847.	Resigned.	1877.
1844.	Luther Stearns Cushing, .	1848.	Resigned.	1856.
1845.	Harrison Gray Otis Colby,	1847.	Resigned.	1853
1847.	Charles Edward Forbes, .	1848.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1847.	Edward Mellen, . . .	1859.	(Appointed C. J., 1854.)	1875.
1848.	George Tyler Bigelow, .	1850.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1878
1848.	Jonathan Cogswell Perkins,	1859.		1877.
1848.	Horatio Byington, . .	1856.		1856.
1848.	Thomas Hopkinson, . .	1849.	Resigned.	1856.
1849.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1855.	Resigned.	1895.
1850.	Pliny Merrick, . . .	1853.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1867.
1851.	Henry Walker Bishop, .	1859.		1871.
1853.	George Nixon Briggs, .	1859.		1861.
1854.	George Partridge Sanger, .	1859.		1890.
1855.	Henry Morris, . . .	1859.		1888.
1856.	David Aiken, . . .	1859.		1895.

Justices of the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, from its Establishment in 1855 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1855.	Albert Hobart Nelson, .	1857.		1858.
1858.	Charles Allen,* . . .	1859.		1869.

* In 1859 Charles Allen became the first Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.	DIED.
1855.	Josiah Gardner Abbott, .	1858.	1891.
1855.	Charles Phelps Huntington,	1859.	1868.
1855.	Stephen Gordon Nash, .	1859.	1894.
1858.	Marcus Morton,* . .	1859.	1891.

Justices of the Superior Court since its Establishment in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1859.	Charles Allen, . . .	1867.	Resigned.	1869.
1867.	Seth Ames, ...	1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1881.
1869.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham, .	1890.	Resigned.	1895.
1890.	Albert Mason, . . .	1905.		1905.
1905.	John Adams Aiken, . .	1922.	Resigned.	1927.
1922.	Walter Perley Hall, .	1937.	Resigned.	
1937.	John Patrick Higgins.			

JUSTICES.

1859.	Julius Rockwell, . .	1886.	Resigned.	1888.
1859.	Otis Phillips Lord, . .	1875.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1884.
1859.	Marcus Morton, . .	1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1859.	Seth Ames, . . .	1869.	(Appointed C. J., 1867.)	1881.
1859.	Ezra Wilkinson, . . .	1882.		1882.
1859.	Henry Vose, . . .	1869.		1869.
1859.	Thomas Russell, . .	1867.	Resigned.	1887.
1859.	John Phelps Putnam, .	1882.		1882.
1859.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham, .	1890.	(Appointed C. J., 1869.)	1895.
1867.	Chester Isham Reed, .	1871.	Resigned.	1873.
1867.	Charles Devens, Jr., . .	1873.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1869.	Henry Austin Scudder, .	1872.	Resigned.	1895.
1869.	Francis Henshaw Dewey, .	1881.	Resigned.	1887.
1869.	Robert Carter Pitman, .	1891.		1891.
1871.	John William Bacon, .	1888.		1888.
1872.	William Allen, . . .	1881.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1873.	Peleg Emory Aldrich, .	1895.		1895.
1875.	Waldo Colburn, . . .	1882.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1885.

* In 1859 Marcus Morton became one of the Associate Justices of the uperior Court of the Commonwealth.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1875.	William Sewall Gardner, .	1885.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1888.
1881.	Hamilton Barclay Staples,	1891.		1891.
1881.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1887.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1918.
1882.	Caleb Blodgett, . . .	1900.	Resigned.	1901.
1882.	Albert Mason, . . .	1905.	(Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1905.
1882.	James Madison Barker, .	1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1905.
1885.	Charles Perkins Thompson,	1894.		1894.
1886.	John Wilkes Hammond, .	1898.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1922.
1886.	Justin Dewey, . . .	1900.		1900.
1887.	Edgar Jay Sherman, .	1911.	Retired.	1914.
1888.	John Lathrop, . . .	1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1910.
1888.	James Robert Dunbar, .	1898.	Resigned.	1915.
1888.	Robert Roberts Bishop, .	1909.		1909.
1890.	Daniel Webster Bond, .	1911.		1911.
1891.	Henry King Braley, . .	1902.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1929.
1891.	John Hopkins, . . .	1902.		1902.
1891.	Elisha Burr Maynard, .	1906.		1906.
1891.	Franklin Goodridge Fessenden,	1922.	Resigned.	1931.
1892.	John William Corcoran, .	1893.	Resigned.	1904.
1892.	James Bailey Richardson,	1911.		1911.
1893.	Charles Sumner Lilley, .	1900.	Resigned.	1921.
1894.	Henry Newton Sheldon, .	1905.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1925.
1895.	Francis Almon Gaskill, .	1909.		1909.
1896.	John Henry Hardy, . .	1917.		1917.
1896.	Henry Wardwell, . .	1898.	Resigned.	1922.
1898.	William Burnham Stevens,	1917.	Resigned.	1931.
1898.	Charles Upham Bell, .	1917.	Resigned.	1922.
1898.	John Adams Aiken, . .	1922.	(Appointed C. J., 1905.)	1927.
1900.	Frederick Lawton, . .	1926.	Resigned.	
1900.	Edward Peter Pierce, .	1914.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1900.	Jabez Fox, ...	1921.	Retired.	1923.
1902.	Charles Ambrose DeCourcy,	1911.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1924.
1902.	Robert Orr Harris, . .	1911.	Resigned.	1926.
1902.	Lemuel LeBaron Holmes, .	1907.		1907.
1902.	William Cushing Wait, .	1923.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1935.
1902.	William Schofield, . .	1911.	Resigned.	1912.
1903.	Lloyd Everett White, .	1921.	Resigned.	1921.
1903.	Loranus Eaton Hitchcock,	1920.		1920.
1905.	John Crawford Crosby, .	1913.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1905.	John Joseph Flaherty, .	1906.		1906.
1906.	William Franklin Dana, .	1920.	Resigned.	1920.
1906.	John Freeman Brown, .	1924.		1924.
1907.	Henry Amasa King, . .	1923.	Resigned.	1932.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1907.	GeorgeAugustus Sanderson,	1924.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1932.
1907.	Robert Fulton Raymond,	1929.		1929.
1909.	Marcus Morton,	1939.		1939.
1909.	Charles Francis Jenney,	1919.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1923.
1911.	Joseph Francis Quinn,	1929.		1929.
1911.	John Dwyer McLaughlin,	1931.		1931.
1911.	Walter Perley Hall,	1937.	(Appointed C. J., 1922.)	
1911.	Hugo Adelard Dubuque,	1928.		1928.
1911.	John Bernard Ratigan,	1915.		1915.
1911.	Patrick Michael Keating,	1935.		1935.
1911.	Nathan Dexter Pratt,	1914.		1914.
1911.	Frederic Hathaway Chase,	1920.	Resigned.	
1911.	Richard William Irwin,	1929.	Resigned.	1932.
1914.	William Hamilton,	1918.		1918.
1914.	Christopher Theodore Callahan,	1929.		1929.
1914.	James Bernard Carroll,	1915.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1932.
1915.	James Henry Sisk,	1937.	Resigned.	1938.
1915.	Philip Joseph O'Connell,	1931.		1931.
1917.	Webster Thayer,	1933.		1933.
1917.	Charles Edward Shattuck,	1918.		1918.
1917.	Franklin Tweed Hammond,	1940.	Resigned.	
1918.	Nelson Pierce Brown.			
1918.	Louis Sherburne Cox,	1937.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1919.	Edward Lyman Shaw,	1921.	Resigned.	
1920.	Frederick Woodbury Fosdick.			
1920.	Elias Bullard Bishop,	1934.		1934.
1920.	George Aloysius Flynn,	1927.		1928.
1921.	Henry Tilton Lummus,	1932.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1921.	William Adams Burns.			
1921.	Stanley Elroy Qua,	1934.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1922.	Alonzo Rogers Weed,	1936.		1936.
1922.	Frederick Joseph Macleod,	1935.		1935.
1922.	Joseph Walsh.			
1922.	Winfred Holt Whiting,	1937.		1937.
1923.	Edward Thomas Broadhurst.			
1923.	Frederic Brendlesome Greenhalge.			
1924.	Charles Henry Donahue,	1932.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1924.	David Abraham Lourie,	1930.		1930.
1925.	Franklin Freeman,	1926.		1926.
1925.	Wilford Drury Gray,	1939.		1939.
1926.	David Francis Dillon.			
1926.	Harold Putnam Williams.			
1928.	Walter Leo Collins.			

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1928.	Daniel Theodore O'Connell.			
1929.	Thomas Jasper Hammond.			
1929.	John Mellen Gibbs, . .	1937.		1937.
1929.	Raoul Henri Beaudreau.			
1929.	Edward Francis Hanify.			
1930.	Abraham Edward Pinanski.			
1931.	James Corcoran Donnelly.			
1931.	John Joseph Burns, . .	1934.	Resigned.	
1932.	Frank Joseph Donahue.			
1932.	Lewis Goldberg.			
1933.	John Edward Swift.			
1934.	Vincent Brogna.			
1934.	George Francis Leary.			
1935.	Joseph Alphonsus Sheehan.			
1935.	Thomas Henry Dowd.			
1935.	Joshua Arthur Baker.			
1937.	Joseph Leo Hurley.			
1937.	Francis Joseph Good.			
1937.	Jesse Whitman Morton.			
1937.	William Clement Giles.			
1937.	Paul Grattan Kirk.			
1939.	Allan Gordon Buttrick.			
1939.	Felix Forte.			
1940.	Joseph Everett Warner.			

Judges of the Land Court since its Establishment in 1898 as the Court of Registration.

JUDGES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1898.	Leonard A. Jones, . .	1909.	Resigned.	1909.
1909.	Charles Thornton Davis, .	1936.		1936.
1936.	Michael A. Sullivan, . .	1937.		1937.
1937.	John E. Fenton.			

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

1898.	Charles Thornton Davis, .	1936.	(App'd Judge, 1909.)	1936.
1909.	Louis M. Clark, . . .	1914.		1914.
1914.	Joseph J. Corbett, . .	1937.	Resigned.	
1924.	Clarence C. Smith.			
1937.	Patrick J. Courtney.			

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS.

[Corrected to December 26, 1940.]

[All judges in the Commonwealth are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold office during good behavior.]

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 211.]

Fred Tarbell Field of Newton, *Chief Justice.*

Justices.

Charles Henry Donahue of Boston.
Henry Tilton Lummus of Swampscott.
Stanley Elroy Qua of Lowell.
Arthur Walter Dolan of Boston.
Louis Sherburne Cox of Lawrence.
James J. Ronan of Salem.

Walter F. Frederick of Boston, 1941, *Clerk for the Commonwealth.* Room 1412, Suffolk County Courthouse.
Charles S. O'Connor of Boston, 1941, *Clerk for the County of Suffolk.*
John H. Flynn of Winthrop, *First Assistant Clerk.* Frederick L. Quinlan of Boston, *Second Assistant Clerk.* Room 1404, Courthouse.
Ethelbert V. Grabill of Boston, *Reporter of Decisions.* Room 1407, Courthouse.
Harry S. Fairfield of Quincy (Wollaston), *Messenger of the Court.*

SUPERIOR COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 212.]

John Patrick Higgins of Boston, *Chief Justice.*

Justices.

Nelson Pierce Brown of Everett.
Frederick Woodbury Fosdick of West Medford.
William Adams Burns of Pittsfield.
Joseph Walsh of New Bedford.
Edward Thomas Broadhurst of Springfield.
Frederic Brendlesome Greenhalge of Lowell.

David Francis Dillon of Palmer.
Harold Putnam Williams of Brookline.
Walter Leo Collins of Boston.
Daniel Theodore O'Connell of Newton.
Thomas Jasper Hammond of Northampton.
Raoul Henri Beaudreau of Belmont.
Edward Francis Hanify of Belmont.
Abraham Edward Pinanski of Brookline.
James Corcoran Donnelly of Worcester.
Frank Joseph Donahue of Boston.
Lewis Goldberg of Brookline.
John Edward Swift of Milford.
Vincent Brogna of Newton.
George Francis Leary of Springfield
Joseph Alphonsus Sheehan of Boston.
Thomas Henry Dowd of Boston.
Joshua Arthur Baker of Pittsfield.
Joseph Leo Hurley of Fall River.
Francis Joseph Good of Cambridge.
Jesse Whitman Morton of Reading.
William Clement Giles of Longmeadow.
Paul Grattan Kirk of Newton.
Allan Gordon Buttrick of Lancaster.
Felix Forte of Belmont.
Joseph Everett Warner of Taunton.

Thomas Dorgan of Boston, 1946, *Clerk for Civil Business for the County of Suffolk.* Room 117, Suffolk County Courthouse.
William M. Prendible of Boston, 1946, *Clerk for Criminal Business for the County of Suffolk.* Room 712, Courthouse.
Edmund S. Phinney of Wellesley, *Executive Clerk to the Chief Justice.* Room 1112, Courthouse, Boston.
Edward F. Eckert of Milton, *Messenger of the Court.* Room 1103, Courthouse, Boston.

PROBATE COURTS AND COURTS OF INSOLVENCY.

[General Laws, Chapters 215–217.]

There is a PROBATE COURT and a COURT OF INSOLVENCY in each county, distinct in their jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice, but having the same judge and register. These courts are held by the judge of probate and insolvency appointed for the county; but the judges of the several counties may, in cases of necessity or convenience, interchange services and perform each other's duties.

The names of the judges, registers and assistant registers may be found among the list of County Officers on page 247.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE.

[Acts of 1931, Chapter 404.]

Mayhew R. Hitch (*Chairman*), Courthouse, New Bedford, 1941; Arthur M. Robinson, Williamstown, 1942; John C. Leggat (*Secretary*), East Cambridge, 1943.

LAND COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 185.]

Judge, John E. Fenton of Lawrence. *Associate Judges*, Clarence C. Smith of Newton; Patrick J. Courtney of Springfield. *Recorder*, Charles A. Southworth of Swampscott, 1944. Room 408, Suffolk County Courthouse.

BOSTON JUVENILE COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 218, §§ 57–60.]

Justice, John Forbes Perkins. *Special Justices*, Frank Leveroni, Philip Rubenstein. *Clerk*, John T. Lane. Rooms 165–168, Suffolk County Courthouse.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

[General Laws, Chapter 221, §§ 34A–34C.]

Frank J. Donahue (*Chairman*), Boston (representing the Superior Court); John E. Fenton, Lawrence (judge of the Land Court); Wilfred Bolster, Wellesley (representing the Municipal Court of the City of Boston); Frank L. Riley, Worcester (representing the district courts), 1944; John C. Leggat, Lowell (representing the probate courts), 1944; Charles A. McCarron, Newton, 1941; John Augustine Daly, Cambridge, 1942; Nathan P. Avery, Holyoke, 1943; Frederic J. Muldoon, Winthrop, 1944; *Secretary*, Frank W. Grinnell, 60 State Street, Boston.

DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS.

[General Laws, Chapter 218.]

District Courts.

Brockton (jurisdiction in Brockton, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Halifax and West Bridgewater). — *Justice*, William G. Rowe. *Special Justices*, Stewart B. McLeod, Maurice J. Murphy. *Clerk*, Anthony Kupko.

Chelsea (jurisdiction in Chelsea and Revere). — *Justice*, Paul J. McDonald. *Special Justices*, Roscoe Walsworth, Frank D. Crowley. *Clerk*, Edward F. Canavan.

Chicopee — *Justice*, John P. Kirby. *Special Justices*, Joseph F. Carmody, Herman Ritter. *Clerk*, John D. O'Connor.

East Boston (court held at East Boston; jurisdiction in Winthrop and the district and territory included in Wards 1 and 2 of the city of Boston as such wards existed March 1, 1886.) — *Justice*, Charles J. Brown. *Special Justices*, Augustus Laschi, Anthony A. Centracchio. *Clerk*, William H. Barker.

Fitchburg (jurisdiction in Fitchburg, Ashburnham and Lunenburg). — *Justice*, Aubrey Z. Goodfellow. *Special Justices*, Everett H. Dudley, M. Fred O'Connell. *Clerk*, Henry G. Bowen.

Holyoke. — *Justice*, Eugene A. Lynch. *Special Justices*, Merrill L. Welcker, Joseph W. Lewandowski. *Clerk*, Gregory J. Scanlon.

Lawrence (court held at Lawrence and Methuen; jurisdiction in Lawrence, Andover, North Andover and Methuen). — *Justice*, Frederic N. Chandler. *Special Justices*, Albion G. Peirce, Ignatius H. Brucato, James A. Donovan. *Clerk*, Watkins W. Roberts.

Lee (jurisdiction in Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham and Otis, and concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox, Becket and Sandisfield). — *Justice*, Bart Bossidy. *Special Justices*, Albert Clark, George A. Mole. *Clerk*, John T. Waddock.

Leominster. — *Justice*, Ralph W. Robbins. *Special Justices*, J. Ward Healey, Joseph A. Lovering. *Clerk*, James F. Coburn.

Lowell (jurisdiction in Lowell, Tewksbury, Billerica, Dracut, Chelmsford, Dunstable and Tyngsborough). — *Justice*, Patrick J. Reynolds. *Special Justices*, James E. O'Donnell, Arthur L. Eno, Richard B. Walsh. *Clerk*, Raymond P. Bourgeois.

MARLBOROUGH (jurisdiction in Marlborough and Hudson). — *Justice*, James M. Hurley. *Special Justices*, Winfield Temple, Edward T. Simoneau. *Clerk*, William G. Regan.

NATICK. — *Justice*, Michael F. Kennedy. *Special Justices*, William R. Bigelow, Thomas F. Quinn. *Clerk*, Norman S. Trippe.

NEWBURYPORT (jurisdiction in Newburyport, Newbury and Rowley, and concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury and West Newbury). — *Justice*, Nathaniel N. Jones. *Special Justices*, Oscar H. Nelson, James F. Carens. *Clerk*, Florence G. Barrett.

NEWTON. — *Justice*, Donald E. Mayberry. *Special Justices*, W. Lloyd Allen, Thomas Weston. *Clerk*, James P. Gallagher.

PEABODY (court held at Peabody; jurisdiction in Peabody and Lynnfield). — *Justice*, Daniel C. Manning. *Special Justices*, William H. Fay, Henry F. Duggan. *Clerk*, Charles J. Powell.

SOMERVILLE. — *Justice*, Charles F. Gadsby. *Special Justices*, Ralph M. Smith, Francis J. Brine, Philip Sherman. *Clerk*, William J. Bell.

SPRINGFIELD (jurisdiction in Springfield, West Springfield, Agawam, Longmeadow, East Longmeadow, Hampden and Ludlow). — *Justice*, William J. Granfield. *Special Justices*, James E. Davis, Ralph S. Spooner, Thomas J. Collins. *Clerk*, Edward T. Collins.

WILLIAMSTOWN (jurisdiction in Williamstown and New Ashford). — *Justice*, Israel Ruby. *Special Justices*, Harry C. Mamber, Nyman H. Kolodny. *Clerk*, Michael L. Monahan.

WINCHENDON. — *Justice*, Sidney W. Armstrong. *Special Justices*, Harry D. Penan. Harry C. Hayes. *Clerk*, Clayton V. Waite.

FIRST BARNSTABLE (court held at Barnstable and Falmouth; jurisdiction in Barnstable, Bourne, Yarmouth, Sandwich, Falmouth and Mashpee). — *Justice*, Paul M. Swift. *Special Justices*, Thomas Otis, Frank Kopelman. *Clerk*, Charles C. Dalton.

SECOND BARNSTABLE (court held at Harwich and Provincetown; jurisdiction in Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Eastham, Orleans, Brewster, Chatham, Harwich and Dennis). — *Justice*, Robert A. Welsh. *Special Justices*, Gershom D. Hall, John J. Crehan. *Clerk*, John R. Agna.

Central Berkshire (court held at Pittsfield; jurisdiction in Pittsfield, Hancock, Lanesborough, Peru, Hinsdale, Dalton, Washington and Richmond, and concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox, Becket and Windsor). — *Justice*, Charles L. Hibbard. *Special Justices*, James Fallon, Frederick M. Myers. *Clerk*, Walter F. Tate.

Northern Berkshire (court held at North Adams; jurisdiction in North Adams, Clarksburg and Florida). — *Justice*, John E. Magenis. *Special Justices*, William F. Barrington, William A. O'Hearn. *Clerk*, John Martin.

Southern Berkshire (court held at Great Barrington; jurisdiction in Sheffield, Great Barrington, Egremont, Alford, Mount Washington, Monterey, New Marlborough and West Stockbridge, and concurrent jurisdiction in Sandisfield). — *Justice*, Walter B. Sanford. *Special Justices*, Thomas F. Conneally, Michael W. Albano. *Clerk*, Dennis C. Killeen.

Fourth Berkshire (court held at Adams; jurisdiction in Adams, Cheshire and Savoy, and concurrent jurisdiction in Windsor). — *Justice*, Henry L. Harrington. *Special Justices*, Paul Stoelzel, F. Anthony Hanlon. *Clerk*, Daniel E. Kiley.

First Bristol (court held at Taunton; jurisdiction in Taunton, Rehoboth, Berkley, Dighton, Seekonk, Easton and Raynham). — *Justice*, Frederick E. Austin. *Special Justices*, William S. Woods, William J. Davison. *Clerk*, Charles H. Lincoln.

Second Bristol (court held at Fall River; jurisdiction in Fall River, Somerset and Swansea, and concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown and Westport). — *Justice*, Benjamin Cook. *Special Justices*, Frank M. Silvia, J. Edward Lajoie, William A. Torphy. *Clerk*, George F. Driscoll.

Third Bristol (court held at New Bedford; jurisdiction in New Bedford, Fairhaven, Acushnet and Dartmouth, and concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown and Westport). — *Justice*, Walter L. Considine. *Special Justices*, Samuel Barnet, George H. Potter, John B. Nunes. *Clerk*, Walter R. Mitchell.

Fourth Bristol (court held at Attleboro; jurisdiction in Attleboro, North Attleborough, Mansfield and Norton). — *Justice*, Ralph C. Estes. *Special Justices*, Walter A. Briggs, John W. McIntyre. *Clerk*, Edwin F. Thayer.

DUKES COUNTY (court held at Oak Bluffs, Edgartown and Tisbury; jurisdiction in Edgartown, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, West Tisbury, Chilmark, Gay Head and Gosnold). — *Justice*, Abner L. Braley. *Special Justices*, Frederick H. Davis, James A. Boyle. *Clerk*, Philip J. Norton.

FIRST ESSEX (court held at Salem; jurisdiction in Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Hamilton, Middleton, Topsfield, Wenham and Manchester). — *Justice*, George B. Sears. *Special Justices*, Robert W. Hill, Charles A. Murphy. *Clerk*, Leo H. Tracy.

SECOND ESSEX (court held at Amesbury; jurisdiction in Amesbury and Merrimac, and concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury). — *Justice*, Charles I. Pettingell. *Special Justices*, Martin F. Connelly, F. Leslie Viccaro. *Clerk*, Laurie A. Ebacher.

THIRD ESSEX (court held at Ipswich; jurisdiction in Ipswich). — *Justice*, George H. W. Hayes. *Special Justices*, Harry E. Jackson, John W. Bailey. *Clerk*, Robert T. Bamford.

NORTHERN ESSEX (court held at Haverhill; jurisdiction in Haverhill, Groveland, Georgetown and Boxford, and concurrent jurisdiction in West Newbury). — *Justice*, Daniel J. Cavan. *Special Justices*, Charles E. Sawyer, Cornelius J. Moynihan. *Clerk*, Brad D. Harvey.

EASTERN ESSEX (court held at Gloucester; jurisdiction in Gloucester, Rockport and Essex). — *Justice*, Edward Morley. *Special Justices*, Lincoln S. Simonds, John C. Pappas. *Clerk*, Harold L. Armstrong.

SOUTHERN ESSEX (court held at Lynn; jurisdiction in Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus, Marblehead and Nahant). — *Justice*, Ralph W. Reeve. *Special Justices*, Philip A. Kiely, Israel Cherry, John J. Foley. *Clerk*, Joseph L. Barry.

FRANKLIN (court held at Greenfield and Turners Falls, and optional at Shelburne Falls and Buckland, jurisdiction in Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland and Whately). — *Justice*, Abner S. McLaud. *Special Justices*, Timothy M. Hayes, Roland H. P. Jacobus. *Clerk*, William S. Allen.

EASTERN FRANKLIN (court held at Orange; jurisdiction in Orange, Erving, Warwick, Wendell and New Salem). — *Justice*, C. Edward Rowe. *Special Justices*, Hartley R. Walker, Samuel Blassberg. *Clerk*, James R. Kimball.

Eastern Hampden (court held at Palmer; jurisdiction in Palmer, Brimfield, Monson, Holland, Wales and Wilbraham). — *Justice*, Ernest E. Hobson. *Special Justices*, Joseph A. Furey, Norman L. Snow. *Clerk*, Frank W. Smith.

Western Hampden (court held at Westfield and Chester; jurisdiction in Westfield, Chester, Granville, Southwick, Russell, Blandford, Tolland and Montgomery). — *Justice*, Robert C. Parker. *Special Justices*, Florence W. Burke, Henry W. Hallbourg. *Clerk*, Richard C. Morrissey.

Hampshire (court held at Northampton, Amherst, Cummington, Belchertown, South Hadley, Huntington and Easthampton; jurisdiction in Amherst, Belchertown, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Granby, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington). — *Justice*, John W. Mason. *Special Justices*, John L. Lyman, Charles J. O'Connor. *Clerk*, John A. Crosier.

Eastern Hampshire (court held at Ware; jurisdiction in Ware, Enfield, Greenwich and Prescott). — *Justice*, James R. Nolen. *Special Justices*, John T. Storrs, John H. Schoonmaker. *Clerk*, Edward J. Brannigan.

Central Middlesex (court held at Concord; jurisdiction in Concord, Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow and Lexington). — *Justice*, Howard A. Wilson. *Special Justices*, Edward B. Caiger, Pierre A. Northrup. *Clerk*, Edward F. Loughlin.

First Northern Middlesex (court held at Ayer; jurisdiction in Ayer, Groton, Pepperell, Townsend, Ashby, Shirley, Westford, Littleton and Boxborough). — *Justice*, Lyman K. Clark. *Special Justices*, Francis G. Hayes, Golda Richmond Walters. *Clerk*, Richard T. Lilly.

First Eastern Middlesex (court held at Malden; jurisdiction in Malden, Wakefield, Melrose, Everett and Medford). — *Justice*, Elbridge G. Davis. *Special Justices*, Lawrence G. Brooks, Emma Fall Schofield, Maurice R. Flynn. *Clerk*, Louis R. Shaffer.

Second Eastern Middlesex (court held at Waltham; jurisdiction in Waltham, Watertown and Weston). *Justice*, P. Sarsfield Cunniff. *Special Justices*, Frederic A. Crafts, Patrick J. Duane. *Clerk*, John C. Wroe.

Third Eastern Middlesex (court held at Cambridge; jurisdiction in Cambridge, Arlington and Belmont). — *Justice*, Arthur P. Stone. *Special Justices*, Robert Walcott, Edward A. Counihan, Jr., Louis L. Green. *Clerk*, Charles T. Cavanagh.

FOURTH EASTERN MIDDLESEX (court held at Woburn; jurisdiction in Woburn, Winchester, Burlington, Wilmington, Stoneham, Reading and North Reading). — *Justice*, William H. Henchey. *Special Justices*, Curtis W. Nash, Alfred A. Sartorelli. *Clerk*, Charles H. Loring.

FIRST SOUTHERN MIDDLESEX (court held at Framingham; jurisdiction in Framingham, Ashland, Holliston, Sherborn, Sudbury, Wayland and Hopkinton). — *Justice*, Edward W. Blodgett. *Special Justices*, Joseph P. Dexter, James E. Luby. *Clerk*, Louis W. Farley.

NANTUCKET. — *Justice*, Caroline Leveen. *Special Justice*, Daniel B. Ruggles. *Clerk*, Grace M. Klingelfuss.

NORTHERN NORFOLK (court held at Dedham; jurisdiction in Dedham, Dover, Norwood, Westwood, Medfield, Needham and Wellesley). — *Justice*, Clifford B. Sanborn. *Special Justices*, James A. Halloran, Edmund M. Murray. *Clerk*, Francis J. Squires.

EAST NORFOLK (court held at Quincy; jurisdiction in Quincy, Randolph, Braintree, Cohasset, Weymouth, Holbrook and Milton, and concurrent jurisdiction in criminal cases with the Second District Court of Plymouth in that part of Scituate described in Chapter 394 of the Acts of 1912). — *Justice*, Kenneth L. Nash. *Special Justices*, Thomas F. McAnarney, James A. Mulhall, Gertrude R. Halloran. *Clerk*, Lawrence W. Lyons.

SOUTHERN NORFOLK (court held at Stoughton and Canton; jurisdiction in Stoughton, Canton, Avon and Sharon). — *Justice*, Gerald A. Healy. *Special Justices*, Joseph P. Draper, Frederick T. Iddings. *Clerk*, Albert A. Ward.

WESTERN NORFOLK (court held at Franklin and Walpole; jurisdiction in Franklin, Walpole, Bellingham, Foxborough, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Wrentham and Plainville). — *Justice*, George F. James. *Special Justices*, Albert L. Saunders, Frank B. Coughlin. *Clerk*, James L. O'Connor.

SECOND PLYMOUTH (court held at Abington and Hingham; jurisdiction in Abington, Hingham, Whitman, Rockland, Hull, Hanover, Scituate, Norwell and Hanson). — *Justice*, Daniel A. Shea. *Special Justices*, James T. Kirby, Francis J. Geogan. *Clerk*, Arthur J. Sullivan.

THIRD PLYMOUTH (court held at Plymouth; jurisdiction in Plymouth, Kingston, Plympton, Pembroke, Duxbury and Marshfield). — *Justice*, Elmer L. Briggs. *Special Justices*, Abraham S. Feinberg, Theodore W. Bisbee. *Clerk*, Arthur N. Wood.

FOURTH PLYMOUTH (court held at Middleborough and Wareham; jurisdiction in Middleborough, Wareham, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Rochester and Carver). — *Justice*, John H. Sullivan. *Special Justices*, Bert J. Allan, John V. Sullivan. *Clerk*, Kendrick H. Washburn.

CENTRAL WORCESTER (court held at Worcester; jurisdiction in Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Auburn, Leicester, Paxton, West Boylston, Holden, Shrewsbury, Rutland, Barre, Princeton and Oakham). — *Justice*, Frank L. Riley. *Special Justices*, Jacob Asher, Albert T. Wall, John C. Mohoney. *Clerk*, Wesley E. Mellquist.

FIRST NORTHERN WORCESTER (court held at Athol and Gardner; jurisdiction in Athol, Gardner, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Hubbardston, Dana and Westminster). — *Justice*, William S. Duncan. *Special Justices*, M. Alan Moore, Austin E. Livingstone. *Clerk*, Antony T. Bazydlo.

FIRST EASTERN WORCESTER (court held at Westborough and Grafton; jurisdiction in Westborough, Grafton, Southborough and Northborough). — *Justice*, Francis X. Reilly. *Special Justices*, John B. Scott, Albert E. Lewis. *Clerk*, Christopher J. Tyrrell.

SECOND EASTERN WORCESTER (court held at Clinton; jurisdiction in Clinton, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling). — *Justice*, George E. O'Toole. *Special Justices*, Austin J. Kittredge, Morton C. Joquith. *Clerk*, Charles Mayberry.

FIRST SOUTHERN WORCESTER (court held at Southbridge and Webster; jurisdiction in Southbridge, Webster, Sturbridge, Charlton, Dudley and Oxford). — *Justice*, Louis O. Rieutord. *Special Justices*, Henry B. Montague, Charles S. Murphy. *Clerk*, Wilfred P. Bazinet.

SECOND SOUTHERN WORCESTER (court held at Blackstone and Uxbridge; jurisdiction in Blackstone, Uxbridge, Douglas, Northbridge and Millville). — *Justice*, Francis W. McCooey. *Special Justices*, Francis P. Brady, Ferdinand J. Libby. *Clerk*, Wesley C. Webster.

THIRD SOUTHERN WORCESTER (court held at Milford; jurisdiction in Milford, Mendon, Upton and Hopedale). — *Justice*, Clifford A. Cook. *Special Justices*, Chester F. Williams, William A. Murray. *Clerk*, Charles W. Gould.

WESTERN WORCESTER (court held at East Brookfield; jurisdiction in East Brookfield, Brookfield, Spencer, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Warren, Hardwick and New Braintree). — *Justice*, Arthur F. Butterworth. *Special Justices*, L. Emerson Barnes, Arthur Monroe. *Clerk*, Howard C. Boulton.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

BOSTON. — *Chief Justice*, F. Delano Putnam. *Associate Justices*, Davis B. Keniston, Joseph T. Zottoli, Charles L. Carr, Elijah Adlow, Daniel J. Gillen, Joseph Riley, Frank W. Tomasello, Jennie Loitman Barron. *Special Justices*, Abraham K. Cohen, John G. Brackett, Joseph E. Donovan, Francis J. Burke, Leo P. Doherty, Jacob Spiegel.

Clerk for Civil Business, Edmond J. Hoy. *Assistants*, Volney D. Caldwell, Louis B. Torrey, William F. Blakeman, Joseph L. Pierce, George F. Devine, Charles F. Gardella, Edward H. Barry, Roger W. Brown, George A. Rochford, Joseph M. Lee, Simon Queen, John S. Feeney. Suffolk County Courthouse.

Clerk for Criminal Business, William D. Collins. *Assistants*, Harvey B. Hudson, Charles T. Willock, James G. Milward, George A. Savage, Paul W. Carey, James F. Hardy, Edwin A. Chalmers, George W. Herman. Suffolk County Courthouse.

BRIGHTON DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Thomas H. Connelly. *Special Justices*, Robert W. Frost, Harry C. Fabyan. *Clerk*, Daniel F. Cunningham.

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Charles S. Sullivan. *Special Justices*, Willis W. Stover, William H. McDonnell. *Clerk*, James J. Mullen.

DORCHESTER DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Richard M. Walsh. *Special Justices*, Michael H. Sullivan, Sadie Lipner Shulman, David A. Rose. *Clerk*, Anthony A. McNulty.

ROXBURY DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Frankland W. L. Miles. *Special Justices*, Timothy J. Ahern, Samuel Eisenstadt, James A. Delay. *Clerk*, Theodore A. Glynn.

SOUTH BOSTON DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Leo H. Leary. *Special Justices*, William J. Day, David G. Nagle. *Clerk*, William G. Lynch.

WEST ROXBURY DISTRICT. — *Justice*, Daniel W. Casey. *Special Justices*, Bert E. Holland, Frank S. Deland, Andrew J. Macdonnell. *Clerk*, George B. Stebbins.

BROOKLINE. — *Justice*, Daniel A. Rollins. *Special Justices*, Francis S. Wyner, John T. Comerford. *Clerk*, Dellie B. Murphy.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

[Elected by the several Districts for the term of four years, ending January, 1943.]

NORTHERN DISTRICT (Middlesex County). — Robert F. Bradford, Cambridge. *Assistants*, Ephraim Martin, Belmont; Albert W. Wunderly, Arlington; Rufus H. Bond, Medford; John Corbett Donohoe, Lowell; Anthony Di Cicco, Jr., Framingham.

EASTERN DISTRICT (Essex County). — Hugh A. Cregg, Methuen. *Assistants*, John J. Ryan, Jr., Haverhill; E. Randall Jackson, Danvers; James C. Roy, Marblehead; Max Nicholson, Lawrence.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT (Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties). — William C. Crossley, Fall River. *Assistants*, Edward J. Harrington, New Bedford; Frank E. Smith, Taunton.

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT (Norfolk and Plymouth Counties). — Edmund R. Dewing, Wellesley. *Assistants*, George W. Arbuckle, Quincy; John R. Wheatley, Brockton; George L. Rabb, Brookline. *Deputy*, Robert G. Clark, Jr., Bridgewater.

MIDDLE DISTRICT (Worcester County). — Owen A. Hoban, Gardner, *Assistants*, Alfred B. Cenedella, Milford; A. Andre Gelinas, Fitchburg; Charles S. Barton, Worcester.

WESTERN DISTRICT (Hampden and Berkshire Counties). — Thomas F. Moriarty, Springfield. *Assistants*, Harold R. Goewey, Pittsfield; Joseph F. Kelly, Holyoke.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT (Hampshire and Franklin Counties). — John W. Heselton, Deerfield. *Assistant*, Harold I. Grousbeck, Northampton.

SUFFOLK DISTRICT. — William J. Foley, Boston. *Assistants*, Frederick T. Doyle, William J. Sullivan, Hyman F. Goldman, Francis J. Hickey, Antonino F. Iovino, Joseph A. Sullivan, Garrett H. Byrne, John F. McAuliffe, Edward M. Sullivan, Timothy Murphy, William I. Hennessey, James T. Cassidy, Ralph S. Bernard. Room 218, Suffolk County Courthouse.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

By the provisions of the designated sections of chapter 54 of the General Laws (see also chapter 221), county officers are chosen at biennial State elections by the voters of each of the several counties, or districts, as follows: —

Section 154, *a District Attorney* in each of the districts into which the Commonwealth is divided for the administration of the criminal law, — 1922 and every fourth year thereafter. The list of District Attorneys is on the preceding page. Section 155, *a Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk* and *two Clerks of the Superior Court* of said county, one for civil and one for criminal business, and a *Clerk of the Courts* in each of the other counties who shall act as clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, of the Superior Court and of the County Commissioners, — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 156, *a Register of Probate and Insolvency*, — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 157, *a Register of Deeds* (district or county), — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 158, *two County Commissioners* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1924 and every fourth year thereafter; and *one County Commissioner*, — 1922 and every fourth year thereafter. Section 159, *a Sheriff*, — 1926 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 160, *a County Treasurer* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter.

All of the foregoing officers hold office beginning with the first Wednesday of January following their election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Vacancies are filled in accordance with the provisions of section 142, 143 or 144 of chapter 54 of the General Laws.

Under the provisions of Section 8 of Chapter 409 of the Acts of 1937, upon the death, resignation or removal of any special judge of probate and insolvency, the office is abolished without further action by the general court.

By the provisions of section 53 of chapter 221 of the General Laws, as amended by chapter 151 of the acts of 1939, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to appoint in each county, as vacancies occur, a certain number of Masters in Chancery, who may act throughout the Commonwealth and who shall hold office for five years, unless sooner removed by the Governor and Council.

Under the provisions of section 1 of chapter 194 of the General Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to appoint in each county one or more public administrators, not exceeding six in Middlesex and in Suffolk or five in any other county, who shall hold office for five years.

By the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of chapter 219 of the General Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, may designate and commission one Justice of the Peace as a Trial Justice in each of the following places: Ludlow, Hardwick, Barre, Hudson, Hopkinton, Saugus, Nahant, Marblehead, North Andover and Andover, and he may revoke such designations. A Trial Justice holds office for the term of three years from the time of his designation, unless during that period he ceases to hold a commission as Justice of the Peace or unless such designation and commission as Trial Justice is revoked.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Town, BARNSTABLE.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Collen C. Campbell, Barnstable.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Charles Sumner Morrill, Barnstable.
Assistant Register — Myra E. Jerauld, Barnstable.
Sheriff — Lauchlan M. Crocker, Barnstable.
Clerk of Courts — Donald G. Trayser, Hyannis.
Assistant Clerk — Barbara Holmes, Barnstable.
County Treasurer — Bruce K. Jerauld, Barnstable.
Register of Deeds — Benjamin F. Sears, South Dennis.
Assistant Register — Helen E. Hughes, Hyannis.
County Commissioners —

Walter R. Nickerson, South Dennis,	Term expires	January,		1943
William J. Lockhart, Falmouth,	"	"	"	1945
Charles W. Megathlin, Hyannis,	"	"	"	1945

Master in Chancery —

Robert E. French, Barnstable,	Term expires	January,		1944

Public Administrators —

John H. Paine, Harwich,	Term expires	July,		1941
Thomas Otis, Barnstable,	"	"	March,	1944
Noah M. Gediman, Falmouth,	"	"	January,	1945

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — Incorporated 1761.

Shire Town, PITTSFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur M. Robinson, Williamstown.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — William S. Morton, Pittsfield.
Assistant Register — Isabella Kelm, Pittsfield.
Sheriff — J. Bruce McIntyre, Pittsfield.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Clerk of Courts — Irving H. Gamwell, Pittsfield.
Assistant Clerk — Irene A. Mason, Lenox.
County Treasurer — Angeline S. Martin, Adams.
Registers of Deeds —
Middle District, Walter S. Dickie, Pittsfield.
Northern District, William B. Browne, North Adams.
Southern District, Josephine B. Le Blanc, Great Barrington.
Assistant Register —
Middle District, Anna L. Cummings, Pittsfield.
County Commissioners —

John Henderson, Clarksburg,	Term expires	January,		1943
Frederick H. Purches, Pittsfield,	"	"	"	1945
John L. Robbins, Great Barrington,	"	"	"	1945

Masters in Chancery —

Samuel E. Bloomberg, Pittsfield,	Term expires	May,		1941
Francis McMahon, Pittsfield,	"	"	September,	1943
Donald A. Hall, Dalton,	"	"	September,	1944
Ernest H. Rosasco, North Adams,	"	"	January,	1945
Joseph B. Kirby, Sheffield,	"	"	January,	1945

Public Administrators —

John N. Alberti, North Adams,	Term expires	February,		1941
Walter E. Reilly, Pittsfield,	"	"	November,	1943
Bart Bossidy, Lee,	"	"	March,	1944

BRISTOL COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Towns, TAUNTON AND NEW BEDFORD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Mayhew R. Hitch, New Bedford.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — James B. Kelley, Fall River.
Assistant Register — Florence A. Pratt, Taunton.
Sheriff — Patrick H. Dupuis, New Bedford.
Clerk of Courts — Charles E. Harrington, New Bedford.
Assistant Clerk — Douglas C. Law, Fall River.
Second Assistant Clerk — Alice L. Fuller, Taunton.
County Treasurer — Ernest W. Kilroy, Taunton.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Harold A. Goff, Rehoboth.
Southern District, Lawrence W. Caton, New Bedford,
Fall River District, Paul V. McDonough, Fall River.
Assistant Registers —
Northern District, Palmer C. Williams, Taunton.
Southern District, John D. Egan, New Bedford.
Fall River District, Jessie H. Durfee, Fall River.
County Commissioners —

Timothy A. Lovett, Fall River,	Term expires	January,		1943
Leo H. Coughlin, Taunton,	"	"	"	1945
George F. Dean, Westport,	"	"	"	1945

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Masters in Chancery —
James H. Leedham, Jr., Attleboro, Term expires January, 1942
Benjamin A. Friedman, Taunton, " " May, 1943
William C. Crossley, Fall River, " " June, 1943
Barnet Smola, New Bedford, " " February, 1944
Julia A. Joyce, New Bedford, " " January, 1946
Public Administrators —
Arthur E. Beaulieu, Westport, Term expires March, 1942
William A. Torphy, Fall River, " " April, 1943
V. Jean Deponte, Taunton, " " October, 1943
William S. Downey, New Bedford, " " December, 1943
Charles Evans, New Bedford, " " " 1943

DUKES COUNTY — Incorporated 1695.

Shire Town, EDGARTOWN.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur W. Davis, Edgartown.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Herbert M. Chase, Cambridge.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Mary W. Wimpenney, Edgartown.
Sheriff — David J. McBride, Oak Bluffs.
Clerk of Courts — James A. Boyle, Tisbury.
Assistant Clerk — Sophia B. Campos, Tisbury.
County Treasurer — Allan Keniston, West Tisbury.
Register of Deeds — Philip J. Norton, Edgartown.
County Commissioners —
Stephen C. Luce, Jr., Tisbury, Term expires January, 1943
Hosea S. Look, Oak Bluffs, " " " 1945
Frank L. Norton, Edgartown, " " " 1945
Master in Chancery — Vacant.
Public Administrator —
Harry Perlstein, Tisbury, Term expires January, 1945

ESSEX COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.

Shire Towns, SALEM, LAWRENCE AND NEWBURYPORT.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
John V. Phelan, Lynn.
John A. Costello, Lawrence.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — William F. Shanahan, Swampscott.
Assistant Register — Arthur D. Fowler, Marblehead.
Second Assistant Register — Lucy S. Brown, Salem.
Sheriff — Frank E. Raymond, Salem.

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Clerk of Courts — Archie N. Frost, Andover.
Assistant Clerk — Hollis L. Cameron, Beverly.
Second Assistant Clerk — Charles H. Metcalf, Beverly.
Third Assistant Clerk — Melville Rowand, Salem.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Jeremiah J. Twomey, Andover.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — E. Philip Littlefield, Marblehead.
County Treasurer — Harold E. Thurston, Lynn.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, G. Hudson Driver, Lawrence.
Southern District, A. Franklin Priest, Haverhill.
Assistant Registers —
Northern District, Jennie M. Marston, Methuen.
Southern District, Carl C. Emery, Newburyport.
Arthur C. Martinson, Marblehead.
County Commissioners —

C. F. Nelson Pratt, Saugus,	Term expires	January,		1943
Frederick Butler, Andover,	"	"	"	1945
J. Fred Manning, Lynn,	"	"	"	1945

Masters in Chancery —

Frederick W. Ryan, Lynn,	Term expires	January,		1941
John E. Donahue, Haverhill,	"	"	"	1944
Charles A. Green, Salem,	"	"	February,	1944
George Ankeles, Peabody,	"	"	"	1944
Israel Bloch, Lynn,	"	"	March,	1944
Mayland P. Lewis, Nahant,	"	"	May,	1944
J. Frank Hughes, Danvers,	"	"	January,	1945
Henry R. Mayo, Jr., Lynn,	"	"	"	1945
Edward H. J. Wilson, Beverly,	"	"	September,	1945
Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., Rockport,	"	"	"	1945
Smith O'Brien, Lawrence,	"	"	October,	1945

Public Administrators —

Michael F. Cronin, Lawrence,	Term expires	March,		1942
Max J. Kowalski, Salem,	"	"	October,	1943
Guy Newhall, Lynn,	"	"	November,	1943
John R. Cahill, Gloucester,	"	"	December,	1943
J. Bradford Davis, Haverhill,	"	"	August,	1945

Trial Justices — Luke B. Colbert, Marblehead; Charles E. Flynn, Saugus; Cornelius J. Mahoney, North Andover; Walter C. Tomlinson, Andover; Walter H. Southwick, Nahant.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — Incorporated 1811.

Shire Town, GREENFIELD.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Francis Nims Thompson, Greenfield.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Clifton L. Field, Greenfield.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John C. Lee, Greenfield.
Assistant Register — Ellen K. O'Keefe, Greenfield.
Sheriff — Michael W. Carroll, Erving.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Clerk of Courts — Hugh E. Adams, Greenfield.
Assistant Clerk — Beulah U. Clifford, Greenfield.
County Treasurer — William J. Newcomb, Greenfield.
Register of Deeds — William Blake Allen, Greenfield.
Assistant Register — Elizabeth M. O'Keefe, Greenfield.
County Commissioners —
Samuel U. Streeter, Greenfield, . Term expires January, 1943
Carlos Allen, Deerfield, . . " " " 1945
Allen C. Burnham, Montague, . " " " 1945
Master in Chancery —
Willard O. Seibert, Greenfield, . Term expires January, 1945
Public Administrators —
Abner S. McLaud, Greenfield, . Term expires January, 1941
Henry P. Herr, Greenfield, . . " " " 1942
William J. Newcomb, Greenfield, . " " March, 1944

HAMPDEN COUNTY — Incorporated 1812.

Shire Town, SPRINGFIELD.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
John A. Denison, Longmeadow.
Thomas H. Stapleton, Agawam.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — William T. Dillon, Holyoke.
Assistant Registers —
Katherine M. Connell, Springfield.
Robert W. Bozenhard, West Springfield.
Sheriff — David J. Manning, Springfield.
Clerk of Courts — Charles M. Calhoun, Springfield.
Assistant Clerk — Lewis A. Twitchell, Springfield.
Second Assistant Clerk — Joseph F. Sullivan, Holyoke.
Third Assistant Clerk — Helen Z. Greeley, Springfield.
County Treasurer — John J. Murphy, Holyoke.
Register of Deeds — Edward P. Boland, Springfield.
Assistant Registers —
Susan C. McKenna, Springfield.
Blanche Q. Cary, Springfield.
County Commissioners —
Thomas J. Costello, Springfield, . Term expires January, 1943
Charles W. Bray, Chicopee, . . " " " 1945
Edward J. Stapleton, Holyoke, . " " " 1945
Masters in Chancery —
Walter A. Swift, Springfield, . Term expires January. 1944
Stanley F. Crosik, Chicopee, . " " February, 1944
Mora Terry, Palmer, . . . " " January, 1945
Henry Lasker, Springfield, . . " " September, 1945
Stuart G. Waite, Springfield, . " " " 1945

HAMPDEN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Public Administrators —
Frank J. McKay, Holyoke, . . Term expires March, 1941
Charles V. Ryan, Jr., Springfield, . " " May, 1942
Gregory J. Scanlon, Holyoke, . " " October, 1943
Silvio Martinelli, Springfield, . " " May, 1944
Horace E. Allen, Springfield, . " " " 1945
Trial Justice — James P. Cormack, Ludlow.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — Incorporated 1662.

Shire Town, NORTHAMPTON.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — William M. Welch, Northampton.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Rufus H. Cook, Northampton.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Albert E. Addis, Northampton.
Assistant Register — Alice C. Rice, Northampton.
Sheriff — Albert G. Beckmann, Northampton.
Clerk of Courts — Grace T. Hawksley, Northampton.
Assistant Clerk — Martha E. Kleasner, Northampton.
County Treasurer — Samuel A. Eyre, Northampton.
Register of Deeds — Raymond A. Warner, Williamsburg.
Assistant Register — Katherine E. O'Connor, Northampton.
County Commissioners —
Hiram H. Brownell, Northampton, Term expires January, 1943
John R. Callahan, Jr., Hadley, . " " " 1945
Raymond A. Lyman, Easthampton, " " " 1945
Masters in Chancery —
Harold I. Grousbeck, Northampton, Term expires June, 1943
Edwin P. Dunphy, Northampton, " " September, 1943
Public Administrators —
Robert T. Doyle, Northampton, . Term expires March, 1942
Harry Jekanowski, Hadley, . . " " September, 1943

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.

Shire Towns, CAMBRIDGE (EAST) AND LOWELL.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
John C. Leggat, Lowell.
Joseph W. Monahan, Belmont.
Special Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur E. Beane, Cambridge.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Loring P. Jordan, Wakefield.
Assistant Register — Ernest M. Hodgdon, Medford.
Second Assistant Register — Edmund H. Gunther, Chelmsford.
Third Assistant Register — Edward J. Shaughnessy, Ashland.
Fourth Assistant Register — Charles H. Randall, Jr., Cambridge.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Sheriff — Joseph M. McElroy, Cambridge.
Clerk of Courts — Frederic L. Putnam, Melrose.
Assistant Clerk — Frederick C. Bean, Chelmsford.
Second Assistant Clerk — Charles T. Hughes, Medford.
Third Assistant Clerk — Frederick O. Davis, Cambridge.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Fred A. Beals, Jr., Wakefield.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — Robert P. Higgins, Somerville.
Sixth Assistant Clerk — Calvin A. Burger, Lowell.
Seventh Assistant Clerk — Ethel M. Allen, Belmont.
County Treasurer — Charles P. Howard, Reading.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Daniel F. Moriarty, Lowell.
Southern District, Thomas Leighton, Belmont.
Assistant Registers —
Northern District, William L. Muldoon, Lowell.
Southern District, Albert T. Gutheim, Arlington.
Ralph A. Nellson, Medford.

County Commissioners —

Charles C. Warren, Arlington,	Term expires	January,		1943
Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Framingham,	"	"	"	1945
Archibald R. Giroux, Lexington,	"	"	"	1945

Masters in Chancery —

Frank J. Garvey, Lowell,	Term expires	January,		1941
Michael J. Donovan, Arlington,	"	"	May,	1941
Reginald J. Murphy, Cambridge,	"	"	July,	1942
William P. Morrissey, Lowell,	"	"	April,	1943
Thomas F. O'Connell, Wakefield,	"	"	June,	1943
William M. Hogan, Jr., Cambridge,	"	"	November,	1943
Lloyd Makepeace, Malden,	"	"	"	1943
William J. Koen, Somerville,	"	"	December,	1943
James P. Gallagher, Newton,	"	"	February,	1944
Roy C. Papalia, Watertown,	"	"	January,	1945
William H. Ward, Jr., Watertown,	"	"	"	1946

Public Administrators —

Joseph A. Dengeleski, Arlington,	Term expires	June,		1942
John A. McGuire, Jr., Lowell,	"	"	"	1943
Charles L. Perriello, Medford,	"	"	November,	1943
Frederic H. Hilton, Framingham,	"	"	January,	1944
Dana L. Gallup, Cambridge,	"	"	"	1945
Harry M. Lewin, Malden,	"	"	"	1946

Trial Justices — Fred E. Morris, Hudson; Daniel J. Riley, Hopkinton.

NANTUCKET COUNTY — Incorporated 1695.

Shire Town, NANTUCKET.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — George M. Poland.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Gardner, 2d.
Sheriff — Nelson O. Dunham.
Clerk of Courts — Wesley A. Fordyce.
County Treasurer — Edwin S. Tirrell.
Register of Deeds — Josiah S. Barrett.
Master in Chancery — Vacant.
Public Administrator —
Roy Sanguinetti, . . . Term expires August, 1944

NOTE. — The Selectmen of the town of Nantucket have the powers and perform the duties of County Commissioners. The Treasurer of the town is also County Treasurer.

NORFOLK COUNTY — Incorporated 1793.

Shire Town, DEDHAM.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — James F. Reynolds, Quincy.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Alfred E. Henderson, Dedham.
Assistant Register — Anna E. Hirsh, Dedham.
Second Assistant Register — Bennett V. McLaughlin, Holbrook.
Sheriff — Samuel H. Wragg, Needham.
Clerk of Courts — Robert B. Worthington, Dedham.
Assistant Clerk — Willard E. Everett, Walpole.
Second Assistant Clerk — A. Clinton Kellogg, Sharon.
County Treasurer — Ralph D. Pettingell, Dedham.
Register of Deeds — Walter W. Chambers, Dedham.
County Commissioners —

Frederick A. Leavitt, Brookline, .	Term expires	January,		1943
Russell T. Bates, Quincy, . .	"	"	"	1945
Edward W. Hunt, Weymouth, .	"	"	"	1945

Masters in Chancery —

Leo A. Gosselin, Bellingham, .	Term expires	June,		1942
Meyer J. Sawyer, Brookline, .	"	"	April,	1943
Edward O'H. Mullowney, Brookline,	"	"	January,	1944
Bernard Morrison, Brookline, .	"	"	"	1944
Arthur I. Burgess, Quincy, . .	"	"	March,	1944
Dana L. Southworth, Needham, .	"	"	January,	1946

Public Administrators —

Robert J. Rowe, Brookline, . .	Term expires	June,		1942
Maurice P. Spillane, Quincy, .	"	"	October,	1943
Lawrence R. Cohen, Brookline, .	"	"	November,	1943
Samuel L. Bailen, Brookline, .	"	"	January,	1944
Francis J. Squires, Norwood, .	"	"	August,	1944

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Town, PLYMOUTH.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Harry K. Stone, Brockton.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Sumner A. Chapman, Plymouth.
Assistant Register — Caroline C. Moning, Plymouth.
Sheriff — Charles H. Robbins, Plymouth.
Clerk of Courts — George C. P. Olsson, Brockton.
Assistant Clerk — L. Francis Callan, Jr., Middleborough.
County Treasurer — Avis A. Ewell, Marshfield.
Register of Deeds — Edward C. Holmes, Plymouth.
Assistant Register — Richard W. Holm, Hingham.
County Commissioners —

George M. Webber, East Bridgewater,	Term expires	January,		1943
Frederick T. Bailey, Scituate,	"	"	"	1945
Harold D. Bent, Brockton,	"	"	"	1945

Masters in Chancery —

Edward N. Dahlborg, Brockton,	Term expires	June,	1943
Gerald E. Bruen, Hull,	"	October,	1943
Amedeo Sgarzi, Plymouth,	"	December,	1943
Frank M. Reynolds, Hull,	"	September,	1944
Vitalio R. Kundzicz, Brockton,	"	October,	1944
Clement A. Briggs, Plymouth,	"	February,	1945

Public Administrators —

Arthur H. Damon, Scituate,	Term expires	January,	1941
Abraham S. Fineberg, Plymouth,	"	May,	1941
Samuel Smolensky, Brockton,	"	November,	1943
Boyd A. Iseminger, Middleborough,	"	April,	1944

SUFFOLK COUNTY — Incorporated 1643.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Frederick J. Dillon, Boston.
John V. Mahoney, Boston.
Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr. Boston.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Arthur W. Sullivan, Boston.
Assistant Register — John R. Nichols, Boston.
Second Assistant Register — Frederick J. Finnegan, Chelsea.
Third Assistant Register — Gertrude M. Smith, Boston.
Fourth Assistant Register — John A. Griffin, Boston.
Sheriff — Frederick R. Sullivan, Boston.
*Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court** — Charles S. O'Connor, Boston.
*Assistant Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court** — John H. Flynn, Winthrop.
Second Assistant — Frederick L. Quinlan, Boston.
Clerk of Superior Court (Civil Session) — Thomas Dorgan, Boston.
Clerk of Superior Court (Criminal Session) — William M. Prendible, Boston.

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* For the County.

SUFFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

County Treasurer — James J. McCarthy, Boston.*
County Auditor — Charles J. Fox, Boston.†
Register of Deeds — William T. A. Fitzgerald, Boston.
Assistant Register — John J. Attridge, Boston.
Second Assistant Register — Francis P. Butler, Boston.
Masters in Chancery —

John D. Marks, Boston,	Term expires	September,		1941
Julius H. Soble, Boston,	"	"	March,	1942
Maurice Tobey, Chelsea,	"	"	"	1942
Jacob Whitkin, Boston,	"	"	February,	1943
Harry L. Rose, Boston,	"	"	"	1943
Herman L. Bush, Boston,	"	"	August,	1944
Bernard Ginsburg, Boston	"	"	"	1944
Archibald M. Knowles, Boston	"	"	January,	1945
Frederick B. Hobart, Chelsea,	"	"	"	1945
Carl V. Boman, Boston,	"	"	"	1945
John O. Corkum, Boston,	"	"	February,	1945
James I. Yoffa, Boston,	"	"	July,	1945
Emil N. Winkler, Boston,	"	"	January,	1946

Public Administrators —

John W. Schenck, Boston,	Term expires	January,		1942
Garrett J. Barry, Boston,	"	"	March,	1942
Frederick H. Reinstein, Revere,	"	"	October,	1943
Daniel H. Coakley, Jr., Boston,	"	"	December,	1943
Vittorio Orlandini, Boston,	"	"	May,	1944
Saverio R. Romano, Boston,	"	"	January,	1945
Christopher C. Mitchell, Jr., Boston,	"	"	"	1946

NOTE. — The Mayor and City Council of Boston, the Municipal Council of Chelsea and the City Council of Revere, in their respective cities, and the Selectmen of Winthrop, in said town, have most of the powers and duties of County Commissioners.

WORCESTER COUNTY — Incorporated 1731.

Shire Towns, WORCESTER AND FITCHBURG.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Harry H. Atwood, Worcester.
Carl E. Wahlstrom, Worcester.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — F. Joseph Donohue, Worcester.
Assistant Registers —
Grace L. Grout, Leicester,
George Rice, Spencer.
Sheriff — H. Oscar Rocheleau, Worcester.

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* Treasurer of the city of Boston.
† Auditor of the city of Boston.

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Clerk of Courts — William C. Bowen, Worcester.
Assistant Clerk — William S. B. Hopkins, Worcester.
Second Assistant Clerk — Philip S. Smith, Leicester.
Third Assistant Clerk — Carl L. Greenslit, Worcester.
County Treasurer — Alexander G. Lajoie, Worcester.
Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Bernard T. Moynihan, Fitchburg.
Worcester District, Robert R. Gallagher, Worcester.
Assistant Registers —
Northern District, { John J. Mullan, Jr., Worcester. / Norman M. French, Worcester.
Worcester District, Beatrice Johnstone, Fitchburg.
County Commissioners —

George W. Jones, Worcester,	Term expires	January,	1943
Francis E. Cassidy, Webster,	" "	"	1945
Elbert M. Crockett, Milford,	" "	"	1945

Masters in Chancery —

Frederick F. Beringer, Worcester,	Term expires	January,	1941
Edward L. Moore, Worcester,	" "	June,	1942
Jeremiah J. Moynihan, Worcester,	" "	December,	1943
Joseph N. O'Kane, Webster,	" "	January,	1944
George E. Proulx, Leominster,	" "	November,	1944
Peter L. Bell, Worcester,	" "	October,	1945

Public Administrators —

Charles F. Boyle, Worcester,	Term expires	February,	1943
Robert R. Gallagher, Worcester,	" "	October,	1943
Francis P. McKeon, Worcester,	" "	December,	1943
Austin J. Kittredge, Clinton,	" "	February,	1944
Harry J. Meleski, Worcester,	" "	January,	1945

Trial Justices — Herbert H. Ward, Hardwick; John L. Smith, Barre.

COUNTY PERSONNEL BOARD.

[*Established by Section 48 of Chapter 35 of the General Laws (1930, 400, § 5), elected by and from the Several Boards of County Commissioners.*]

*Frederick Butler, Essex County,	Term expires		
Frederick A. Leavitt, Norfolk County,	" "	August 31,	1942
Charles W. Bray, Hampden County,	" "	" 31,	1943

Theodore N. Waddell, Director of Accounts.
Kenneth H. Damren, County Personnel Administrator, Room 251, State House.

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* Mr. Butler's term expired August 31, 1938, and no successor has been chosen.

DEPARTMENTS, DIVISIONS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

[Governor's appointees corrected to December 26, 1940.]

ACCOUNTANTS, CERTIFIED PUBLIC.

See Certified Public Accountants, Board of Registration of.

ACCOUNTS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director of Accounts, Theodore N. Waddell, Winthrop. Room 251, State House.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE, COMMISSION ON (UNDER THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL).

Walter S. Morgan (*Comptroller*), Sharon, 1945; Patrick J. Moynihan (*Chairman*), Boston, 1941; Charles W. Greenough (*Budget Commissioner*), Dover, 1942; George J. Cronin (*State Purchasing Agent*), Boston, 1944. Room 307, State House.

Division of Personnel and Standardization, William H. Doyle (*Director*), Malden. *Deputy*, Thomas J. Greehan, Belmont. Room 420, State House.

Advisory Standardization Board — State Purchasing Agent (*Chairman*) and representatives of the several state departments, offices and commissions.

ADULT HYGIENE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Herbert L. Lombard, Newton. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

AERONAUTICS, MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION ON.

See Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Agriculture, William Casey, Spencer, 1941. Room 136, State House.

Advisory Board — John Bursley, West Barnstable, 1941; Herbert N. Shepard, Warren, 1941; Arthur M. Howard, Pittsfield, 1942; Robert C. Cobb, Littleton, 1942; Milton Allen, Newton, 1944; James DeNormandie, Lincoln, 1944.

Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry, Lester T. Tompkins (*Director*), South Essex.

Division of Livestock Disease Control, Mark H. Galusha (*Director*), Williamstown.

Division of Markets, Louis A. Webster (*Director*), Blackstone.

Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs, R. Harold Allen (*Director*), Taunton.

Also see Milk Control Board; State Reclamation Board.

AID AND RELIEF, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE).

Director, Frank W. Goodhue, Abington. Room 30, State House.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONTROL COMMISSION.

Arthur G. Burtnett (*Chairman*), Somerville, 1941; Dudley B. Wallace, Springfield, 1942; John P. Buckley, Boston, 1943. *Secretary*, William H. Hearn, Boston. 24 School Street (Room 806), Boston.

AMERICAN LEGION, THE, DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Headquarters, Room 159, State House.

APPELLATE TAX BOARD.

George H. Nelson, Worcester, 1941; Thomas H. Finigan, Belmont, 1942; John E. Welch, Taunton, 1943; John D. Wright (*Chairman*), Newtonville, 1945; John Laurence Hurley, Brookline, 1946. *Clerk*, Ernest W. Ricker, Cambridge. *Legal Assistants*, Stephen D. Bacigalupo, Boston; Louis Rosenthal, Malden. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

APPRENTICE TRAINING, MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION ON.

See Massachusetts Commission on Apprentice Training

ARCHIVES DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE SECRETARY).

Chief, Edward J. Robbins, Chelmsford. Room 438, State House.

ARMORY COMMISSION.

Brigadier General Edgar C. Erickson (the Adjutant General of Massachusetts) (*Chairman*); Major William H. Harrison, Jr. (State Quartermaster) (*Clerk*); Major General Roger W. Eckfeldt (Commanding 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard).

ART COMMISSION FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

Charles R. Greco (*Chairman*), Winchester (11 Beacon Street, Boston), 1945; Arthur A. Shurcliff (*Secretary*), Boston, 1945; Cyrus E. Dallin, Arlington, 1945; H. Dudley Murphy, Lexington, 1945; Gertrude Fiske, Weston, 1945.

BALLOT LAW COMMISSION, STATE, AND VOTING MACHINE EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF.

James J. Hurley, Worcester, 1941; Joseph A. Conway (*Chairman*), Hull, 1942; Richard Comerford (*Secretary*), Leominster, 1943.

BANK INCORPORATION, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

The Commissioner of Banks; the Treasurer and Receiver-General; the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. *Clerk*, LeRoy W. Leland, Newtonville. Room 109, State House.

BANKING AND INSURANCE, DEPARTMENT OF.

See Banks and Loan Agencies, Division of; Fire Insurance Rates, Board of Appeal on; Insurance, Division of; Liquidation, Division of; Savings Bank Life Insurance, Division of.

BANKS AND LOAN AGENCIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Commissioner of Banks, Joseph Earl Perry, Belmont, 1940. *Deputy*, LeRoy W. Leland, Newtonville. *Chief Clerk*, Nelson B. Davis, Newton Highlands. Room 109, State House.

Division of Trust Companies, Frank A. Hannan (*Director*), Auburndale. *Assistant*, Eugene Brimmer, Melrose.

Division of Savings Banks, (Vacancy) (*Director*). *Assistant*, Harold P. Jenks, Newton Centre.

Division of Co-operative Banks, Nathan L. Whitten (*Director*), Brockton (Campello). *Assistant*, Horace W. Whynot, Roslindale.

Division of Credit Unions, William B. Jensen (*Director*), Framingham.

Supervisor of Loan Agencies, Earl E. Davidson, Brookline. Room 110, State House.

Bank Examiners, Charles H. Answorth, Carl H. Baker, George W. Barron, Joseph R. Beetle, Forrest F. Bursley, Howard A. Clark, Philip J. Coady, William E. Day, Leo E. Dinneen, Michael J. Dunnigan, Arthur W. Flint, Henry Haeberle, Russell A. Hersee, Charles W. Herzig, Francis J. Hillberg, Galen W. Hoyt, Herbert L. Keeble, John L. Keyes, Harrison S. King, George H. Magurn, Arthur B. Malone,

William E. Maloney, George C. Mansfield, Glen H. Martin, Harold A. McKay, Burt O. McKinley, Arthur S. Morey, Paul F. Ochs, Daniel J. O'Connor, James L. Patterson, George F. Powers, Eric D. Rice, Burtin T. Spencer, Kenneth W. Tatro, Donald K. Taylor, William A. Warren.

BARBERS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Henry Harper (*Chairman*), Grafton, 1941; Louis J. Dempsey (*Secretary*), Lawrence, 1943; Gabriel Giangregorio, Framingham, 1944. 14 Beacon Street (Room 302), Boston.

BAR EXAMINERS, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT).

William Harold Hitchcock (*Chairman*), Dedham (601 Tremont Building, Boston); Walter Powers (*Secretary*), Boston; James W. Sullivan, Lynn; Charles H. Beckwith, Springfield; Mayo A. Shattuck, Hingham.

BIOLOGIC LABORATORIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Elliott S. Robinson, Newton. 375 South Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston.

BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY DISTRICT BOARD.

Mayor of the City of Worcester; Chairmen of the Boards of Selectmen of the towns of Auburn, Bellingham, Blackstone, Douglas, Grafton, Hopedale, Leicester, Mendon, Millbury, Northbridge, Plainville, Shrewsbury, Sutton, Upton and Uxbridge; Chairman of the Millville Municipal Finance Commission; William Schwarz, Northbridge, 1940; Frank E. Dodge, Sutton, 1941; John S. Sullivan, Worcester, 1941; Carl A. Johnson, Blackstone, 1942; Edelbert A. Landry, Northbridge, 1942. *Secretary*, Mary C. Burns, Howard Street, Blackstone.

BLIND, DIVISION OF THE (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, William H. McCarthy, Rockland, 1943. *Central Office and Salesroom*, 110 Tremont Street, Boston. See Education, Department of.

BOILER RULES, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Henry H. Lynch, Brookline (representing boiler-manufacturing interests), 1941; Frederick A. Wallace, Andover (representing boiler-

using interests), 1941; George A. Luck (Boiler Inspector), Cambridge (*Chairman*), 1941; Charles J. Montani, Framingham (representing operating engineers), 1942; John A. Collins, Watertown (representing boiler-insurance interests), 1943. 3 Hancock Street, Boston.

Boston, Finance Commission of the City of.

James E. Maguire, Boston, 1941; David Lasker, Boston, 1942; James H. Flanagan, Boston, 1943; Charles M. Storey (*Chairman*), Boston, 1944; Elias F. Shamon, Boston, 1945. *Secretary*, Robert E. Cunniff, Wellesley. 24 School Street (Rooms 509–516), Boston.

Boston, Licensing Board for the City of.

Mary E. Driscoll (*Chairman*), Boston, 1942; Edward M. Richardson, Boston, 1944; Walter R. Meins, Boston, 1946. *Secretary*, Louis Epple, Boston, 1942. 24 Province Street, Boston.

Boston, Police Commissioner for the City of.

Joseph F. Timilty, Boston, 1943. *Secretary*, Andrew J. Gorey, Boston (Dorchester). 154 Berkeley Street, Boston.

Boston Elevated Railway Company, Board of Trustees of the.

Edward E. Whiting (*Chairman*), Newtonville, 1948; Ernest A. Johnson, Boston, 1948; Henry J. Smith (*Secretary*), Boston, 1948; Patrick J. Welsh, Boston, 1948; William P. Joy, Boston, 1948. 31 St. James Avenue, Park Square Building, Boston.

Boston Metropolitan District.

Trustees appointed by the Governor, Joseph Wiggin, Malden, 1941; Roscoe Walsworth (*Chairman*), Revere, 1943; A. C. Ratshesky, Boston, 1945; Harry P. Grages, Boston, 1947. *Trustee appointed by the Mayor of Boston*, Robert J. Bottomly (*Clerk*), Boston. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Metropolitan Transit Council. — Mayors and Chairmen of Boards of Selectmen of Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Milton, Newton, Revere, Somerville and Watertown. *Chairman*, Maurice J. Tobin, *Mayor of Boston*.

Boston Port Authority.

Appointed by the Governor, Richard Parkhurst (*Vice-Chairman and Secretary*), Winchester, 1946; Thomas A. Pappas, Belmont, 1946; Francis J. O'Donnell, Needham, 1947. *Appointed by the Mayor of Boston*, David H. Howie, Boston, 1940; James J. McCarthy, Boston,

1940; Louis E. Kirstein (*Chairman*), Boston, 1946; John F. Fitzgerald, Boston, 1946.

Marine Supervisor, George P. Lord, Medford. *Commerce Assistant*, Walter W. McCoubrey, Lexington. *Rate Expert*, Hugo Oberg, Boston. *Traffic Solicitor*, Andrew F. Lane, Newton. 1600 Custom House, State Street, Boston.

Bristol County Agricultural School, Trustees of the (at Dighton).

Grace Hartley Howe (*Vice-Chairman*), Fall River, 1941; Joseph W. Linehan, North Easton, 1942; Cecil Ford, North Dartmouth, 1943; Leo H. Coughlin (*Chairman*), Taunton, 1944; Allen P. Keith, New Bedford, 1944; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, George H. Gilbert.

Budget Bureau (of the Commission on Administration and Finance).

Budget Commissioner, Charles W. Greenough, Dover, 1942. Room 307, State House.

Buildings, State Superintendent of ("Care and maintenance of the State House", etc.).

Gustave W. Everberg, Woburn, 1944. *Assistant Superintendent*, Albert H. Allison, Milton. Room 102, State House.

Certified Public Accountants, Board of Registration of (Department of Civil Service and Registration).

Joseph F. Carter (*Chairman*), Quincy, 1941; John J. Barry, Everett, 1942; George T. Finnegan (*Secretary*), Milton, 1943; Stanley G. H. Fitch, Boston, 1944; Harold Wald, Brookline, 1945. Room 141, State House.

Chattel Loan Company.

Director, Harry J. Fagan, 40 Broad Street (Room 1020), Boston.

Chelsea, Board of Excise for the City of.

William H. McBride, Chelsea, 1941; Daniel J. Mullane, Chelsea, 1942; Samuel Epstein (*Chairman*), Chelsea, 1943. *Clerk*, Donald R. Stormont, City Hall, Chelsea.

Child Guardianship, Division of (Department of Public Welfare).

Director, Marion A. Joyce, Brookline. Room 43, State House.

CHILD HYGIENE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, M. LUISE DIEZ. 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

CHIROPODY (PODIATRY), BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Thomas J. Carlton (*Secretary*), Boston, 1941; Harry P. Kenison, Boston, 1942; Humphrey L. McCarthy, Boston, 1943; Merritt F. Garland (*Chairman*), Haverhill, 1944; David A. O'Malley, Salem, 1945. Room 141, State House.

CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioners of Civil Service, Herbert B. Ehrmann, Brookline, 1941; Joseph Joyce Donahue, Boston, 1942; Philip V. Erard, Springfield, 1943; William H. Bixby (*Chairman*), Newton, 1944; Mary L. Barrows, Melrose, 1945. *Director of Civil Service*, Ulysses J. Lupien, Chelmsford, 1944. *Secretary*, John C. Gilbert, Winchester. Room 148, State House.

Division of Registration, Hazel G. Oliver (*Director of Registration*) Springfield, 1943. Room 141, State House.

See Barbers, Board of Registration of; Certified Public Accountants, Board of Registration of; Chiropody (Podiatry), Board of Registration in; Dental Examiners, Board of; Electricians, State Examiners of; Embalming and Funeral Directing, Board of Registration in; Medicine, Board of Registration in; Nurses, Board of Registration of; Optometry, Board of Registration in; Pharmacy, Board of Registration in; Plumbers, State Examiners of; Veterinary Medicine, Board of Registration in.

COLLATERAL LOAN COMPANY.

Director, R. Minturn Sedgwick, Dedham (10 Post Office Square, Room 1050, Boston), 1941.

COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES).

Director, Wallace G. Kittredge, Malden. *Assistant Director*, Harry D. Brown, Billerica. 100 Nashua Street (9th floor), Boston.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Roy F. Feemster, Brookline. Room 519, State House.

COMPTROLLER'S BUREAU (OF THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

Comptroller, Walter S. Morgan, Sharon, 1945. *Deputy*, Arthur E. Hoyt, Newton. Room 312, State House.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION, BOARD OF (ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONERS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Brigadier-General Charles H. Cole (*Chairman*), Boston, 1941; Lewis R. Hovey (representing employers of labor), Haverhill, 1942; Daniel J. Boyle (representing labor), Peabody, 1944. Room 472, State House.

CONSERVATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Conservation, Raymond J. Kenney, Belmont, 1941. *Secretary*, Herbert W. Urquhart, Georgetown. *Supervisor of Public Relations*, Bartol Parker, Framingham. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Division of Fisheries and Game, James E. Agnew (*Director*), Boston, 1941. *Chief Conservation Officer*, Carl G. Bates, Natick. *Biologist*, J. Arthur Kitson, Boston. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Division of Forestry, Harold O. Cook (*Director and State Forester*), Newton. *State Fire Warden*, Maxwell C. Hutchins, Newton. *Chief Moth Suppressor*, Harry B. Ramsey, Worcester. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Division of Marine Fisheries, Ralph H. Osborn (*Director*), Boston, 1943. *Chief Coastal Warden*, Howard S. Willard, Quincy. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Division of Parks and Recreation, Edgar L. Gillett (*Director*), Canton, 1943. *Parks Engineer*, Arnold E. Howard, Lexington. *Landscape Architect*, Egbert Hans, Boston. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Division of Wildlife Research and Management, Joseph A. Hagar (*Director and State Ornithologist*), Marshfield. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director, Nathan L. Whitten, Brockton (Campello). *Assistant*, Horace W. Whynot, Boston (Roslindale). Room 109, State House.

CORPORATIONS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Francis M. Hill, Saugus. Room 236, State House.

CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Henry F. Long, Topsfield, 1941. *Deputy*, Harold S. Lyon, West Bridgewater. *Second Deputy*, Francis O P. Carlson, Winchester. Room 236, State House.

Income Tax Division, Elmer E. George (*Director*), Melrose. 40 Court Street, Boston.

Division of Corporations, Francis M. Hill (*Director*), Saugus. Room 236, State House.

Division of Inheritance Taxes, Edwin H. Cooley (*Director*), Quincy (Wollaston). Room 235, State House.

Division of Local Taxation, David W. Creelman (*Director*), Brookline. Room 243, State House.

Division of Excise Taxes, Ward E. Wetherell (*Director*), Newton. Room 242, State House.

Division of Accounts, Theodore N. Waddell (*Director of Accounts*), Winthrop. Room 251, State House.

Division of Miscellaneous Taxes, Ralph L. Donoghue (*Director*), Waltham. Room 236, State House.

Division of Field Investigation and Temporary and Emergency Taxes, Ralph H. Caspole (*Director*), Quincy (Wollaston). 40 Court Street, Boston.

Also see Appellate Tax Board.

CORRECTION, DEPARTMENT OF.

(See page 291.)

Commissioner of Correction, Arthur T. Lyman, Westwood, 1941. *Deputies*, Frank A. Dwyer, Cambridge; Walter S. Ryan, Boston. *Head Administrative Clerk*, Florence G. King, Reading. *Commissioner's Secretary*, Katherine R. O'Lalor, Wakefield. Room 125, State House. See Parole Board.

COUNTY PERSONNEL BOARD.

See County Officers, page 258.

CREDIT UNIONS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director, William B. Jensen, Framingham.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION, BUREAU OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Supervisor, Roscoe C. Hill, North Lexington. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

DAIRYING AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, Lester T. Tompkins, South Essex. Room 136, State House.

DENTAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Arthur C. Wilson, Salem, 1941; Francis M. Cahill (*Secretary*), Worcester, 1942; William J. Quinn, Springfield, 1943; T. P. Ernest Greene, New Bedford, 1944; William H. Canavan (*Chairman*), Boston, 1945. Room 141, State House.

DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS.

See Public Health, Department of.

DOANE'S FALLS RESERVATION.

The County Commissioners of the County of Worcester.

EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, TRUSTEES OF THE.

Arthur G. Wadleigh (*Chairman*), Lynn, 1944; Edmond P. Talbot, Fall River, 1944. *Appointed by the Directors*, Edward M. Hamlin, Newton, 1944. *Clerk*, Walter L. Hannan, Medford. 175 Blackstone Street, Boston.

EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF.

(For Schools under this Department see page 292.)

Commissioner of Education, Walter F. Downey, Boston, 1946.

Advisory Board of Education — The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*); Kathryn A. Doyle, New Bedford, 1941; Anna M. Power, Worcester, 1941; Flora Lane, Worcester, 1942; John J. Walsh, Boston, 1942; Francis T. Spaulding, Cambridge, 1944; Alexander Brin, Boston, 1944.

Business Agent, George H. Varney, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers Colleges, Patrick J. Sullivan (*Director*), Alice B. Beal, A. Russell Mack, Raymond A. FitzGerald, Thomas A. Phelan, Daniel J. Kelly, Martina McDonald, Ralph H. Colson, Ina M. Curley, Philip G. Cashman. 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of Vocational Education, Robert O. Small (*Director*), M. Norcross Stratton (*Assistant Director*), Frank L. Allen, Edward D. Callahan, Herbert A. Dallas, Thomas L. Flynn, Louis J. Gaetani, John G. Glavin, George P. Haley, Franklin E. Heald, Henry Heim,

Carl E. Herrick, Anna A. Kloss, M. Monica King, Lou Lombard, John I. Lusk, Katherine MacLarnie, William J. McConnell, Frederick V. Nissen, Robert F. Nolan, Anthony A. Rosse, Joseph F. Rogers, Daniel H. Shay, Louis M. Tracy, Winthrop S. Welles, Caroline H. Wilson, Earl B. Webb, Martha T. Wonson, Claire L. Walsh. 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

Division of University Extension, James A. Moyer (*Director*), E. Everett Clark, Ellen Fitzpatrick, Helen B. Garrity, Mary L. Guyton, John P. McGrail, Ursula K. Toomey.

Division of Immigration and Americanization, Eva Whiting White (*Chairman*), Boston, 1944. *Advisory Board* — Joan C. Kiley, Lynn, 1941; Everett A. Churchill, Belmont, 1941; Bronislas A. Jezierski, Cambridge, 1942; Narcizo Gomes, New Bedford, 1942; Eleanor C. Krauss, Brockton, 1944. *Secretary*, Alice W. O'Connor, Lawrence. Room 213, State House.

Division of the Blind, William H. McCarthy (*Director*), Rockland, 1943. *Advisory Board* — Arthur F. Sullivan, Boston, 1941; Gwendolyn B. Fried, Newtonville, 1942; Robert H. Hallowell, Dedham, 1943; Edward J. Wall, Melrose, 1944; Eleanor H. Lovett, Brookline, 1945. 110 Tremont Street, Boston. See Blind, Division of the.

Division of Public Libraries, Stacy B. Southworth (*Director*), Braintree. See Free Public Library Commissioners, Board of.

Teachers' Retirement Board, The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*). *Secretary*, Clayton L. Lent, Boston. See Teachers' Retirement Board.

ELECTRICIANS, STATE EXAMINERS OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

The Commissioner of Civil Service (*Director*); the State Fire Marshal; the Commissioner of Education; Walter J. Kenefick, Springfield, 1941; Albert Frank, Boston, 1941. *Executive Secretary*, Hanson C. Witherell, Abington. 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Patrick J. Sullivan, Boston (Brighton). 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

EMBALMING AND FUNERAL DIRECTING, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

William Jacobs (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1941; Frank N. Forastiere (*Secretary*), Springfield, 1942; Ernest Sparrell, Norwell, 1943. Room 141, State House.

EMERGENCY FINANCE BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER).

Daniel F. Doherty, Springfield, 1941; George E. Dalrymple (*Chairman*), Haverhill, 1942; William B. Coy, Medford, 1943; William E. Hurley (Treasurer and Receiver-General); Theodore N. Waddell (Director of Accounts). Room 415, State House.

EMERGENCY PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER).

Henry Lefavour (*Chairman*), Boston; Charles P. Howard, Reading; Edward B. Richardson, Brookline; Robert L. Whipple, Worcester; Patrick J. Moynihan (Chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, *ex officio*), Boston. *Secretary*, Hall Nichols, Wellesley. 20 Somerset Street (Room 106), Boston.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, PUBLIC.

Assistant Director of Division of Unemployment Compensation, Fred J. Graham, Methuen. 1 State Street, Boston. See Public Employment Offices, Bureau of.

ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE (AT DANVERS) (HATHORNE P. O.).

Edward Wigglesworth, Topsfield, 1941; Melville G. Gray, Wenham, 1942; Frederic Winthrop, Jr., Hamilton, 1943; Maximilian Powicki, Lynn, 1944; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, Harold A. Mostrom.

EXCISE TAXES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Ward E. Wetherell, Newton. Room 242, State House.

FALL RIVER, BOARD OF POLICE FOR THE CITY OF.

Joseph E. Theberge, Fall River, 1941; Frederick W. Lawson (*Chairman*), Fall River, 1942; Daniel A. Murphy, Fall River, 1943. *Clerk*, Herbert F. Madden, Central Police Station, Fall River.

FALL RIVER BOARD OF FINANCE.

Edmond Cote (*Chairman*), Fall River, 1941; H. William Radovsky, Fall River, 1943; Francis E. Kelly, Boston, 1945. *Secretary*, James H. Martin, Fall River. Room 38, City Hall.

FIELD INVESTIGATION AND TEMPORARY AND EMERGENCY TAXES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Ralph H. Caspole, Quincy (Wollaston). 40 Court Street, Boston.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES, BOARD OF APPEAL ON (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

The Commissioner of Insurance (*Chairman*); W. Alexander Cox, Cambridge, 1942; Richard S. Robie, Melrose, 1942.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF, COMMISSIONERS ON (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER).

William E. Hurley (Treasurer and Receiver-General); George L. Johnson, Waltham, 1941; Vincent C. Stanley (*Chairman*), Newton, 1943. *Appointed by the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association*, Michael F. Turner, Newton, 1941; Edward J. Coveney, Boston, 1942. *Secretary*, Daniel J. Looney, 294 Washington Street (Room 1137), Boston.

FIRE PREVENTION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Director (State Fire Marshal), Stephen C. Garrity, Lowell, 1944. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

FISHERIES AND GAME, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director, James E. Agnew, Boston, 1941. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

FOOD AND DRUGS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director and Analyst, Hermann C. Lythgoe, Newton. Room 524, State House.

FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, VETERANS OF.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 413, State House.

FORESTRY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director (State Forester), Harold O. Cook, Newton. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Golda R. Walters, Woburn, 1941; William T. O'Rourke, Brockton, 1942; Stacy B. Southworth (*Chairman*), Braintree, 1943; Ruth Haynes Furber, Watertown, 1944; Rev. John A. Butler, Cambridge, 1945. *Library Adviser*, E. Louise Jones. *General Secretary*, Mary M. Doyle. Room 212, State House.

GAS, ELECTRIC AND WATER DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES).

Director, Leslie R. Moore, Concord. Room 167, State House.

GENERAL INSURANCE GUARANTY FUND, TRUSTEES OF THE (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Dwight S. Pierce, Worcester, 1941; James H. Connors, Boston, 1942; Crawford H. Stocker, Jr., Lynn, 1943; George M. Webber, East Bridgewater, 1944; Richard Bullock (*President*), Fitchburg, 1945; Bernard J. Rothwell, Boston, 1946; Henry W. Chandler, Whitman, 1947. *Clerk*, Judd Dewey, Boston. Room 109, State House.

Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance, Richard Bullock, Fitchburg, 1945. *Deputy Commissioner*, Judd Dewey, Boston. Room 109, State House.

State Actuary, Eugene F. Caldwell, Wellesley Hills. Room 109, State House.

State Medical Director, Joseph H. Burnett, Boston. 11 Beacon Street, Boston.

GENITOINFECTIOUS DISEASES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Nels A. Nelson, Winthrop. Room 545, State House.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 27, State House. George A. Gay (*Assistant Adjutant-General*), Nashua, New Hampshire.

GREYLOCK RESERVATION COMMISSION.

James E. Wall (*Chairman*), North Adams, 1943; Arthur M. Robinson, Williamstown, 1944; Darwin S. Morse (*Secretary*), Richmond, 1946.

HAIRDRESSERS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Ruth E. Weaver, Springfield, 1941; Rita H. Murphy (*Chairman*), Somerville, 1942; Leonie McCarthy (*Secretary*), New Bedford, 1943. 14 Beacon Street (Room 206), Boston.

HOUSING, STATE BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE).

John Carroll (*Chairman*), Boston, 1941; Joseph F. Higgins, Cambridge, 1942; Sidney T. Strickland, Brookline, 1943; Philip Nichols, Newton, 1945; Frederic A. Dakin, Boston, 1946. *Executive Secretary*, John F. Lehane, Boston. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Chairman, Eva Whiting White, Boston, 1944. *Executive Secretary*, Alice W. O'Connor, Lawrence. Room 213, State House.

For Advisory Board see Education, Department of.

INCOME TAX DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Elmer E. George, Melrose. 40 Court Street, Boston.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, DEPARTMENT OF.

Stanley W. Wisnioski, Belmont, 1941; Emma S. Tousant (*Chairman*), Quincy, 1942; Daniel J. Sullivan, Lawrence, 1942; James Farrell, Belmont, 1942; John H. Morris, Cambridge, 1943; Nazzareno Toscano, Watertown, 1945; Cyrus C. Rounseville, Fall River, 1945. *Secretary*, Edward P. Doyle, Westwood. *Assistant Secretary*, John W. Henderson, Boston. Room 272, State House.

Medical Adviser, (Vacancy).

Inspectors — Ernest Martini (*Chief*), Medford; William H. Burke, Worcester; Karl S. Ward, Quincy; John E. Coyne, Boston; Thomas J. Keefe, Springfield; Louis J. Love, Newton.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, William H. Wellen, Marlborough. Room 473, State House.

INHERITANCE TAXES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Edwin H. Cooley, Quincy (Wollaston). Room 235, State House.

INSPECTION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Chief of Inspections, George C. Parsons, Ipswich, 1940. 3 Hancock Street, Boston.

INSURANCE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Commissioner, Charles F. J. Harrington, Watertown, 1941. *First Deputy*, Edmund S. Cogswell, Wenham. *Second Deputy*, Thomas H. O'Connell, Arlington. *Third Deputy*, Joseph S. O'Leary, Milton. *Counsel*, James E. Curry, Cambridge. *Chief Examiner*, Katherine M.

O'Leary, Boston. *Assistant Chief Examiners*, Arthur J. Roche, Auburndale; Lois Draper, Waltham. *Actuary*, Arthur E. Cleary, Belmont. *Assistant Actuary*, Francis A. Donovan, Cambridge. *Director of Insurance Agents' Examinations*, I. Lillian Baker, Cambridge. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Workmen's Compensation Bureau — First Deputy, Edmund S. Cogswell, Wenham. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Motor Vehicle Liability Policies and Bonds, Board of Appeal on — The Commissioner of Insurance (*Chairman*); the Registrar of Motor Vehicles; Assistant Attorney-General Mary Dumas, Worcester.

Interstate Co-operation, Commission on.

Appointed by the Governor, Elisabeth M. Herlihy, Boston (Jamaica Plain); James T. Moriarty, Boston; James C. Scanlan, Somerville; Michael F. Phelan, Lynn; Arthur W. Leavitt, Quincy. *By the President of the Senate*, Arthur W. Hollis (*Chairman*), Newton; Jarvis Hunt, North Attleborough; Eugene H. Giroux, Somerville. *By the Speaker of the House of Representatives*, Arthur I. Burgess (*Vice-Chairman*), Quincy; (vacancy); Arthur L. Youngman, Medford; (vacancy); Andrew J. Coakley, Chicopee; (vacancy). *By the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws*, Henry Parkman, Jr., Boston. *Secretary*, John W. Plaisted, Belmont. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Juvenile Training, Division of (Department of Public Welfare).

Director, Charles M. Davenport (of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools), Boston, 1940. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 305), Boston.

Labor and Industries, Department of.

Commissioner of Labor and Industries, James T. Moriarty, Boston, 1944. *Assistant Commissioner*, Hattie H. Smith, Boston, 1944. *Associate Commissioners* (Board of Conciliation and Arbitration): Brigadier-General Charles H. Cole (*Chairman*), Boston, 1941; Lewis R. Hovey (representing employers of labor), Haverhill, 1942; Daniel J. Bovle (representing labor), Peabody, 1944. *Secretary to the Commissioner*, M. Geraldine Murphy, Boston. Room 473, State House.

Counsel, Raymond F. O'Connell, Springfield.

Division of Industrial Safety, William H. Wellen (*Director*), Marlborough. Room 473, State House.

Division of Statistics, Roswell F. Phelps (*Director*), Dedham. Room 481, State House.

See Massachusetts Commission on Apprentice Training.

Division of Standards and Division on the Necessaries of Life, John P. McBride (*Director*), Belmont. Rooms 194 and 200, State House.

Division of Occupational Hygiene, Manfred Bowditch (*Director*), Boston. 23 Joy Street, Boston.

Labor Relations Commission (Department of Labor and Industries).

Michael F. Phelan, Lynn, 1942; Francis M. Curran, Holyoke, 1943; Chester T. Skibinski, Chicopee, 1945.

Lake Quinsigamond Commission.

Chief of Police of Worcester (ex-officio). *Appointed by the Worcester County Commissioners*, Louis Blanchard, Sterling, 1942. *Appointed by the Mayor of Worcester*, Paul W. Christenson, 1942; Michael J. O'Hara (*Chairman*), 1941. *Appointed by the Moderator of Shrewsbury*, Everett J. Condon, 1942; Alfred A. Saltus (*Secretary*), 1941. *Appointed by the Moderator of Grafton*, William J. Macintosh, 1942.

Legislative Documents.

Frank W. Cole, Framingham. *Assistant*, Frank H. Steele, Revere. Room 428, State House.

Liquidation, Division of (Department of Banking and Insurance).

Director, Garrett S. Hoag, Wellesley. 175 Washington Street, Boston.

Livestock Disease Control, Division of (Department of Agriculture).

Director, Mark H. Galusha, Williamstown. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Loan Agencies, Supervisor of (Department of Banking and Insurance).

Earl E. Davidson, Brookline. Room 110, State House.

Local Taxation, Division of (Department of Corporations and Taxation).

Director, David W. Creelman, Brookline. Room 243, State House.

LYNN, TRUSTEES OF THE INDEPENDENT INDUSTRIAL SHOEMAKING SCHOOL OF THE CITY OF.

George O. Greenleaf, 1941; Andrew C. Sullivan, 1941; William P. Egan, 1942; Abraham Sloan, 1942; Mary T. Richardson, 1943; James Calledare, 1943; James A. Kieran, *President*, 1944; Archibald T. Sampson, 1944; and the Mayor. *Director*, Stephen Callahan, 50 High Street, Lynn.

MARINE FISHERIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director, Ralph H. Osborn, Boston, 1943. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

MARKETS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, Louis A. Webster, Blackstone. Room 136, State House.

MASHPEE ADVISORY COMMISSION.

Theodore N. Waddell (*Chairman*), Winthrop, 1941; Henry F. Long, Topsfield, 1941; Paul A. Dever, Cambridge, 1941.

MASSACHUSETTS AERONAUTICS COMMISSION.

Jerome Clarke Hunsaker, Boston, 1941; Robert Love, Boston, 1942; John M. Wells, Southbridge, 1943; Gardiner H. Fiske, Weston, 1944; Chandler Hovey (*Chairman*), Newton, 1945.

Director, Crocker Snow, Bourne (Buzzards Bay).

MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION ON APPRENTICE TRAINING (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Appointed by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, J. Arthur Moriarty (*Chairman*) (representing the employees), Boston, 1941; Charles E. Caffrey (representing the employees), Springfield, 1941; E. A. Johnson (representing the employees), Boston, 1941; Frank J. Maguire (representing the employer), Boston, 1941; N. M. Duchemin (representing the employer), Lynn, 1941; Harry H. Kerr (representing the employer), Quincy, 1941. *Appointed by the Commissioner of Education*, Robert O. Small, Beverly, 1941. *Secretary*, Thomas R. Tomlinson. Room 473, State House.

MASSACHUSETTS DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Joseph H. Burke, Newton, 1941; Edgar J. Arcand, Boston, 1942; Powell M. Cabot (*Chairman*), Dover, 1943; Arthur L. Race, Boston, 1944; John J. Kearney, Boston, 1945. *Secretary*, Bernard J. Doherty, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS REPORTS, BOARD ON PUBLICATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE SECRETARY).

The Attorney-General; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court; a member of the Commission on Administration and Finance.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

The Commissioner of Education; the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Royal P. Watkins, Worcester, 1941; Francis R. Mahony (*Chairman*), Lowell, 1942; Harry L. Stevens, New Bedford, 1943; Stephen Rushmore (*Secretary*), Newton, 1944; Domizio Costa, Boston, 1945; Frank M. Vaughan, Boston, 1946; Edward Allen Knowlton, Holyoke, 1947. Room 413, State House.

MENTAL HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF.

(See page 295.)

Commissioner of Mental Health, Clifton T. Perkins, Melrose, 1944. *Assistant Commissioner*, Bardwell H. Flower, Auburndale. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

MERRIMACK RIVER VALLEY SEWERAGE BOARD.

George C. McAree, Haverhill, 1941; Gayden W. Morrill, Newburyport, 1941; Paul R. Foisy, Lowell, 1942; Walter B. French, Lowell, 1942; Charles H. Morgan, Lawrence, 1943.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION.

Commissioner, Eugene C. Hultman, Boston, 1945. *Associate Commissioners* — Melvin B. Breath, Chelsea, 1941; William F. Rogers, Braintree, 1942; Joseph McKenney, Boston, 1943; Philip G. Bowker, Brookline, 1946. *Secretary*, William E. Whittaker, Somerville. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Water Division, Samuel E. Killam (*Director*), Somerville.

Sewerage Division, Joseph P. Dever (*Director*), Boston.

Parks Engineering, Benjamin R. Davis (*Director*), Winchester.

Metropolitan Planning, Division of — Arthur W. Dean (*Chairman*), Winchester, 1943; Frederick J. Mahoney, Brookline, 1943; Lester Watson (*Vice Chairman*), Boston, 1943; Paul C. Ryan (Associate Commissioner of Public Works); John M. Whouley (Associate Commis-

sioner of Public Utilities); William F. Rogers (Associate Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission); Daniel P. McGillicuddy (Associate Commissioner of Boston Transit Department). 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SEWER CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION.

Chairman, Eugene C. Hultman, Boston (Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission); Joseph P. Dever, Boston (Director of the Sewerage Division of the Metropolitan District Commission); Arthur D. Weston, Newton (Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Health). *Associate Commissioners* — Thomas R. Bateman, Winchester, 1944; Neil A. McDonald, Quincy, 1944.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION.

Chairman, Eugene C. Hultman, Boston (Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission). *Associate Commissioners* — Thomas D. Lavelle, Boston, 1941; Edward J. Kelley, Worcester, 1941. *Secretary*, R. Nelson Molt, Worcester. *Chief Engineer*, Karl R. Kennison, Newton. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

METROPOLITAN PLANNING, DIVISION OF.

See Metropolitan District Commission.

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COUNCIL.

See Boston Metropolitan District.

MILITARY RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Brigadier General Edgar C. Erickson, The Adjutant General of Massachusetts (*Chairman*); Major General Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commanding 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard; Major William H. Harrison, Jr., State Quartermaster; Lieutenant Colonel Vincent H. Jacobs, Headquarters 26th Division (*Secretary*).

MILK CONTROL BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Ralph H. Gaskill (*Chairman*), Danvers, 1941; James O'Brien, Lee, 1941. *Administrator*, Joseph C. Cort, Reading. *Secretary*, Ruben O. Robie, Whitinsville. 209 Washington Street, Boston.

MILLICENT LIBRARY CORPORATION FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

The Commissioner of Education; the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

MILLVILLE MUNICIPAL FINANCE COMMISSION.

The Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation (*Chairman*); the Attorney-General; the Director of Division of Accounts in the Department of Corporations and Taxation.

MINIMUM WAGE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Lewis R. Hovey, Haverhill; Daniel J. Boyle, Peabody; Brigadier-General Charles H. Cole, Boston. *Executive Secretary*, Mary E. Meehan, Boston. *Director*, Katherine A. Foley, Lawrence. Room 473, State House.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS AND TAXATION).

Director, Ralph L. Donoghue, Waltham. Room 236, State House.

MOTOR VEHICLE LIABILITY POLICIES AND BONDS, BOARD OF APPEAL ON.

See Insurance, Division of.

MOTOR VEHICLES, REGISTRAR OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS).

Registrar, Frank A. Goodwin, East Boston. *Deputy Registrar*, Anthony A. Bonzagni, Winthrop. *Chief Accountant*, William F. Campbell, Quincy (Wollaston). 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

MOUNT EVERETT RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Thomas F. Graham, Great Barrington, 1942; Frank J. Pope (*Chairman*), Great Barrington, 1944; Walter Pritchard Eaton, Sheffield, 1946.

MOUNT TOM STATE RESERVATION.

The County Commissioners of the Counties of Hampshire and Hampden. *Chairman*, Charles W. Bray, Chicopee Falls. *Superintendent*, Luther W. Howes, Smith's Ferry.

NECESSARIES OF LIFE, DIVISION ON THE (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, John P McBride, Belmont. Room 200, State House.

NORFOLK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE (AT WALPOLE).

Frederick A. Leavitt (*Chairman*), Brookline; William E. Higgins, Needham, 1941; George F. Glacy (*Vice-Chairman*), Brookline, 1942; Henry W. Caldwell, Walpole, 1943; Forrest W. Heffermehl, Canton, 1945; and the County Commissioners. *Director*, Charles W. Kemp.

NURSES, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Amy Daniels, Palmer, 1941; Stella Goostray (*Chairman*), Boston, 1942; W. Franklin Wood, Waverley, 1943; Margaret Dieter, Boston, 1944; Stephen Rushmore (of the Board of Registration in Medicine) (*Secretary*), Newton. Room 413, State House.

OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, Manfred Bowditch, Boston. 23 Joy Street, Boston.

OPTOMETRY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Charles J. Collins, Boston, 1941; John E. Corbett (*Secretary*), Quincy, 1942; Walter I. Brown (*Chairman*), New Bedford, 1943; Frank S. Jones, Boston, 1944; Percival Gregory, Springfield, 1945. Room 141, State House.

PARKS AND RECREATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director, Edgar L. Gillett, Canton, 1943. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

PARKS, ENGINEERING, DIVISION OF (METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION).

Director, Benjamin R. Davis, Winchester. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

PAROLE BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION).

Reuben L. Lurie (*Chairman*), Brookline, 1942; J. Robert Ayers, Weston, 1943; Joseph S. Mitchell, Boston, 1944; and on women's cases, Ruth O'Keefe, Lynn, 1941; Isabel K. Winsper, New Bedford, 1945. Room 134, State House.

PERSONNEL AND STANDARDIZATION, DIVISION OF (COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

Director of Personnel and Standardization, William H. Doyle, Malden. *Deputy*, Thomas J. Greehan, Belmont. Room 420, State House.

PHARMACY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

William S. Briry, Melrose, 1941; Charles W. King, Chicopee Falls, 1942; Timothy S. Shea (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1943; Frank A. East, Boston (West Roxbury), 1944; Wilfred Chagnon, Newton, 1946. *Agent*, Arthur W. Scott, Reading. *Executive Clerk*, Bessie B. Burroughs, Lynn. Room 142, State House.

PILOTS, COMMISSIONERS OF.

District 1 (Harbor of Boston), *Commissioners*, Frank H. Peterson, Medford, 1941; Orville S. Pinkham, Watertown, 1941.

District 2 (North Shore), *Deputy Commissioner*, Roger H. Martin, Rockport, 1941.

District 3 (South Shore and Islands), *Deputy Commissioner*, James S. McQuade, New Bedford, 1941.

District 4 (Mount Hope Bay and Taunton River), *Deputy Commissioner*, John E. Sullivan, Fall River, 1941.

Secretary, Aquilla P. Bartow, Belmont. 88 Broad Street (Room 922), Boston.

PLANT PEST CONTROL AND FAIRS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Director, R. Harold Allen, Taunton. Room 136, State House.

PLUMBERS, BOARD OF STATE EXAMINERS OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

John H. Johnson, Lowell, 1941; James A. Milne, Pittsfield, 1943; Carl M. F. Peterson, Woburn, 1944. *Executive Secretary*, Walter Jewett, Chelmsford. Room 17, State House.

PROBATION, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT).

Benjamin Loring Young (*Chairman*), Weston; Mary E. Driscoll, Boston; Richard M. Walsh, Boston; Robert Goodwin, Concord; Daniel Needham, Newton. *Commissioner*, Albert Bradley Carter, Cambridge. Room 206, New Court House, Boston.

PUBLIC BEQUEST COMMISSION.

The Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation; the State Treasurer; the Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, SUPERVISOR OF (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE SECRETARY).

Supervisor, Edward J. Kelley, Arlington. Room 116, State House.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, BUREAU OF (STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATED BY DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION).

Assistant Director, Fred J. Graham, Methuen. 9 Beacon Street, Boston.

State Employment Offices: Athol, 465 Main Street; Attleboro, 29 Park Street; Barnstable, 227 Main Street, Hyannis; Boston (Central), 9 Beacon Street; Brockton, 21 High Street; Cambridge, 10 Holyoke Street; Chelsea, 455 Broadway; Fall River, 138 North Main Street; Fitchburg, 455 Main Street; Greenfield, 158 Main Street; Haverhill, 27 Main Street; Holyoke, 560 Dwight Street; Lawrence, 1 Mill Street; Lowell, 134 Worthen Street; Lynn, 7 Willow Street; Malden, 110 Pleasant Street; Marlborough, 116 Main Street; Medford, 10 High Street; Milford, 167A Main Street; New Bedford, 628 Pleasant Street; Newburyport, 76 State Street; Newton, 290 Centre Street; North Adams, 85 Main Street; Northampton, 29 Pleasant Street; Norwood, 524 Washington Street; Pittsfield, 184 North Street; Quincy 13 Temple Street; Salem, 140 Washington Street; Somerville, 9 Union Square; Springfield, 282 Dwight Street; Taunton, 25 School Street; Waltham, 45 Moody Street; Webster, 661 Main Street; Woburn, 25 Montvale Avenue; Worcester, 40 Foster Street.

PUBLIC HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF.

(See page 299.)

Commissioner of Public Health, Paul J. Jakmauh, Milton, 1943.
Deputy Commissioner, Alton S. Pope, Newton.

Public Health Council — The Commissioner (*Chairman*); Richard P. Strong, Boston, 1941; James L. Tighe, Holyoke, 1941; Francis H. Lally, Milford, 1942; Richard M. Smith, Boston, 1943; Gordon Hutchins, Concord, 1944; R. Nelson Hatt, Springfield, 1945. *Secretary*, Florence L. Wall, Milton. Room 546, State House.

Division of Sanitary Engineering, Arthur D. Weston (*Director and Chief Engineer*), Newton. Room 511, State House.

Division of Communicable Diseases, Roy F. Feemster (*Director*), Brookline. Room 519, State House.

Division of Biologic Laboratories, Elliott S. Robinson (*Director*), Newton. 375 South Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston.

Division of Food and Drugs, Hermann C. Lythgoe (*Director and Analyst*), Newton. Room 524, State House.

Division of Adult Hygiene, Herbert L. Lombard (*Director*), Newton. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Division of Child Hygiene, M. Luise Diez (*Director*), Boston. 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Tuberculosis (Sanatoria), Alton S. Pope (*Director*), Newton. Room 546, State House.

Division of Genitoinfectious Diseases, Nels A. Nelson (*Director*), Winthrop. Room 545, State House.

District Health Officers — Henry M. DeWolfe, Braintree; Robert E. Archibald, Melrose; Oscar A. Dudley, Shrewsbury; John J. Poutas, Newton; Walter W. Lee, Greenfield; Harold W. Stevens, Duxbury; Charles E. Gill, Westfield; Francis B. Carroll, Great Barrington.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Stacy B. Southworth, Braintree. See Free Public Library Commissioners, Board of.

PUBLIC RECORDS, SUPERVISOR OF (DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH).

Supervisor, William N. Hardy, Boston. Room 252, State House.

PUBLIC SAFETY, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Public Safety, Eugene M. McSweeney, Boston, 1946. *Secretary*, Timothy C. Murphy, Boston. *Head Administrative Clerk*, Frank K. Hahn, Cambridge. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

Division of State Police, under the immediate charge of the Commissioner.

Chief of Inspections (Director of the Division of Inspection), George C. Parsons, Ipswich, 1940. 3 Hancock Street, Boston.

State Fire Marshal (Director of the Division of Fire Prevention), Stephen C. Garrity, Lowell, 1944. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

Bureau of Criminal Identification, Roscoe C. Hill (*Supervisor*), North Lexington. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

Also see Boiler Rules, Board of; State Boxing Commission.

PUBLIC UTILITIES, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioners — John J. Curley, Boston, 1941; Francis M. McKeown, Springfield, 1942; John M. Whouley, Cambridge, 1943; Gilbert W. Cox, Needham, 1945; Carroll L. Meins (*Chairman*), Boston, 1946. *Secretary*, Allan Brooks, Harvard. *Administrative Secretary*, Joseph Riceman, Boston. Room 167, State House.

Accounting Division, Arthur D. Snow (*Chief Accountant*), Quincy.
Engineering Division, William J. Keefe (*Chief Engineer*), Hingham.
Railway and Bus Division, William H. Kirley (*Director*), Hopkinton.
Telephone and Telegraph Division, Joseph C. White (*Director*), Boston (West Roxbury).
Gas, Electric and Water Division, Leslie R. Moore (*Director*), Concord.
Division of Investigation of Securities, Frank F. Jenks (*Supervisor*), Quincy (Wollaston).
Division of Smoke Inspection, James W. H. Myrick (*Director*), Boston (Dorchester), 1944.
Commercial Motor Vehicle Division, Wallace G. Kittredge (*Director*), Malden. Harry D. Brown (*Assistant Director*), Billerica. 100 Nashua Street (9th floor), Boston.

PUBLIC WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF.

(See page 300.)

Commissioner of Public Welfare, Arthur G. Rotch, Boston, 1946. Room 36, State House.
Advisory Board, Mary Werner Roberts, Newton, 1941; Marjorie R. Stoneman, Brookline, 1941; Frederick P. Schmid, Boston, 1943; Walter A. Shales, Worcester, 1943; David W. Armstrong (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1944; Robert Cutler, Brookline, 1944.
Division of Aid and Relief, Frank W. Goodhue (*Director*), Abington. Room 30, State House.
Division of Child Guardianship, Marion A. Joyce (*Director*), Brookline. Room 43, State House.
Division of Juvenile Training, Charles M. Davenport (of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools) (*Director*), Boston, 1940. *Executive Secretary*, Walter C. Bell, Boston. 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 305), Boston.

PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF.

Commissioner of Public Works, Herman A. MacDonald, Beverly, 1944. *Associate Commissioners* — Paul C. Ryan, Boston, 1941; George W. Schryver, Williamstown, 1942. *Secretary*, Mary A. Riley, Boston (Readville). *Chief Engineer*, Raymond W. Coburn, Weston. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.
District Highway Engineers:
District No. 1, George A. Curtis, 246 North Street, Pittsfield.
District No. 2. H. D. Phillips, 209 Davis Street, Greenfield.
District No. 3, Martin J. Dalton, 476 Main Street, Worcester.
District No. 4, Frederick D. Sabin, 353 Washington Street, Boston (Brighton).
District No. 5, Charles A. Fritz, 34 Pine Street, Manchester.

District Highway Engineers — Concluded.
District No. 6, Harry O. Parker, 4 Cohannet Street, Taunton.
District No. 7, John E. Troy, Glidden Building, Middleborough.
Division of Waterways, Richard K. Hale (*Director*), Brookline.
District Waterways Engineer, Francis L. Sellew. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.
Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin. East Boston. *Deputy Registrar*, Anthony A. Bonzagni, Winthrop. *Chief Accountant*, William F. Campbell, Quincy (Wollaston). 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

PURCHASING BUREAU (OF THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

State Purchasing Agent, George J. Cronin, Boston, 1944. Room 307, State House.

PURGATORY CHASM STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Herbert L. Ray (*Superintendent*), Sutton, 1941; Arthur W. Dempsey, Millbury, 1943; John W. Lasell, Northbridge, 1945.

QUINSIGAMOND (LAKE) COMMISSION.

See Lake Quinsigamond Commission.

REGISTRATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Director of Registration, Hazel G. Oliver, Springfield, 1943. *Secretary*, Lillian M. Wait, Cambridge. Room 141, State House.

RETIREMENT, STATE BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER).

William E. Hurley (Treasurer and Receiver-General) (*Chairman*); Harry Schwartzman, Boston, 1942; Rebecca J. Greene (elected by members of the Retirement Association), Somerville, 1942. *Secretary*, Lloyd A. Foye, Swampscott. Room 218, State House.

SALEM AND BEVERLY WATER SUPPLY BOARD.

Charles Ross (*Chairman*), Boston, 1944; the City Engineer of the City of Salem; the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Beverly. *Clerk and Treasurer*, Arthur T. Brennan, City Hall, Salem.

SANITARY ENGINEERING, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director and Chief Engineer, Arthur D. Weston, Newton. Room 511, State House.

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Commissioner, Richard Bullock, Fitchburg, 1945. *Deputy Commissioner*, Judd Dewey, Boston. Room 109, State House.

SAVINGS BANKS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director (Vacancy). *Assistant*, Harold P. Jenks, Newton Centre. Room 109, State House.

SEWERAGE DIVISION (METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION).

Director, Joseph P. Dever, Boston. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

SMOKE INSPECTION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES).

Director, James W. H. Myrick, Boston (Dorchester), 1944. 100 Nashua Street (10th floor), Boston.

SOUTH ESSEX SEWERAGE BOARD.

Chairman, George Ward Stetson, Middleborough, 1943. *Ex Officiis Members*, the City Engineer of Salem, the Commissioner of Public Works of Peabody, the Commissioner of Public Works of Beverly. *Appointed by the Sewerage Board of Danvers*, A. Preston Chase. *Treasurer and Clerk*, George F. Ashton, Fort Avenue, Salem.

STANDARDS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director of Standards, John P. McBride, Belmont. Room 194, State House.

STATE ADVISORY BOARD (DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION).

Chairman, Morris B. Lambie, Cambridge. (See Unemployment Compensation, Division of.)

STATE AID AND PENSIONS, COMMISSIONER OF.

Richard R. Flynn, Winthrop, 1942. *Deputy*, William M. Bergan, Hull, 1941. *Second Deputy*, Dennis H. Haverty, Worcester, 1944. Room 123, State House.

STATE BOXING COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

The Commissioner of Public Safety (*Chairman*); Samuel O. Smith, Boston, 1941; C. Desmond Wadsworth, Brookline, 1944. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

STATE CENSUS DIRECTOR (DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH).

Director, William N. Hardy, Boston. Room 256, State House.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL (DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF FIRE PREVENTION, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Stephen C. Garrity, Lowell, 1944. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

STATE FORESTER (DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF FORESTRY, DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Harold O. Cook, Newton. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

STATE LIBRARY, TRUSTEES OF THE.

The President of the Senate; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; James F. Ballard (*Chairman*), Milton, 1941; Charles T. Copeland, Cambridge, 1942; Daniel L. Marsh, Boston, 1943. *State Librarian*, Dennis A. Dooley, Boston. *Assistant State Librarian*, Jessie L. Knowlton, Acton. Room 341, State House.

STATE ORNITHOLOGIST (DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Joseph A. Hagar, Marshfield. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

STATE PLANNING BOARD.

Commissioner of Public Works; Commissioner of Public Health; Commissioner of Conservation; Elisabeth M. Herlihy (*Chairman and Executive Secretary*), Boston, 1941; Vincent P. Coyne, Boston, 1942; Lawrence K. Miller, Pittsfield, 1943; Frank W. Howard, Winchester, 1944; Frederic H. Fay, Boston, 1945; Henry I. Harriman, Newton, 1946. Room 207, State House.

STATE POLICE, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

In charge of Eugene M. McSweeney, *Commissioner of Public Safety*. Commonwealth Pier, Boston.

STATE PURCHASING AGENT (OF THE PURCHASING BUREAU OF THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE).

George J. Cronin, Boston, 1944. Room 307, State House.

STATE RACING COMMISSION.

Charles F. Connors (*Chairman*), Boston, 1941; Elmer C. Nelson, Milford, 1942; Harold R. Allen, Brockton, 1944. *Secretary*, Lawrence J. Lane, Waltham. 294 Washington Street (Room 1109), Boston.

STATE RECLAMATION BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).

Edward Wright, *of the Department of Public Health* (*Chairman*); Daniel J. Curran, *of the Department of Agriculture;* Richard K. Hale, *of the Department of Public Works*. *Secretary*, George R. Stratton, Hopkinton. Room 136, State House.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS ("CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE HOUSE", ETC.).

Gustave W. Everberg, Woburn, 1944. *Assistant Superintendent*, Albert H. Allison, Milton. Room 102, State House.

STATISTICS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, Roswell F. Phelps, Dedham. Room 481, State House.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COURT HOUSE COMMISSION.

Appointed by the Governor, Arno I. Drew, Boston, 1944. *Appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court*, Charles M. Davenport (*Chairman*), Boston, 1944. Frederick R. Sullivan, *Sheriff of Suffolk County*. Room 309, Court House, Boston.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

The Commissioner of Education (*Chairman*); Elizabeth F. Wassum, Springfield, 1940; Harry Smalley, Fall River, 1940. *Secretary*, Clayton L. Lent, Boston. 100 Nashua Street (Room 803), Boston.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH DIVISION (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES).

Director, Joseph C. White, Boston (West Roxbury). Room 178, State House.

TRUST COMPANIES, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).

Director, Frank A. Hannan, Auburndale. *Assistant*, Eugene Brimmer, Melrose. Room 109, State House.

TUBERCULOSIS (SANATORIA), DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH).

Director, Alton S. Pope, Newton. Room 546, State House.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).

Director, Robert E. Marshall, Worcester, 1944.

Assistant Directors, Dewey G. Archambault, Lowell; Fred J. Graham, Methuen; William F. Howe, Weston; W. Rea Long, Braintree. 1 State Street, Boston.

State Advisory Board — Morris B. Lambie (*Chairman*) (representing the public), Cambridge, 1943; Mary M. Riley (representing the employees), Boston, 1943; Fred W. Steele (representing the employers), New Bedford, 1943; Joseph J. Cabral (representing the employees), Cambridge, 1945; Henry Cloutier (representing the public), Chicopee, 1945; Royal Parkinson (representing the employers), Southbridge, 1945.

Board of Review — Susanne P. Shallna, Cambridge, 1941; William H. Thornton, Worcester, 1943; G. Wallace Tibbetts, Winthrop, 1945.

Bureau of Public Employment Offices, Fred J. Graham (*Assistant Director*), Methuen. 9 Beacon Street, Boston.

For employment offices, see Public Employment Offices, Bureau of (State Employment Service).

UNIFORM STATE LAWS, COMMISSIONERS ON.

Joseph F. O'Connell (*Chairman*), Boston, 1944; Willard B. Luther, Cambridge, 1944; Henry Parkman, Jr., Boston, 1944.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 158, State House.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, James A. Moyer, Newton. 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 413, State House.

VETERINARY MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).

Francis M. Austin, Belchertown, 1941; Dennis S. Shannon, Westfield, 1942; Elmer Warren Babson (*Secretary*), Gloucester, 1943; Bertram S. Killion, Somerville, 1944; John B. Lentz (*Chairman*), Amherst, 1945. Room 141, State House.

VITAL STATISTICS, STATE REGISTRAR OF (DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH).

Registrar, Arthur J. Hassett, Weymouth. Room 334, State House.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION).

Director, Robert O. Small, Beverly. 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

WACHUSETT MOUNTAIN STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.

Anna A. Sharry (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1941; William G. Gavin, Boston, 1943; William J. Jamieson, Worcester, 1945. *Superintendent*, Everett W. Needham, Princeton.

WALDEN POND STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.

The County Commissioners of the County of Middlesex. *Chairman*, Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Court House, Cambridge.

WAR RECORDS, COMMISSIONER ON.

The Adjutant General. Room 259, State House.

WATER DIVISION (METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION).

Director, Samuel E. Killam, Somerville. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

WATERWAYS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS).

Director, Richard K. Hale, Brookline. *District Waterways Engineer*, Francis L. Sellew. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION).

Director (*State Ornithologist*), Joseph A. Hagar, Marshfield. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

WORKINGMEN'S LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Director, Vernon W. Marr, 16A Ashburton Place, Boston.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

See Industrial Accidents, Department of; Insurance, Division of.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION.

[The Commissioner has the government of the institutions named below, and appoints the Warden and Superintendent in each place.]

STATE PRISON.

AT BOSTON (CHARLESTOWN P. O.).

Warden, Francis J. W. Lanagan. *Deputy Warden*, Frank W. Graves. *Clerk*, Edward A. Darling. *Acting Assistant Physician*, William J. Droyer, M.D. *Chaplain*, Rev. Ralph W. Farrell.

MASSACHUSETTS REFORMATORY.

AT CONCORD (WEST CONCORD P. O.).

Superintendent, Michael J. Dee. *Deputy Superintendent*, John C. Dolan. *Clerk*, John E. Hannon. *Physician*, Ian Paley Rak, M.D. *Chaplain*, Rev. Robert Walker.

REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.

AT FRAMINGHAM.

Superintendent, Miriam Van Waters. *Deputy Superintendent*, Margaret O'Keefe. *Clerk*, Florence L. Brooks. *Physician*, Frances E. Noblin, M.D.

STATE FARM.

AT BRIDGEWATER (STATE FARM P. O.).

Superintendent, James E. Warren. *Master*, Arthur E. O'Toole. *Treasurer*, Fred P. Turner. *Medical Director*, William T. Hanson, M.D.

NORFOLK COLONY.

AT NORFOLK.

Superintendent, Maurice N. Winslow. *Deputy Superintendent*, John J. O'Brien. *Treasurer*, Clifton E. Belknap. *Physician*, Harold W. Rubin, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES.

[The general management of the several State Teachers Colleges is vested by statute in the Department of Education, and all money appropriated for their maintenance is expended under its direction.]

At Framingham (for women only) — Opened at Lexington, July, 1839; transferred to West Newton, September, 1844; removed to Framingham, 1853. *President*, Martin F. O'Connor.

At Westfield — Opened at Barre, September, 1839; suspended, 1841; reopened at Westfield, September, 1844. *President*, Edward J. Scanlan.

At Bridgewater — Opened September, 1840. *President*, John J. Kelly.

At Salem — Opened September, 1854. *President*, Edward A. Sullivan.

At Worcester — Opened September, 1874. *President*, Clinton E. Carpenter.

At Fitchburg — Opened September, 1885. *President*, Charles M. Herlihy.

At North Adams — Opened February, 1897. *President*, Grover C. Bowman.

At Barnstable (Hyannis) — Opened September, 1897. *President*, (Vacancy).

At Lowell — Opened October, 1897. *President*, James Dugan.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART.

At Boston — Opened November, 1873. *President and Director of Art Education in Massachusetts*, Gordon L. Reynolds.

FALL RIVER, THE BRADFORD DURFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL OF, TRUSTEES OF.

The Mayor; the Commissioner of Education; the Superintendent of Schools.

Edward F. Doolan (*Clerk*), Fall River, 1943; Odias Dumont, Fall River, 1943; Roy A. Jenkins, Fall River, 1943; Worth Burrell, Fall River, 1943; F. Lincoln Dunlap, Fall River, 1943.

James Tansey (*Vice-President*), Fall River, 1941; Edward J. Berube, Fall River, 1941; John A. Granfield, Somerset, 1941; Percy Marriott, Somerset, 1941; James W. Hennessey, Fall River, 1941.

John S. Brayton (*President*), Fall River, 1942; Godfrey De Tonnancour, Fall River, 1942; Antone Souza, Fall River, 1942; Raymond F. Morton, Fall River, 1942; Thomas Platt, Swansea, 1942.

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE, TRUSTEES OF THE.

The Mayor; the Commissioner of Education.

President — Charles H. Eames, Lowell.

John A. Calnin, Lowell, 1941; Walter A. Conway, Marblehead, 1941; John H. Corcoran, Cambridge, 1941; Harold W. Leitch, Andover, 1941; Francis P. Madden, Winthrop, 1941.

Stephen R. Gleason, Lowell, 1942; Joseph E. Lemire, Lowell, 1942; Richard G. Chadwick, Lowell, 1942; Harold V. Farnsworth, Winchester, 1942; Roland E. Derby, Tyngsborough, 1942.

Harold E. Clayton, Chelmsford, 1943; Albert J. Gilet, Lowell, 1943; Harold T. Godfrey, North Andover, 1943; Louis S. Hayes, Brookline, 1943; George A. Young, Needham, 1943.

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE.

The Mayor; the Commissioner of Education; the Superintendent of Schools.

Philip G. Cashman, Lynn, 1941; Frederick H. McDevitt, Sr., New Bedford, 1941; F. Milton McGrath, Brockton, 1941; Walter H. Paige, New Bedford, 1941; John Regan, New Bedford, 1941.

William E. G. Batty, New Bedford, 1942; Manuel Silva, New Bedford, 1942; John A. Shea, Taunton, 1942; Harry T. Perkins, Fairhaven, 1942; Albert Ruth, Dartmouth, 1942.

Joseph Dawson, Jr., New Bedford, 1943; Gustave Lamarche, New Bedford, 1943; Raymond R. McEvoy, Stoughton, 1943; Samuel Ross, New Bedford, 1943; James B. Sullivan, New Bedford, 1943.

MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.

Walter K. Queen (*Chairman*), Needham, 1941; Theodore L. Storer, Cambridge, 1942; Arthur M. Wiggin, Brookline, 1943. *Executive Secretary*, William H. Dimick, Boston. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE.

[At Amherst. Founded 1863.]

President — Hugh P. Baker.

Trustees — Philip F. Whitmore, Sunderland, 1941; Joseph W. Bartlett, Newton, 1941; Fred D. Griggs, Pittsfield, 1942; John Chandler, Sterling, 1942; Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Framingham, 1943; William C. Monahan, Framingham, 1943; Elizabeth L. McNamara, Cambridge, 1944; James T. Cassidy, Boston, 1944; Katherine G. Canavan, Amherst, 1945; Joseph B. Ely, Westfield, 1945; Clifford C. Hubbard, Norton, 1946; David J. Malcolm, Charlemont, 1946; Harry D. Brown, Billerica, 1947; John W. Haigis, Greenfield, 1947.

Trustees ex officiis — His Excellency the Governor; the Commissioner of Education; the Commissioner of Agriculture; the President of the College.

Officers of the Trustees.

President — His Excellency the Governor, *Ex officio.*
Vice President — Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Framingham.
Secretary — James W. Burke, Amherst.
Treasurer — Robert D. Hawley, Amherst.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH.

[The board of trustees for each of the following institutions, except the Walter E. Fernald State School, shall consist of seven members; and at least two of such members shall be women. The board of trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School shall consist of six members on the part of the Commonwealth (General Laws, Chapter 19, §§ 5 and 6).]

WORCESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — William J. Delahanty (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1941; John L. Bianchi, Worcester, 1942; Robert R. Portle, Worcester, 1943; Robert A. Burns, Auburn, 1944; Harry F. Kenney, Boston, 1945; Josephine R. Dresser, Worcester, 1946; Anna C. Tatman (Secretary), Worcester, 1947.

Superintendent —

TAUNTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Samuel Stone, Attleboro, 1941; Laurence M. Quinn, New Bedford, 1942; Charles C. Cain, Jr. (*Chairman*), Attleboro, 1943; Irving W. Linley, North Attleborough, 1944; Gerald T. O'Sullivan, Fall River, 1945; Elizabeth C. M. Gifford (*Secretary*), Cambridge, 1946; Mary B. Besse, Wareham, 1947.

Superintendent — Ralph M. Chambers, M.D.

NORTHAMPTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Kenneth H. Hemenway (*Secretary*), Northampton, 1941; Samuel Michelman, Northampton, 1942; James H. Benson, Springfield, 1943; Albert M. Darling, Sunderland, 1944; John C. O'Brien (*Chairman*), Greenfield, 1945; Marguerite Vincent, Holyoke, 1946; Mary P. Bailey, Northampton, 1947.

Superintendent — Arthur N. Ball, M.D.

DANVERS STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Francis T. Russell, Boston, 1941; Herman C. McStay, Swampscott, 1942; Mary T. O'Sullivan, Lowell, 1943; S. Herbert Wilkins (*Chairman*), Salem, 1944; James F. Ingraham, Jr., Peabody, 1945; Arthur C. Nason, Newburyport, 1946; Annie T. Flagg (*Secretary*), Andover, 1947.

Superintendent — Clarence A. Bonner, M.D.

WESTBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Sewall C. Brackett, Boston, 1941; N. Emmons Paine (*Chairman*), West Newton, 1942; Kathrine L. Sullivan (*Secretary*), Canton, 1943; Sadie E. Casey, Milford, 1944; Thomas F. Dolan, Newton, 1945; Rufus M. Shaw, Westborough, 1946; John A. Frye, Marlborough, 1947.

Superintendent — Walter E. Lang, M.D.

MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Andrew B. Goodspeed, Natick, 1941; Elizabeth G. Rugg, Kingston, 1942; John H. Craig, Natick, 1943; Julius Haller, Needham, 1944; James Shaughnessy (*Secretary*), Framingham, 1945; Louise M. Williams, Taunton, 1946; George O. Clark (*Chairman*), Boston, 1947.

Superintendent — Earl K. Holt, M.D.

MONSON STATE HOSPITAL.

At Palmer.

Trustees — Beatrice V. Murray, Ware, 1941; Joseph L. Simon, Beverly, 1942; Gertrude E. Quinn (*Secretary*), Springfield, 1943; Hannah C. Simmons, Worcester, 1944; Justus G. Hanson, Northampton, 1945; Stuart Winch, Turners Falls, 1946; George A. Moore (*Chairman*), Palmer, 1947.

Superintendent — Morgan B. Hodskins, M.D.

GARDNER STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — George A. Marshall, Fitchburg, 1941; Edward P. Gilgun, Woburn, 1942; Margaret X. O'Brien (*Secretary*), Worcester, 1943; Margaret E. Hayden, Athol, 1944; John C. Hughes, Gardner, 1945; Frank W. Lyman, Fitchburg, 1946; Owen A. Hoban (*Chairman*), Gardner, 1947.

Superintendent — Charles E. Thompson, M.D.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL.

AT WALTHAM.

Trustees — Francis J. Barnes, Cambridge, 1941; Mrs. Ray B. Jacobs, Boston, 1942; Louis S. Haddad, Marlborough, 1943; Julia T. Boyle (*Secretary*), Cambridge, 1944; Norbert A. Wilhelm, Newton, 1945; Florence LeFevre, Norwood, 1946.

Superintendent — Ransom A. Greene, M.D.

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — Albert J. Sargent (*Chairman*), Boxborough, 1941; Frank G. Allen, Norwood, 1942; Mary de Pasquale Murray (*Secretary*), Milford, 1943; Francis X. Powers, Worcester, 1944; Frank J. Nerney, Attleboro, 1945; Alice M. Patterson, Wrentham, 1946; Ray S. Hubbard, Braintree, 1947.

Superintendent — C. Stanley Raymond, M.D.

BOSTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Thomas D. Russo, Boston, 1941; Josephine E. Thurlow, North Adams, 1942; Joseph J. Cardillo, Somerville, 1943; Charles C. Lund, Boston, 1944; Harry B. Berman, Newton, 1945; Alexander M. Sullivan (*Chairman*), Boston, 1946; Anna C. M. Tillinghast (*Secretary*), Cambridge, 1947.

Superintendent — Harold F. Norton, M.D.

FOXBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — E. H. Lewis Harnett (*Chairman*), Boston, 1941; Noel C. King, Holbrook, 1942; William J. Bulman, Brockton, 1943; Bennet B. Bristal, Foxborough, 1944; Helen H. Fay (*Secretary*), Westwood, 1945; Ethel W. Dodd, Wrentham, 1946; William H. Bannon, Mansfield, 1947.

Superintendent — Roderick B. Dexter, M.D.

GRAFTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Charles D. Bourcier, Grafton, 1941; Rose Herbert, Worcester, 1942; Martha Ducey (*Secretary*), Shrewsbury, 1943; Leon Cangiano, Milton, 1944; Frank J. Luddy, North Grafton, 1945. Winslow P Burhoe, Boston, 1946; Ernest L. Anderson (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1947.

Superintendent — Harlan L. Paine, M.D.

BOSTON PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Carrie I. Felch (*Secretary*), Boston, 1941; Josephine L. Murray, Boston, 1942; Monroe Kaplan, Boston, 1943; Channing Frothingham, Boston, 1944; Isaac Kaplan, West Newton, 1945; Charles F. Rowley, Boston, 1946; William M. Healy (*Chairman*), Boston, 1947.

Director — C. Macfie Campbell, M.D.

BELCHERTOWN STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — James L. Harrop (*Chairman*), Worcester, 1941; Bessie F. Dewey, Northampton, 1942; James H. Dillon, Holyoke, 1943; Eugene J. O'Neil, Chicopee Falls, 1944; Fred P. Bulman, Athol, 1945; Edwin C. Gilbert (*Secretary*), Springfield (Indian Orchard), 1946; Elizabeth D. Nash, Greenfield, 1947.

Superintendent — George E. McPherson, M.D.

METROPOLITAN STATE HOSPITAL.

At Waltham.

Trustees — Irwin C. Miller, Worcester, 1941; John R. McCool (*Chairman*), Peabody, 1942; Miriam C. Regan, Boston, 1943; Anna M. Manion (*Secretary*). Waltham, 1944; Marion J. Casey, Belmont, 1945; Richard J. Dunn, Newton, 1946; Gilbert Horrax, Brookline, 1947.

Superintendent — Roy D. Halloran, M.D.

THE HOSPITAL COTTAGES FOR CHILDREN.

At Baldwinsville.

Trustees — Mary C. Mahony, Newton, 1941; Fred C. Hailer, Boston, 1942; Anna M. McLaud, Greenfield, 1943; Eli M. Levatinsky, Boston, 1944; Giles Blague, Springfield, 1945.

Superintendent — Edwin St. John Ward, M.D.

NORFOLK STATE HOSPITAL.

At Norfolk.

(Trustees not yet appointed.)

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

RUTLAND STATE SANATORIUM.
Superintendent — Ernest B. Emerson, M.D.

NORTH READING STATE SANATORIUM.
Superintendent — Carl C. MacCorison, M.D.

LAKEVILLE STATE SANATORIUM.
Superintendent — Leon A. Alley, M.D.

WESTFIELD STATE SANATORIUM.
Superintendent — Roy Morgan, M.D.

PONDVILLE HOSPITAL (FOR CANCER PATIENTS).
Superintendent — George L. Parker, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Trustees — John J. Smith, Arlington, 1941; John F. Perkins, Milton, 1942; Edward A. Sullivan, Cambridge, 1942; John W. Corcoran, Newton, 1943; Katherine L. Horgan, Lynn, 1943; Frank L. Boyden, Deerfield, 1944; Dorothy Kirchwey Brown, Boston, 1944; Charles M. Davenport, Boston, 1945; Gertrude Hooper, Boston, 1945.

Executive Secretary — Walter C. Bell, 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 305), Boston.

Superintendent of Boys' Parole Branch — C. Frederick Gilmore, 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 306), Boston.

Superintendent of Girls' Parole Branch — Thelma Wheeler, 41 Mt. Vernon Street (Room 306), Boston.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS — *At Westborough.*

Superintendent — Charles A. Dubois.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS — *At Lancaster.*

Superintendent — Catharine M. Campbell.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS — *At Shirley.*

Superintendent — George P. Campbell.

TEWKSBURY STATE HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY.

AT TEWKSBURY.

Trustees — William F. Maguire, Randolph, 1941; William M. Collins, Lowell, 1941; Robert L. DeNormandie (*Chairman*), Lincoln, 1941; Mary E. Cogan, Stoneham, 1942; Ida M. Cannon, Cambridge, 1943; Paul Hillman, Lowell, 1943; Charles H. Watkins, Winchester, 1943.

Superintendent and Resident Physician — Lawrence K. Kelley, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL.

AT CANTON.

[For the care and education of crippled and deformed children.]

Trustees — Lothrop Withington, Brookline, 1946; Albert Fiske Bradford, Cambridge, 1941; W. Russell MacAusland, Boston, 1942; John C. Kiley, Boston, 1943; Robert B. Osgood, Boston, 1945.

Superintendent — John E. Fish, M.D.

VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL.

At Boston.

Trustees — Betty Dumaine, Groton, 1941; Charles J. Dunn, Boston, 1941; Eben S. Draper, Hopedale, 1941; Michael A. Fredo, Boston, 1941.

Director — Nathaniel W. Faxon, M.D.

PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

At Watertown.

Trustees — George P. O'Conor Dedham, 1941; Henry H. Faxon, Boston, 1941; Daniel J. Lyne, Newton, 1941; Ellen H. Gleason, Boston, 1941.

Director — Gabriel Farrell.

MASSACHUSETTS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

At Boston.

Trustees — Patrick A. O'Connell, Brookline, 1941; George L. Tobey, Jr., Boston, 1941.

Director — Nathaniel W. Faxon, M.D.

SOLDIERS' HOME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

At Chelsea.

Trustees — William J. Keville (*Chairman*), Belmont, 1941; John M. Gray, Salem, 1942; Walter Eveleth, Malden, 1943; J. Leo Sullivan, Peabody, 1944; John J. Sullivan, Boston, 1945; James Buchanan, Jr., Chelsea, 1947; John O'Connell, Pittsfield, 1948.

Commandant — Lawrence F. Quigley.

MASSACHUSETTS MEMORIAL HOSPITALS.

At Boston.

Trustees — Frederick L. Good, Brookline, 1941; A. McKay Fraser, Boston, 1941; Stephen C. Luce, Jr., Tisbury, 1942; Benjamin J. Shoolman, Boston, 1943; Conrad Wesselhoeft, Boston, 1943.

Superintendent — Henry M. Pollock, M.D.

PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL.

At Boston.

Trustees — John H. Walsh, Boston, 1942; Irvin McDowell Garfield Boston, 1945.

Superintendent — Norbert A. Wilhelm, M.D.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

[See Chapter 38 of the General Laws.]
[Corrected to December 26, 1940.]

Barnstable County.

District.

1. — Harwich, Dennis, Yarmouth, Brewster, Chatham, Orleans and Eastham. — Carroll H. Keene, Chatham, 1946.
2. — Barnstable, Bourne, Sandwich, Mashpee and Falmouth. — Ernest F. Curry, Bourne, 1947. *Associates*, Edwin P. Tripp, Falmouth, 1947; William D. Kinney, Barnstable, 1947.
3. — Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. — Frank O. Cass, Provincetown, 1942.

Berkshire County.

District.

1. — North Adams, Williamstown, Clarksburg, Adams, Florida, Savoy, New Ashford and Cheshire. — James W. Bunce, North Adams, 1942. *Associate*, Arthur W. Burckel, Adams, 1945.
2. — Pittsfield, Lanesborough, Windsor, Dalton, Hinsdale, Peru and Hancock. — Albert C. England, Pittsfield, 1946. *Associate*, John Hughes, Pittsfield, 1944.
3. — Richmond, Lenox, Washington, Becket, Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham and Otis. — George S. Wickham, Lee, 1947. *Associate*, Edward R. Messer, Lenox, 1947.
4. — West Stockbridge, Alford, Great Barrington, Monterey, Sandisfield, New Marlborough, Sheffield, Egremont and Mt. Washington. — Joseph E. Canby, Great Barrington, 1947. *Associate*, Mortimer T. Cavanaugh, Great Barrington, 1946.

Bristol County.

District.

1. — Attleboro, North Attleborough, Seekonk, Norton, Mansfield and Rehoboth. — Jesse W. Battershall, Attleboro, 1946. *Associate*, Edward S. Ward, North Attleborough, 1944.

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

2. — Taunton, Raynham, Easton, Berkley and Dighton. — Charles A. Atwood, Taunton, 1948. *Associate*, Andrew J. Leddy, Taunton, 1943.
3. — Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Freetown and Westport. — Thomas E. Boylan, Fall River, 1945. *Associate*, Albert E. Perron, Fall River, 1942.
4. — New Bedford, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and Acushnet. — William Rosen, New Bedford, 1942. *Associate*, John V. Thuot, New Bedford, 1942.

DUKES COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Edgartown and Oak Bluffs. — Clement C. Nevin, Edgartown, 1943. *Associate*, Francis C. Buckley, Oak Bluffs, 1945.
2. — Tisbury, West Tisbury and Gosnold. — Orland S. Mayhew, Tisbury, 1947. *Associate*, Raymond F. Merchant, Tisbury, 1946.
3. — Chilmark and Gay Head. — Thomas C. Cosgrove, Tisbury, 1943.

ESSEX COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Gloucester and Rockport. — Ira B. Hull, Gloucester, 1944. *Associate*, John J. Egan, Jr., Gloucester, 1941.
2. — Ipswich, Rowley, Hamilton and Essex. — John G. Corcoran, Hamilton, 1947. *Associate*, Burleigh B. Mansfield, 1947.
3. — Newburyport, Newbury, West Newbury, Amesbury and Salisbury. — Frank Whipple Snow, Newburyport, 1944. *Associate*, William A. Flynn, Amesbury, 1944.
4. — Haverhill and Merrimac. — John L. O'Toole, Haverhill, 1942. *Associate*, John P. Creed, Haverhill, 1942.
5. — Lawrence, Methuen, Andover and North Andover. — John J. Deacy, Lawrence, 1943. *Associate*, Joseph L. O'Reilly, Lawrence, 1943.
6. — Georgetown, Boxford, Topsfield and Groveland. — Elmer S. Bagnall, Groveland, 1941. *Associate*, Raymond Root, Georgetown, 1947.
7. — Beverly, Wenham and Manchester. — Ralph E. Stone, Beverly, 1947. *Associate*, Whitman G. Stickney, Beverly, 1941.

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

8. — Peabody, Danvers, Middleton and Lynnfield. — Joseph W. P. Murphy, Peabody, 1942. *Associate*, Cornelius J. Kiley, Peabody, 1942.
9. — Lynn, Saugus, Nahant and Swampscott. — Nathaniel Pope Breed, Lynn, 1948. *Associate*, Lawrence F. Cusick, Nahant, 1945.
10. — Salem and Marblehead. — Ignatius Zielinski, Salem, 1941. *Associate*, J. Robert Shaughnessy, Salem, 1941.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

Northern. — Orange, Erving, Warwick, New Salem and Wendell. — Stanton J. Ten Broeck, Orange, 1941. *Associate*, Albert C. Leach, Orange, 1941

Eastern. — Bernardston, Gill, Greenfield, Leverett, Montague, Northfield, Shutesbury and Sunderland. — Halbert G. Stetson, Greenfield, 1942. *Associate*, William J. Pelletier, Montague, 1941.

Western. — Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne and Whately. — Harry L. Craft, Ashfield, 1947. *Associate*, John B. Temple, Shelburne, 1947.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Brimfield, Holland, Palmer, Monson and Wales. — Thomas H. Keeley, Monson, 1948. *Associate*, Thomas H. Greenway, Palmer, 1945.
2. — Springfield, Agawam, East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, West Springfield, Wilbraham and Hampden. — Charles J. Downey, Springfield, 1941. *Associate*, William F. Geran, West Springfield, 1943.
3. — Holyoke. — James B. Bigelow, Holyoke, 1944. *Associate*, Edmund J. Zielinski, Holyoke, 1945.
4. — Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland and Westfield. — Edward S. Smith, Westfield, 1941. *Associate*, Robert D. Hildreth, Westfield, 1942.
5. — Chicopee and Ludlow. — Kenneth S. Fletcher, Chicopee, 1947. *Associate*, Lorenzo A. Remy, Chicopee, 1947.

Hampshire County.

District.

1. — Northampton, Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Plainfield and Williamsburg. — Thomas F. Corriden, Northampton, 1942. *Associate*, Mary Poland-Snook, Chesterfield, 1946.
2. — Easthampton, Huntington, Middlefield, Southampton, Westhampton and Worthington. — James B. Ryan, Easthampton, 1945. *Associate*, John A. Huffmire, Huntington, 1942.
3. — Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Pelham and South Hadley. — Henry E. Doonan, South Hadley, 1941. *Associate*, Lawrence N. Durgin, Amherst, 1941.
4. — Belchertown, Enfield, Greenwich, Prescott and Ware. — Tracy L. Roberson, Ware, 1946. *Associate*, Alphonse H. Pettit, Ware, 1942.

Middlesex County.

District.

1. — Cambridge, Belmont and Arlington. — David C. Dow, Cambridge, 1947. *Associate*, Jeremiah A. Greene, Cambridge, 1945.
2. — Malden, Somerville, Everett and Medford. — G. Stanley Miles, Somerville, 1946. *Associate*, Andrew D. Guthrie, Medford, 1942.
3. — Melrose, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wilmington, Reading and North Reading. — Roscoe D. Perley, Melrose, 1947. *Associate*, Ira W. Richardson, Wakefield, 1946.
4. — Woburn, Winchester, Lexington and Burlington. — William N. Wilcox, Woburn, 1947. *Associate*, Richard W. Sheehy, Winchester, 1941.
5. — Lowell, Dracut, Tewksbury, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngsborough. — Marshall L. Alling, Lowell, 1944. *Associate*, Michael A. Tighe, Lowell, 1944.
6. — Concord, Carlisle, Bedford, Lincoln, Littleton, Acton and Boxborough. — Henry J. Walcott, Concord, 1946. *Associate*, John D. Sheehan, Concord, 1941.
7. — Newton, Waltham, Watertown and Weston. — T. Morton Gallagher, Newton, 1948. *Associate*, Thomas C. Quirk, Watertown, 1942.
8. — Framingham, Wayland, Natick, Sherborn, Holliston, Hopkinton and Ashland. — Michael F. Burke, Natick, 1945. *Associate*, J. Harry McCann, Framingham, 1945.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

9. — Marlborough, Hudson, Maynard, Stow and Sudbury. — William D. Roche, Marlborough, 1944. *Associate*, N. John Colombo, Hudson, 1945.
10. — Ayer, Groton, Westford, Dunstable, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Ashby. — Edward Lilly, Shirley, 1943. *Associate*, Joseph A. McLean, Ayer, 1945.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Frank E. Lewis, Nantucket, 1944. *Associate*, George A. Folger, Nantucket, 1947.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Dedham, Needham, Wellesley, Westwood, Norwood and Dover. — Otho L. Schofield, Wellesley, 1942. *Associate*, Frederic A. Stanwood, Wellesley, 1943.
2. — [Abolished by Chapter 260 of the Acts of 1939.]
3. — Quincy, Milton and Randolph. — George D. Dalton, Quincy, 1944. *Associate*, George V. Higgins, Randolph, 1942.
4. — Weymouth, Braintree, Cohasset and Holbrook. — Robert R. Ryan, Weymouth, 1945. *Associate*, Cornelius A. Sullivan, Braintree, 1943.
5. — Avon, Stoughton, Canton, Walpole and Sharon. — Joseph F. Golden, Stoughton, 1943. *Associate*, Edward H. Ewing, Stoughton, 1948.
6. — Franklin, Foxborough, Plainville and Wrentham. — Earl E. Richardson, Franklin, 1947. *Associate*, James J. Putnam, Foxborough, 1947.
7. — Medway, Medfield, Millis, Norfolk and Bellingham. — Carl O. Nelson, West Medway, 1941. *Associate*, Harold Shenker, West Medway, 1943.
8. — Brookline. — Thomas P. Kendrick, Brookline, 1946. *Associate*, Sidney C. Dalrymple, Brookline, 1947.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Brockton, West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Bridgewater and Whitman. — Pierce H. Leavitt, Brockton, 1948. *Associate*, Alphonse F. Budreski, Brockton, 1948.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

2. — Abington, Rockland, Hanover, Hanson, Norwell and Pembroke. — J. Frank Curtin, Abington, 1941. *Associate*, Joseph Frame, Rockland, 1941.
3. — Plymouth, Halifax, Kingston, Plympton and Duxbury. — William E. Curtin, Plymouth, 1948. *Associate*, Connie H. King, Duxbury, 1948.
4. — Middleborough, Wareham, Mattapoisett, Carver, Rochester, Lakeville and Marion. — A. Vincent Smith, Middleborough, 1947. *Associate*, Raymond H. Baxter, Marion, 1948.
5. — Hingham, Hull, Scituate and Marshfield. — William E. Hines, Hingham, 1945. *Associate*, Thomas B. Alexander, Scituate, 1946.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop. — Timothy Leary, Boston, 1945; William J. Brickley, Boston, 1942. *Associates*, William H. Watters, Boston, 1945; Cornelius J. O'Leary, Boston, 1942.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Athol, Dana, Petersham, Phillipston and Royalston. — Francis A. Reynolds, Athol, 1943. *Associate*, Alphonso V. Bowker, Athol, 1945.
2. — Gardner, Templeton and Winchendon. — James E. Waters, Gardner, 1941. *Associate*, Gedeon A. Belhumeur, Gardner, 1944.
3. — Fitchburg, Ashburnham, Leominster, Lunenburg, Princeton and Westminster. — Cornelius E. Geary, Fitchburg, 1945. *Associate*, John J. Curley, Leominster, 1947.
4. — Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling. — Charles R. Abbott, Clinton, 1947. *Associate*, Gilmore Chase, Clinton, 1947.
5. — Grafton, Northborough, Southborough and Westborough. — Walter F. Mahoney, Westborough, 1945. *Associate*, Noe Charbonneau, Grafton, 1946.
6. — Hopedale, Mendon, Milford and Upton. — John V. Gallagher, Milford, 1942. *Associate*, Nicholas J. Capece, Milford, 1942.
7. — Blackstone, Douglas, Millville, Northbridge and Uxbridge. — W. Edward Balmer, Northbridge (Whitinsville), 1947. *Associate*, Russell T. Draper, Uxbridge, 1947.

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

8. — Charlton, Dudley, Oxford, Southbridge, Sturbridge and Webster. — Stewart M. Gibson, Southbridge, 1946. *Associate*, Marshall Colcord, Southbridge, 1946.

9. — Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, Spencer, Warren and West Brookfield. — Charles A. Deland, Warren, 1941. *Associate*, James C. Austin, Spencer, 1941.

10. — Barre, Hubbardston, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham and Rutland. — Joseph Millin, South Barre, 1943. *Associate*, Hyman I. Zoritt, Hardwick, 1946.

11 — Worcester, Auburn, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Paxton, Shrewsbury, Sutton and West Boylston. — John C. Ward, Worcester, 1945. *Associate*, Ernest L. Hunt, Worcester, 1947.

POST OFFICES IN MASSACHUSETTS,

WITH THE CITIES OR TOWNS AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY ARE SITUATED.

[Corrected to December 1, 1940.]

[The spelling of the names of post offices is that established by the Post Office Department.]

[Post offices marked * are open only during the summer months.]

[Post offices marked † are in the Boston Postal Area.]

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Abington,	Abington,	Plymouth.
Accord,	Norwell,	Plymouth.
Acoaxet,*	Westport,	Bristol.
Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
Acushnet,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
Adams,	Adams,	Berkshire.
Agawam,	Agawam,	Hampden.
Allerton,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Allston,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Amesbury,	Amesbury,	Essex.
Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Andover,	Andover,	Essex.
Annisquam,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Antassawamock Neck,*	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
Arlington,†	Arlington,	Middlesex.
Arlington Heights,†	Arlington,	Middlesex.
Asbury Grove,	Hamilton,	Essex.
Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
Ashby,	Ashby,	Middlesex.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Ashfield,	Ashfield,	Franklin.
Ashland,	Ashland,	Middlesex.
Ashley Falls,	Sheffield,	Berkshire.
Assinippi,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Assonet,	Freetown,	Bristol.
Astor,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Athol,	Athol,	Worcester.
Attleboro,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Attleboro Falls,	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
Auburn,	Auburn,	Worcester.
Auburndale,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Avon,	Avon,	Norfolk.
Ayer,	Ayer,	Middlesex.
Ayers Village,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Babson Park,†	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Back Bay Annex,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Baker's Island,*	Salem,	Essex.
Balance Rock,*	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Baldwinsville,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Ballard Vale,	Andover,	Essex.
Bancroft,	Middlefield,	Hampshire.
Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Barre,	Barre,	Worcester.
Barre Plains,	Barre,	Worcester.
Barrowsville,	Norton,	Bristol.
Bass River,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Beach,†	Revere,	Suffolk.
Becket,	Becket,	Berkshire.
Bedford,	Bedford,	Middlesex.
Beechwood,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
Belchertown,	Belchertown,	Hampshire.
Bellingham,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
Belmont,†	Belmont,	Middlesex.
Berkshire,	Lanesborough,	Berkshire.
Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Bernardston,	Bernardston,	Franklin.
Beverly,	Beverly,	Essex.
Beverly Farms,	Beverly,	Essex.
Billerica,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Blackinton,	North Adams,	Berkshire.
Blackstone,	Blackstone,	Worcester.
Blandford,	Blandford,	Hampden.
Bolton,	Bolton,	Worcester.
Bondsville,	Palmer,	Hampden.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Boston,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Bourne,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
Boylston Center,	Boylston,	Worcester.
Bradford,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Braintree,†	Braintree,	Norfolk.
Brant Rock,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable.
Bridgewater,	Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Brier,	Savoy,	Berkshire.
Brighton,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Brightwood,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Brimfield,	Brimfield,	Hampden.
Brockton,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Brookfield,	Brookfield,	Worcester.
Brookline,†	Brookline,	Norfolk.
Brookline Village,†	Brookline,	Norfolk.
Brookville,	Holbrook,	Norfolk.
Bryantville,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
Buckland,	Buckland,	Franklin.
Buzzards Bay,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Byfield,	Newbury,	Essex.
Cambridge,†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge A (Cambpt.),†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge B (N. Camb.),†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge C (E. Camb.),†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Cambridge Street,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Campello,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Canton,	Canton,	Norfolk.
Carlisle,	Carlisle,	Middlesex.
Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
Caryville,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
Cataumet,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Center Street,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Centerville,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Central Village,	Westport,	Bristol.
Charlemont,	Charlemont,	Franklin.
Charles River,	Needham,	Norfolk.
Charles Street,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Charlestown,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Charlton,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Charlton City,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Charlton Depot,	Charlton,	Worcester.
Chartley,	Norton,	Bristol.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
Chelsea,†	Chelsea,	Suffolk.
Cherry Valley,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Cheshire,	Cheshire,	Berkshire.
Chester,	Chester,	Hampden.
Chesterfield,	Chesterfield,	Hampshire.
Chestnut Hill,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Chicopee,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Chicopee Falls,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Chilmark,	Chilmark,	Dukes.
City Hall,	Lawrence,	Essex.
City Mills,	Norfolk,	Norfolk.
Clifford,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
Clifton,	Marblehead,	Essex.
Clinton,	Clinton,	Worcester.
Cochesett,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Cochituate,	Wayland,	Middlesex.
Cohasset,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
Collinsville,	Dracut,	Middlesex.
Colrain,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Concord,	Concord,	Middlesex.
Conway,	Conway,	Franklin.
Cordaville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
Cotuit,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cove Landing,*	Hudson,	Middlesex.
Craigville,*	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Crescent Beach,*	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
Crow Point,*	Hingham,	Plymouth.
Cummaquid,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Cummington,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Cushing,*	Salisbury,	Essex.
Cushman,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Cuttyhunk,	Gosnold,	Dukes.
Dalton,	Dalton,	Berkshire.
Danvers,	Danvers,	Essex.
Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
Dedham,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
Deerfield,	Deerfield,	Franklin.
Deer Island,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
Dennis Port,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
Dighton,	Dighton,	Bristol.
Dodge,	Charlton,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Dodgeville,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Dorchester,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Dorchester Center,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Dover,	Dover,	Norfolk.
Drury,	Florida,	Berkshire.
Dudley,	Dudley,	Worcester.
Dunstable,	Dunstable,	Middlesex.
Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
East Arlington,†	Arlington,	Middlesex.
East Boston,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
East Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
East Brewster,	Brewster,	Barnstable.
East Bridgewater,	East Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
East Brookfield,	East Brookfield,	Worcester.
East Dedham,	Dedham,	Norfolk.
East Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
East Douglas,	Douglas,	Worcester.
East Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
East Foxboro,	Foxborough,	Norfolk.
East Freetown,	Freetown,	Bristol.
East Gardner,	Gardner,	Worcester.
Eastham,	Eastham,	Barnstable.
Easthampton,	Easthampton,	Hampshire.
East Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
East Haverhill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
East Holliston,	Holliston,	Middlesex.
East Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
East Longmeadow,	East Longmeadow,	Hampden.
East Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
East Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
East Northfield,	Northfield,	Franklin.
East Norton,	Norton,	Bristol.
Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
Eastondale,	Easton,	Bristol.
East Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
East Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
East Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
East Pepperell,	Pepperell,	Middlesex.
East Princeton,	Princeton,	Worcester.
East Sandwich,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
East Taunton,	Taunton,	Bristol.
East Templeton,	Templeton,	Worcester.
East Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
East Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
East Watertown,†	Watertown,	Middlesex.
East Weymouth,†	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
Edgartown,	Edgartown,	Dukes.
Egypt,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Elmwood,	East Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
Erving,	Erving,	Franklin.
Essex,	Essex,	Essex.
Essex,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Everett,†	Everett,	Middlesex.
Fairhaven,	Fairhaven,	Bristol.
Fairlawn,	Shrewsbury,	Worcester.
Fairview,	Holyoke,	Hampden.
Fall River,	Fall River,	Bristol.
Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Falmouth Heights,*	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Farley,	Erving,	Franklin.
Farnams,	Cheshire,	Berkshire.
Farnumsville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Fayville,	Southborough,	Worcester,
Federal Reserve,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Feeding Hills,	Agawam,	Hampden.
Fisherville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Fiskdale,	Sturbridge,	Worcester.
Fitchburg,	Fitchburg,	Worcester.
Flint,	Fall River,	Bristol.
Florence,	Northampton,	Hampshire,
Forestdale,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
Forest Park,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Forge Village,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Fort Devens,	Ayer,	Middlesex.
Foxboro,	Foxborough,	Norfolk.
Framingham,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Framingham Center,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Franklin,	Franklin,	Norfolk.
Franklin Park,	Revere,	Suffolk.
Furnace,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Gallups Island,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Gardner,	Gardner,	Worcester.
Gay Head,	Gay Head,	Dukes.
Georgetown,	Georgetown,	Essex.
Gilbertville,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Gleasondale,	Stow,	Middlesex.
Glendale,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Globe Village	Southbridge,	Berkshire.
Gloucester,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Goshen,	Goshen,	Hampshire.
Grafton,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Granby,	Granby,	Hampshire.
Graniteville,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Granville,	Granville,	Hampden.
Granville Center,	Granville,	Hampden.
Great Barrington,	Great Barrington,	Berkshire.
Greenbush,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Greendale,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Greenfield,	Greenfield,	Franklin.
Green Harbor,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Greenwood,	Wakefield,	Middlesex.
Griswoldville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Groton,	Groton,	Middlesex.
Grove Hall,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Groveland,	Groveland,	Essex.
Hadley,	Hadley,	Hampshire.
Halifax,	Halifax,	Plymouth.
Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Essex.
Hampden,	Hampden,	Hampden.
Hancock,	Hancock,	Berkshire.
Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Hanover Center,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
Hanover Street,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Hanson,	Hanson,	Plymouth.
Harding,	Medfield,	Norfolk.
Hardwick,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
Hartsville,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
Harvard,	Harvard,	Worcester.
Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Harwich Port,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
Hatchville,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
Hathorne,	Danvers,	Essex.
Haverhill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Hayden Row,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Haydenville,	Williamsburg,	Hampshire.
Heath,	Heath,	Franklin.
Hebronville,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
Highland,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Highlands,	Lowell,	Middlesex.
Hingham,	Hingham,	Plymouth.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES
Hinsdale,	Hinsdale,	Berkshire.
Holbrook,	Holbrook,	Norfolk.
Holden,	Holden,	Worcester.
Holliston,	Holliston,	Middlesex.
Holyoke,	Holyoke,	Hampden.
Hoosac Tunnel,	Florida,	Berkshire.
Hopedale,	Hopedale,	Worcester.
Hopkinton,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Housatonic,	Great Barrington,	Berkshire.
Hubbardston,	Hubbardston,	Worcester.
Hudson,	Hudson,	Middlesex.
Hull,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Humarock,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Huntington,	Huntington,	Hampshire.
Hyannis,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Hyannis Port,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Hyde Park,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Indian Orchard,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Inman Square,†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Interlaken,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Ipswich,	Ipswich,	Essex.
Island Creek,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
Islington,	Westwood,	Norfolk.
Jamaica Plain,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Jefferson,	Holden,	Worcester.
Kenberma,*	Hull,	Plymouth.
Kendal Green,	Weston,	Middlesex.
Kendall Square,†	Cambridge,	Middlesex.
Kenmore,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Kingston,	Kingston,	Plymouth.
Lake Pleasant,	Montague,	Franklin.
Lancaster,	Lancaster,	Worcester.
Lanesboro,	Lanesborough,	Berkshire.
Lanesville,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Laurel Park,*	Northampton,	Hampshire,
Lawrence,	Lawrence,	Essex.
Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
Leeds,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
Leicester,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Lenox,	Lenox,	Berkshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Lenox Dale,	Lenox,	Berkshire.
Leominster,	Leominster,	Worcester.
Leverett,	Leverett,	Franklin.
Lexington,†	Lexington,	Middlesex.
Lincoln,	Lincoln,	Middlesex.
Linwood,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
Lithia,	Goshen,	Hampshire.
Little Neck,*	Ipswich,	Essex.
Littleton,	Littleton,	Middlesex.
Littleton Common,	Littleton,	Middlesex.
Long Island,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Lowell,	Lowell,	Middlesex.
Ludlow,	Ludlow,	Hampden.
Lunenburg,	Lunenburg,	Worcester.
Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
Lynnfield,	Lynnfield,	Essex.
Lynnfield Center,	Lynnfield,	Essex.
Lyonsville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Magnolia,	Gloucester,	Essex.
Malden,†	Malden,	Middlesex
Manchaug,	Sutton,	Worcester.
Manchester,	Manchester,	Essex.
Manomet,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
Marblehead,	Marblehead,	Essex.
Marion,	Marion,	Plymouth.
Marlboro,	Marlborough,	Middlesex.
Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Marshfield Hills,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Marstons Mills,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Mashpee,	Mashpee,	Barnstable.
Mattapan,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Mattapoisett,	Mattapoisett,	Plymouth.
Maynard,	Maynard,	Middlesex.
Medfield,	Medfield,	Norfolk.
Medford,†	Medford,	Middlesex.
Medford Hillside,†	Medford,	Middlesex.
Medway,	Medway,	Norfolk.
Melrose,†	Melrose,	Middlesex.
Melrose Highlands,†	Melrose,	Middlesex.
Mendon,	Mendon,	Worcester.
Menemsha,*	Chilmark,	Dukes.
Merrick,	West Springfield,	Hampden.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Merrimac,	Merrimac,	Essex.
Merrimacport,	Merrimac,	Essex.
Methuen,	Methuen,	Essex.
Middleboro,	Middleborough,	Plymouth.
Middlefield,	Middlefield,	Hampshire.
Middleton,	Middleton,	Essex.
Milford,	Milford,	Worcester.
Millbrook,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
Millbury,	Millbury,	Worcester.
Millers Falls,	Montague,	Franklin.
Millis,	Millis,	Norfolk.
Mill River,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
Millville,	Millville,	Worcester.
Milton,†	Milton,	Norfolk.
Milton Lower Mills,†	Milton,	Norfolk.
Minot,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Mittineague,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
Monponsett,	Hanson,	Plymouth.
Monroe Bridge,	Monroe,	Franklin.
Monson,	Monson,	Hampden.
Montague,	Montague,	Franklin.
Montague City,	Montague,	Franklin.
Montello,	Brockton,	Plymouth.
Monterey,	Monterey,	Berkshire.
Montville,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
Monument Beach,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Moores Corner,	Leverett,	Franklin.
Morningdale,	Boylston,	Worcester.
Mount Hermon,	Gill,	Franklin.
Mount Saint James,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Mount Tom,	Easthampton,	Hampshire.
Nabnasset,	Westford,	Middlesex.
Nahant,	Nahant,	Essex.
Nantasket Beach,	Hull,	Plymouth.
Nantucket,	Nantucket,	Nantucket.
Natick,	Natick,	Middlesex.
Navy Yard,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Needham,†	Needham,	Norfolk.
Needham Heights,†	Needham,	Norfolk.
New Bedford,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
New Boston,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
New Braintree,	New Braintree,	Worcester.
Newburyport,	Newburyport,	Essex.
New Marlboro,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
New Salem,	New Salem,	Franklin.
Newton,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Center,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Highlands,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Lower Falls,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newton Upper Falls,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Newtonville,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Nonquitt,*	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
Norfolk,	Norfolk,	Norfolk.
Norfolk Downs,†	Quincy,	Norfolk.
North,	New Bedford,	Bristol.
North Abington,	Abington,	Plymouth.
North Adams,	North Adams,	Berkshire.
North Agawam,	Agawam,	Hampden.
North Amherst,	Amherst,	Hampshire.
Northampton,	Northampton,	Hampshire.
North Andover,	North Andover,	Essex.
North Attleboro,	North Attleborough,	Bristol.
North Bellingham,	Bellingham,	Norfolk.
North Billerica,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Northboro,	Northborough,	Worcester.
Northbridge,	Northbridge,	Worcester.
North Brookfield,	North Brookfield,	Worcester.
North Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
North Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
North Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
North Cohasset,	Cohasset,	Norfolk.
North Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
North Dighton,	Dighton,	Bristol.
North Eastham,	Eastham,	Barnstable.
North Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
North Egremont,	Egremont,	Berkshire.
North Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Northfield,	Northfield,	Franklin.
North Grafton,	Grafton,	Worcester.
North Hadley,	Hadley,	Hampshire.
North Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
North Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
North Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
North Marshfield,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
North Orange,	Orange,	Franklin.
North Oxford,	Oxford,	Worcester.
North Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
North Plymouth,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
North Postal Annex,†	Boston,	Suffolk.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
North Quincy,†	Quincy,	Norfolk.
North Randolph,	Randolph,	Norfolk.
North Reading,	North Reading,	Middlesex.
North Scituate,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
North Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
North Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
North Uxbridge,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
North Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
North Weymouth,†	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
North Wilbraham,	Wilbraham,	Hampden.
North Wilmington,	Wilmington,	Middlesex.
Norton,	Norton,	Bristol.
Norwell,*	Norwell,	Plymouth.
Norwood,	Norwood,	Norfolk.
Nutting Lake,*	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Oak Bluffs,	Oak Bluffs,	Dukes.
Oakdale,	West Boylston,	Worcester.
Oakham,	Oakham,	Worcester.
Ocean Bluff,	Marshfield,	Plymouth.
Ocean Grove,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Onset,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Orange,	Orange,	Franklin.
Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
Osterville,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Otis,	Otis,	Berkshire.
Otter River,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Overbrook,†	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Oxford,	Oxford,	Worcester.
Palmer,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Parkwood Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Paxton,	Paxton,	Worcester.
Peabody,	Peabody.	Essex.
Pembroke,	Pembroke,	Plymouth.
Pepperell,	Pepperell,	Middlesex.
Petersham,	Petersham,	Worcester.
Phillipston,	Phillipston,	Worcester.
Pigeon Cove,	Rockport,	Essex.
Pinehurst,	Billerica,	Middlesex.
Pinehurst Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Pittsfield,	Pittsfield,	Berkshire.
Plainfield,	Plainfield,	Hampshire.
Plainville,	Plainville,	Norfolk.
Pleasant Lake,.	Harwich,	Barnstable.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Plymouth,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Plympton,	Plympton,	Plymouth.
Pocasset,.	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Point Independence,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Ponkapog,	Canton,	Norfolk.
Prides Crossing,	Beverly,	Essex.
Princeton,	Princeton,	Worcester.
Provincetown,	Provincetown,	Barnstable.
Quincy,†	Quincy,	Norfolk.
Randolph,	Randolph,	Norfolk.
Raynham,	Raynham,	Bristol.
Raynham Center,	Raynham,	Bristol.
Reading,	Reading,	Middlesex.
Readville,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Rehoboth,	Rehoboth,	Bristol.
Revere,†	Revere,	Suffolk.
Richmond,	Richmond,	Berkshire.
Rivermoor,*	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Rochdale,	Leicester,	Worcester.
Rochester,	Rochester,	Plymouth.
Rockland,	Rockland,	Plymouth.
Rockport,	Rockport,	Essex.
Roslindale,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Rowe,	Rowe,	Franklin.
Rowley,	Rowley,	Essex.
Roxbury,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Roxbury Crossing,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Royalston,	Royalston,	Worcester.
Russell,	Russell,	Hampden.
Rutland,	Rutland,	Worcester.
Rutland Heights,	Rutland,	Worcester.
Sagamore,	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Sagamore Beach,*	Bourne,	Barnstable.
Salem,	Salem,	Essex.
Salisbury,	Salisbury,	Essex.
Sandhills,*	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Sandwich,	Sandwich,	Barnstable.
Santuit,	Barnstable,	Barnstable,
Saugus,	Saugus,	Essex.
Saundersville,	Grafton,	Worcester.
Savoy,	Savoy,	Berkshire.
Saxonville,	Framingham,	Middlesex.
Scituate,	Scituate,	Plymouth.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Scituate Center,	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Seekonk,	Seekonk,	Bristol.
Segreganset,	Dighton,	Bristol.
Sharon,	Sharon,	Norfolk.
Shattuckville,	Colrain,	Franklin.
Shawsheen Village,	Andover,	Essex.
Sheffield,	Sheffield,	Berkshire.
Shelburne Falls,	Shelburne,	Franklin.
Sheldonville,	Wrentham,	Norfolk.
Sherborn,	Sherborn,	Middlesex.
Shirley,	Shirley,	Middlesex.
Shirley Center,	Shirley,	Middlesex.
Shore Acres,*	Scituate,	Plymouth.
Shrewsbury,	Shrewsbury,	Worcester.
Shutesbury,	Shutesbury,	Franklin.
Siasconset,	Nantucket,	Nantucket.
Silver Beach,*	North Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Silver Lake,	Kingston,	Plymouth.
Soldiers Field,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Somerset,	Somerset,	Bristol.
Somerset Centre,	Somerset,	Bristol.
Somerville,†	Somerville,	Middlesex.
South,	Fall River,	Bristol.
South Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
Southampton,	Southampton,	Hampshire.
South Ashburnham,	Ashburnham,	Worcester.
South Ashfield,	Ashfield,	Franklin.
South Athol,	Athol,	Worcester.
South Attleboro,	Attleboro,	Bristol.
South Barre,	Barre,	Worcester.
South Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Southboro,	Southborough,	Worcester.
South Boston,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
South Braintree,†	Braintree,	Norfolk.
Southbridge,	Southbridge,	Worcester.
South Byfield,	Newbury,	Essex.
South Carver,	Carver,	Plymouth.
South Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
South Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
South Dartmouth,	Dartmouth,	Bristol.
South Deerfield,	Deerfield,	Franklin.
South Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
South Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
South Easton,	Easton,	Bristol.
South Egremont,	Egremont,	Berkshire.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
South Essex,	Essex,	Essex.
Southfield,	New Marlborough,	Berkshire.
South Groveland,	Groveland,	Essex.
South Hadley,	South Hadley,	Hampshire.
South Hadley Falls,	South Hadley,	Hampshire.
South Hamilton,	Hamilton,	Essex.
South Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
South Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
South Lancaster,	Lancaster,	Worcester.
South Lee,	Lee,	Berkshire.
South Lincoln,	Lincoln,	Middlesex.
South Natick,	Natick,	Middlesex.
South Orleans,	Orleans,	Barnstable.
South Postal Annex,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
South Royalston,	Royalston,	Worcester.
South Sandisfield,	Sandisfield,	Berkshire.
South Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
South Swansea,	Swansea,	Bristol.
South Vernon,	Northfield,	Franklin.
Southville,	Southborough,	Worcester.
South Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
South Wellfleet,	Wellfleet,	Barnstable,
South Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
South Weymouth,†	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
Southwick,	Southwick,	Hampden.
South Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Spencer,	Spencer,	Worcester.
Springfield,	Springfield,	Hampden.
Squantum,†	Quincy,	Norfolk
State Farm,	Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
State House,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
State Line,	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Sterling,	Sterling,	Worcester.
Sterling Junction,	Sterling,	Worcester.
Still River,	Harvard,	Worcester,
Stockbridge,	Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
Stoneham,†	Stoneham,	Middlesex.
Stoughton,	Stoughton,	Norfolk.
Stow,	Stow,	Middlesex.
Straits Pond,*	Hull,	Plymouth.
Sturbridge,	Sturbridge,	Worcester.
Sudbury,	Sudbury,	Middlesex.
Sunderland,	Sunderland,	Franklin.
Swampscott,	Swampscott,	Essex.
Swansea,	Swansea,	Bristol.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Swift River,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Swifts Beach,*	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Taunton,	Taunton,	Bristol.
Teaticket,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Templeton,	Templeton,	Worcester.
Terminal,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Tewksbury,	Tewksbury,	Middlesex.
Thorndike,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Three Rivers,	Palmer,	Hampden.
Tolland,	Tolland,	Hampden.
Topsfield,	Topsfield,	Essex.
Touisset,	Swansea,	Bristol.
Townsend,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
Townsend Harbor,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
Tremont Street,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Truro,	Truro,	Barnstable.
Tufts College,†	Medford,	Middlesex.
Turners Falls,	Montague,	Franklin.
Tyngsboro,	Tyngsborough,	Middlesex.
Tyringham,	Tyringham,	Berkshire.
Unionville,	Franklin,	Norfolk.
Uphams Corner,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
Upton,	Upton,	Worcester.
Uxbridge,	Uxbridge,	Worcester.
Vineyard Haven,	Tisbury,	Dukes.
Waban,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Wakefield,	Wakefield,	Middlesex.
Wales,	Wales,	Hampden.
Walpole,	Walpole,	Norfolk.
Waltham,†	Waltham,	Middlesex.
Wamesit,	Tewksbury,	Middlesex.
Waquoit,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Ward Hill,	Haverhill,	Essex.
Ware,	Ware,	Hampshire.
Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
Warren,	Warren,	Worcester.
Warwick,	Warwick,	Franklin.
Watertown,†	Watertown,	Middlesex.
Waterville,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Waverley,†	Belmont,	Middlesex.
Wayland,	Wayland,	Middlesex.
Webster,	Webster,	Worcester.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Wellesley,†	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Wellesley Farms,†	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Wellesley Hills,†	Wellesley,	Norfolk.
Wellfleet,	Wellfleet,	Barnstable.
Wendell,	Wendell,	Franklin.
Wendell Depot,	Wendell,	Franklin.
Wenham,	Wenham,	Essex.
West Acton,	Acton,	Middlesex.
West Barnstable,	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
West Berlin,	Berlin,	Worcester.
Westboro,	Westborough,	Worcester.
West Boxford,	Boxford,	Essex.
West Boylston,	West Boylston,	Worcester.
West Bridgewater,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
West Brookfield,	West Brookfield,	Worcester.
West Chatham,	Chatham,	Barnstable.
West Chelmsford,	Chelmsford,	Middlesex.
West Chesterfield,	Chesterfield,	Hampshire.
West Chop,*	Tisbury,	Dukes.
West Concord,	Concord,	Middlesex.
West Cummington,	Cummington,	Hampshire.
Westdale,	West Bridgewater,	Plymouth.
West Dennis,	Dennis,	Barnstable.
West Duxbury,	Duxbury,	Plymouth.
West Falmouth,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Westfield,	Westfield,	Hampden.
Westford,	Westford,	Middlesex.
West Groton,	Groton,	Middlesex.
West Hanover,	Hanover,	Plymouth.
West Harwich,	Harwich,	Barnstable.
West Hatfield,	Hatfield,	Hampshire.
West Hawley,	Hawley,	Franklin.
West Hyannisport,*	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
West Lynn,	Lynn,	Essex.
West Mansfield,	Mansfield,	Bristol.
West Medford,†	Medford,	Middlesex.
West Medway,	Medway,	Norfolk.
West Millbury,	Millbury,	Worcester.
Westminster,	Westminster,	Worcester.
West Newbury,	West Newbury,	Essex.
West Newton,†	Newton,	Middlesex.
Weston,†	Weston,	Middlesex.
West Peabody,	Peabody,	Essex.
Westport,	Westport,	Bristol.
Westport Factory,	Westport,	Bristol.

POST OFFICES.	CITIES AND TOWNS.	COUNTIES.
Westport Point,	Westport,	Bristol.
West Roxbury,†	Boston,	Suffolk.
West Somerville,†	Somerville,	Middlesex.
West Springfield,	West Springfield,	Hampden.
West Sterling,	Sterling,	Worcester.
West Stockbridge,	West Stockbridge,	Berkshire.
West Tisbury,	West Tisbury,	Dukes.
West Townsend,	Townsend,	Middlesex.
West Upton,	Upton,	Worcester.
West Wareham,	Wareham,	Plymouth.
West Warren,	Warren,	Worcester.
Westwood,	Westwood,	Norfolk.
West Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Weymouth,†	Weymouth,	Norfolk.
Whately,	Whately,	Franklin.
Wheelwright,	Hardwick,	Worcester.
White Horse Beach,	Plymouth,	Plymouth.
Whitinsville,	Northbridge,	Worcester.
Whitman,	Whitman,	Plymouth.
Wianno,*	Barnstable,	Barnstable.
Wilbraham,	Wilbraham,	Hampden.
Wilkinsonville,	Sutton,	Worcester.
Williamsburg,	Williamsburg,	Hampshire.
Williamstown,	Williamstown,	Berkshire.
Willimansett,	Chicopee,	Hampden.
Wilmington,	Wilmington,	Middlesex.
Winchendon,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Winchendon Springs,	Winchendon,	Worcester.
Winchester,	Winchester,	Middlesex.
Windsor,	Windsor,	Berkshire.
Winter Hill,†	Somerville,	Middlesex.
Winthrop,†	Winthrop,	Suffolk.
Woburn,	Woburn,	Middlesex.
Wollaston,†	Quincy,	Norfolk.
Woods Hole,	Falmouth,	Barnstable.
Woodville,	Hopkinton,	Middlesex.
Worcester,	Worcester,	Worcester.
Woronoco,	Russell,	Hampden.
Worthington,	Worthington,	Hampshire.
Wrentham,	Wrentham,	Norfolk.
Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.
Yarmouth Port,	Yarmouth,	Barnstable.

VOTE FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT IN 1940.

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 5, 1940.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Aiken and Orange, Socialist Labor	Babson and Moorman, Prohibition	Browder and Ford, Communist	Roosevelt and Wallace, Democratic	Thomas and Krueger, Socialist	Willkie and McNary, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	3	4	–	1,141	7	2,870	–	75	4,100
Bourne	1	2	1	524	37	955	–	26	1,546
Brewster	–	1	–	98	–	365	–	15	479
Chatham	–	–	–	194	–	966	–	23	1,183
Dennis	–	1	2	218	1	916	–	36	1,174
Eastham	–	2	–	41	–	287	–	8	338
Falmouth	–	4	1	1,065	4	1,623	–	52	2,749
Harwich	–	1	2	274	3	1,020	–	38	1,338
Mashpee	1	2	1	89	–	97	–	10	200
Orleans	–	–	–	142	–	715	–	17	874
Provincetown	2	1	7	760	4	787	–	38	1,599
Sandwich	–	–	1	281	1	510	–	19	812
Truro	–	–	–	130	1	199	–	5	335
Wellfleet	–	2	2	124	3	406	–	33	570
Yarmouth	1	1	–	270	1	943	–	33	1,249
Totals	8	21	17	5,351	62	12,659	–	428	18,546

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	5	3	5	4,311	22	1,746	–	122	6,214
Alford	–	–	–	42	–	75	–	2	119
Becket	–	1	–	126	–	212	–	6	345
Cheshire	2	1	1	388	–	367	–	14	773

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Orange, Socialist Labor	Babson and Moorman, Prohibition	Browder and Ford, Communist	Roosevelt and Wallace, Democratic	Thomas and Krueger, Socialist	Willkie and McNary, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Clarksburg	–	1	1	387	3	270	–	9	671
Dalton	2	–	–	1,154	5	1,156	–	29	2,346
Egremont	–	–	–	65	–	263	–	11	339
Florida	–	–	–	79	–	119	–	5	203
Great Barrington	4	1	–	1,614	3	1,519	–	58	3,199
Hancock	–	–	–	40	–	135	–	6	181
Hinsdale	1	4	–	322	–	288	–	14	629
Lanesborough	2	–	2	255	2	396	–	13	670
Lee	1	2	4	963	5	982	–	52	2,009
Lenox	3	2	–	747	–	824	–	42	1,618
Monterey	–	–	1	37	11	128	–	–	177
Mount Washington	–	–	–	10	–	32	–	1	43
New Ashford	–	–	–	13	–	33	–	3	49
New Marlborough	–	1	–	134	2	324	–	6	467
North Adams	16	9	4	6,486	22	3,945	–	155	10,637
Otis	–	–	1	58	–	132	–	4	195
Peru	–	–	–	39	–	32	–	1	72
Pittsfield	21	17	18	13,350	55	9,621	–	425	23,507
Richmond	–	–	–	99	3	195	–	9	306
Sandisfield	–	–	1	116	–	82	–	2	201
Savoy	–	–	–	56	–	83	–	5	144
Sheffield	1	–	–	243	1	557	–	16	818
Stockbridge	–	–	3	305	2	589	–	20	919
Tyringham	–	1	–	38	–	79	–	4	122
Washington	–	–	–	57	–	51	–	5	113
West Stockbridge	–	–	2	243	–	257	–	10	512
Williamstown	–	–	–	791	6	1,385	–	50	2,232
Windsor	–	–	–	52	1	96	–	3	152
Totals	58	43	43	32,620	143	25,973	–	1,102	59,982

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Orange, Socialist Labor	Babson and Moorman, Prohibition	Browder and Ford, Communist	Roosevelt and Wallace, Democratic	Thomas and Krueger, Socialist	Willkie and McNary, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Acushnet	1	1	3	1,132	–	482	–	28	1,647
Attleboro	7	9	10	4,874	26	5,574	–	114	10,614
Berkley	–	1	–	200	–	262	–	35	498
Dartmouth	2	1	4	1,878	6	1,756	–	50	3,697
Dighton	–	–	–	449	2	737	–	27	1,215
Easton	1	3	4	765	3	2,093	–	40	2,909
Fairhaven	2	7	1	2,561	7	2,320	–	82	4,980
Fall River	33	22	65	33,355	81	13,716	–	961	48,233
Freetown	–	–	1	268	1	477	–	17	764
Mansfield	1	4	2	1,265	3	1,877	–	59	3,211
New Bedford	42	23	136	33,432	60	13,574	–	602	47,869
North Attleborough	5	9	5	2,111	9	3,125	–	114	5,378
Norton	–	–	2	613	4	852	–	29	1,500
Raynham	–	–	1	338	–	670	–	20	1,029
Rehoboth	–	–	1	503	1	850	–	25	1,380
Seekonk	2	1	2	783	1	1,165	–	42	1,996
Somerset	–	1	4	1,392	3	1,302	–	54	2,756
Swansea	2	1	1	1,082	–	1,167	–	29	2,282
Taunton	12	8	9	9,687	13	7,106	–	251	17,086
Westport	2	1	2	883	–	1,038	–	34	1,960
Totals	112	92	253	97,571	220	60,143	–	2,613	161,004

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	–	–	1	29	–	113	–	3	146
Edgartown	–	–	1	228	1	427	–	12	669
Gay Head	–	–	–	26	–	37	–	2	65
Gosnold	–	–	–	15	–	28	–	–	43
Oak Bluffs	–	–	–	329	2	395	–	32	758
Tisbury	1	–	1	349	4	533	–	13	901
West Tisbury	–	–	2	38	–	110	–	1	151
Totals	1	–	5	1,014	7	1,643	–	63	2,733

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Orange, Socialist Labor	Babson and Moorman, Prohibition	Browder and Ford, Communist	Roosevelt and Wallace, Democratic	Thomas and Krueger, Socialist	Willkie and McNary, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Amesbury	2	–	13	2,934	25	2,360	–	92	5,426
Andover	3	3	3	2,206	12	3,848	–	102	6,177
Beverly	11	5	6	4,698	17	8,196	1	229	13,163
Boxford	–	–	–	85	–	342	–	5	432
Danvers	–	7	2	2,130	7	3,604	–	113	5,863
Essex	–	–	–	272	2	585	–	12	871
Georgetown	–	3	1	300	–	861	–	20	1,185
Gloucester	2	23	10	4,270	10	5,885	–	178	10,378
Groveland	1	–	1	436	3	712	–	31	1,184
Hamilton	–	2	1	391	5	870	–	24	1,293
Haverhill	13	22	73	11,700	45	10,394	–	525	22,772
Ipswich	1	4	3	1,191	3	1,735	–	56	2,993
Lawrence	46	35	90	27,683	129	10,635	–	820	39,438
Lynn	112	25	117	26,509	92	20,617	–	825	48,297
Lynnfield	1	–	–	315	6	1,086	–	19	1,427
Manchester	–	–	–	376	3	1,119	–	28	1,526
Marblehead	2	4	1	1,669	7	5,175	–	71	6,929
Merrimac	1	–	1	418	5	843	–	27	1,295
Methuen	6	17	21	5,902	27	4,842	–	146	10,961
Middleton	–	2	1	303	1	534	–	15	856
Nahant	2	–	–	423	1	759	–	15	1,200
Newbury	–	2	–	220	2	668	–	21	913
Newburyport	8	4	6	3,745	18	3,557	–	156	7,494
North Andover	3	1	4	2,204	11	2,093	–	78	4,394
Peabody	9	5	50	5,970	92	3,688	–	224	10,038
Rockport	6	6	4	724	9	1,310	–	32	2,091
Rowley	–	1	1	210	–	608	–	13	833
Salem	45	13	66	12,824	40	8,116	–	467	21,571
Salisbury	1	2	2	720	–	699	–	39	1,463
Saugus	20	13	6	3,023	22	4,078	–	115	7,277
Swampscott	4	2	4	1,720	8	4,593	–	89	6,420
Topsfield	1	–	–	121	2	497	–	11	632
Wenham	–	–	2	133	–	655	–	15	805
West Newbury	1	2	1	173	4	570	–	15	766
Totals	301	203	490	125,998	608	116,134	1	4,628	248,363

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Orange, Socialist Labor	Babson and Moorman, Prohibition	Browder and Ford, Communist	Roosevelt and Wallace, Democratic	Thomas and Krueger, Socialist	Willkie and McNary, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashfield	–	–	–	76	1	347	–	12	436
Bernardston	–	–	–	91	–	343	–	7	441
Buckland	–	1	1	217	4	558	–	13	794
Charlemont	–	–	–	79	1	317	–	14	411
Colrain	–	–	–	242	–	460	–	15	717
Conway	–	–	–	106	–	316	–	6	428
Deerfield	–	2	2	558	2	728	–	26	1,318
Erving	–	–	–	289	1	275	–	12	577
Gill	–	1	–	124	3	323	–	14	465
Greenfield	8	7	3	3,664	20	4,233	–	104	8,039
Hawley	–	1	–	19	1	86	–	3	110
Heath	1	–	–	25	2	95	–	4	127
Leverett	2	–	–	59	–	156	–	6	223
Leyden	–	–	–	34	1	89	–	5	129
Monroe	–	–	1	41	–	53	–	2	97
Montague	3	3	–	2,088	9	1,387	–	63	3,553
New Salem	–	–	–	41	–	140	–	1	182
Northfield	1	4	–	202	13	728	–	11	959
Orange	1	3	4	774	4	1,944	–	55	2,785
Rowe	1	–	–	20	–	89	–	1	111
Shelburne	–	–	–	156	–	757	–	17	930
Shutesbury	1	–	–	24	–	59	–	2	86
Sunderland	–	–	–	194	1	196	–	16	407
Warwick	–	1	–	35	–	161	–	7	204
Wendell	–	–	2	73	–	81	–	10	166
Whately	–	1	–	241	1	216	–	9	468
Totals	18	24	13	9,472	64	14,137	–	435	24,163

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	5	1	3	1,798	12	1,575	–	43	3,437
Blandford	–	–	–	46	–	201	–	7	254
Brimfield	–	–	1	187	2	279	–	9	478
Chester	–	–	–	297	3	340	–	15	655
Chicopee	15	10	26	15,063	37	3,615	–	229	18,995

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Orange, Socialist Labor	Babson and Moorman, Prohibition	Browder and Ford, Communist	Roosevelt and Wallace, Democratic	Thomas and Krueger, Socialist	Willkie and McNary, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
East Longmeadow	2	1	5	598	4	1,106	–	27	1,743
Granville	1	–	1	69	1	262	–	–	334
Hampden	1	2	–	183	–	347	–	16	549
Holland	–	–	–	69	–	54	–	1	124
Holyoke	18	12	23	17,873	78	9,547	–	289	27,840
Longmeadow	1	4	3	547	8	2,670	–	16	3,249
Ludlow	1	–	4	2,315	8	899	–	35	3,262
Monson	2	–	1	859	8	1,091	–	35	1,996
Montgomery	–	1	–	21	–	55	–	4	81
Palmer	–	9	5	2,677	7	1,422	1	69	4,190
Russell	1	1	–	247	2	343	–	11	605
Southwick	–	–	–	237	2	421	–	12	672
Springfield	42	32	121	36,396	212	31,689	2	1,092	69,586
Tolland	1	1	–	10	–	50	–	2	64
Wales	–	–	–	79	–	131	–	–	210
West Springfield	7	5	7	4,237	13	3,799	–	100	8,168
Westfield	6	6	9	4,959	18	3,885	–	105	8,988
Wilbraham	–	–	–	710	2	721	–	28	1,461
Totals	103	85	209	89,477	417	64,502	3	2,145	156,941

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	1	–	2	1,042	14	2,229	–	51	3,339
Belchertown	–	2	1	469	2	649	–	26	1,149
Chesterfield	–	–	–	47	–	181	–	3	231
Cummington	–	–	4	45	5	270	–	8	332
Easthampton	3	2	5	2,992	36	1,786	–	78	4,902
Goshen	–	1	–	11	–	140	–	3	155
Granby	–	–	–	186	–	313	–	5	504
Hadley	–	–	1	663	3	323	–	30	1,020
Hatfield	2	–	–	696	–	231	–	25	954
Huntington	–	–	–	315	1	353	–	16	685
Middlefield	1	1	–	45	1	70	–	2	120
Northampton	8	8	27	6,219	61	4,803	–	205	11,331
Pelham	–	1	–	57	1	177	–	2	238

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Orange, Socialist Labor	Babson and Moorman, Prohibition	Browder and Ford, Communist	Roosevelt and Wallace, Democratic	Thomas and Krueger, Socialist	Willkie and McNary, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainfield	–	–	–	19	–	108	–	3	130
South Hadley	6	2	2	1,799	11	1,755	–	33	3,608
Southampton	–	1	–	167	2	284	–	4	458
Ware	1	2	6	2,587	5	1,083	–	63	3,747
Westhampton	–	–	–	27	–	150	–	3	180
Williamsburg	–	5	–	368	3	568	–	14	958
Worthington	–	–	–	69	1	178	–	5	253
Totals	22	25	48	17,823	146	15,651	–	579	34,294

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton	–	1	1	342	–	1,131	–	27	1,502
Arlington	10	10	16	7,841	30	12,964	–	276	21,147
Ashby	–	–	1	164	–	299	–	6	470
Ashland	–	2	4	578	5	867	–	34	1,490
Ayer	–	–	1	684	3	720	–	28	1,436
Bedford	2	–	–	367	–	733	–	30	1,132
Belmont	9	4	11	4,138	17	9,958	–	204	14,341
Billerica	3	4	4	1,717	5	1,806	–	77	3,616
Boxborough	–	–	–	50	–	137	–	7	194
Burlington	1	2	2	444	3	578	–	27	1,057
Cambridge	51	30	156	30,412	212	19,967	–	860	51,688
Carlisle	–	–	1	81	–	304	–	10	396
Chelmsford	–	2	2	1,521	6	2,411	–	65	4,007
Concord	–	1	–	1,181	10	2,518	–	67	3,777
Dracut	3	4	3	1,855	2	1,225	–	83	3,175
Dunstable	–	–	–	41	–	150	–	3	194
Everett	20	15	27	11,387	34	9,184	–	420	21,087
Framingham	10	16	9	5,337	15	5,456	–	194	11,037
Groton	–	1	1	566	1	874	–	39	1,482
Holliston	1	1	1	482	4	1,099	–	18	1,606
Hopkinton	1	3	–	567	2	862	–	25	1,460
Hudson	4	2	9	2,016	4	1,671	–	92	3,798

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Orange, Socialist Labor	Babson and Moorman, Prohibition	Browder and Ford, Communist	Roosevelt and Wallace, Democratic	Thomas and Krueger, Socialist	Willkie and McNary, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Lexington	2	2	3	1,689	9	4,129	–	78	5,912
Lincoln	–	–	3	270	3	721	–	22	1,019
Littleton	–	–	–	180	2	669	–	12	863
Lowell	31	25	45	29,573	31	16,260	–	872	46,837
Malden	16	22	72	13,572	36	12,812	–	417	26,947
Marlborough	5	3	7	4,673	18	3,171	–	177	8,054
Maynard	1	1	13	2,139	8	1,131	–	52	3,345
Medford	19	10	35	13,630	58	16,669	1	495	30,917
Melrose	7	4	8	3,473	16	10,728	–	150	14,386
Natick	–	12	2	3,272	17	3,958	–	155	7,416
Newton	8	18	47	12,101	69	25,629	–	483	38,355
North Reading	–	–	1	498	2	828	–	36	1,365
Pepperell	–	2	1	569	1	912	–	30	1,515
Reading	–	4	1	1,460	7	4,316	–	63	5,851
Sherborn	1	–	–	128	2	389	–	7	527
Shirley	–	1	1	569	2	456	–	36	1,065
Somerville	40	33	88	24,626	86	20,625	–	774	46,272
Stoneham	4	5	6	2,029	11	3,512	–	92	5,659
Stow	–	–	–	162	–	474	–	12	648
Sudbury	–	1	2	202	1	720	–	9	935
Tewksbury	1	–	1	649	7	875	–	33	1,566
Townsend	–	1	–	282	1	721	–	20	1,025
Tyngsborough	–	–	–	310	1	410	–	15	736
Wakefield	7	5	28	3,183	13	4,984	–	152	8,372
Waltham	19	15	16	9,291	18	9,314	–	328	19,001
Watertown	15	8	34	8,231	22	8,801	–	298	17,409
Wayland	4	–	4	768	2	1,129	–	38	1,945
Westford	–	–	2	956	2	689	–	40	1,689
Weston	–	5	6	370	2	1,934	–	21	2,338
Wilmington	–	–	1	897	3	1,203	–	56	2,160
Winchester	4	4	18	2,163	6	5,394	–	107	7,696
Woburn	6	7	9	4,977	12	4,181	–	185	9,377
Totals	305	286	703	218,663	821	242,658	1	7,857	471,294

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Orange, Socialist Labor	Babson and Moorman, Prohibition	Browder and Ford, Communist	Roosevelt and Wallace, Democratic	Thomas and Krueger, Socialist	Willkie and McNary, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Nantucket . .	1	1	3	624	3	1,015	–	34	1,681

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon . .	1	1	1	491	1	644	–	19	1,158
Bellingham . .	–	1	2	983	–	498	–	34	1,518
Braintree . .	1	6	8	3,620	24	5,610	–	98	9,367
Brookline . .	–	13	50	12,667	61	14,941	–	315	28,047
Canton . .	–	3	4	1,459	4	1,750	–	54	3,274
Cohasset . .	–	1	–	604	4	1,231	–	36	1,876
Dedham . .	12	5	6	3,130	14	4,858	–	117	8,142
Dover . .	–	–	–	190	2	562	–	12	766
Foxborough . .	2	–	2	953	3	1,599	–	38	2,597
Franklin . .	4	3	3	1,753	3	1,583	–	75	3,424
Holbrook . .	1	2	3	553	6	1,251	–	20	1,836
Medfield . .	–	1	1	406	–	831	–	28	1,267
Medway . .	2	1	1	763	2	819	–	40	1,628
Millis . .	–	1	–	536	3	578	–	30	1,148
Milton . .	1	3	14	3,307	20	7,940	–	114	11,399
Needham . .	2	7	7	1,704	15	5,294	–	94	7,123
Norfolk . .	2	3	6	238	–	443	–	13	705
Norwood . .	3	12	29	3,681	12	3,385	–	112	7,234
Plainville . .	1	1	1	220	2	664	–	8	897
Quincy . .	41	25	70	16,878	70	20,407	–	415	37,906
Randolph . .	4	2	3	1,666	3	2,027	–	75	3,780
Sharon . .	2	2	3	562	4	1,391	–	27	1,991
Stoughton . .	2	1	7	1,853	15	2,085	–	73	4,036
Walpole . .	2	1	6	1,527	9	2,029	–	49	3,623
Wellesley . .	–	15	3	1,891	64	6,160	–	105	8,238
Westwood . .	1	2	–	487	2	1,525	–	37	2,054
Weymouth . .	6	8	12	5,123	30	6,543	1	150	11,873
Wrentham . .	1	–	2	409	9	877	–	30	1,328
Totals . .	91	120	244	67,654	382	97,525	1	2,218	168,235

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Orange, Socialist Labor	Babson and Moorman, Prohibition	Browder and Ford, Communist	Roosevelt and Wallace, Democratic	Thomas and Krueger, Socialist	Willkie and McNary, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Abington	1	4	4	1,162	4	1,860	–	49	3,084
Bridgewater	2	7	13	1,196	13	1,645	–	64	2,940
Brockton	22	31	120	15,298	67	16,003	–	405	31,946
Carver	–	–	–	136	4	368	–	7	515
Duxbury	–	1	–	292	1	1,011	–	18	1,323
East Bridgewater	–	5	–	632	9	1,193	–	31	1,870
Halifax	–	–	–	109	1	307	–	14	431
Hanover	–	–	1	346	1	1,036	–	35	1,419
Hanson	–	5	–	380	3	830	–	27	1,245
Hingham	–	4	11	1,304	9	2,906	–	67	4,301
Hull	–	1	3	816	–	692	–	35	1,547
Kingston	–	1	–	485	2	823	–	23	1,334
Lakeville	1	–	2	212	1	531	–	22	769
Marion	–	3	–	292	2	714	–	19	1,030
Marshfield	–	1	1	321	3	1,101	–	17	1,444
Mattapoisett	–	–	–	344	1	577	–	13	935
Middleborough	1	6	–	1,517	6	2,888	–	81	4,499
Norwell	–	1	1	247	1	777	–	17	1,044
Pembroke	–	1	1	247	3	646	–	12	910
Plymouth	6	3	7	2,969	6	3,002	–	101	6,094
Plympton	–	–	–	65	–	208	–	2	275
Rochester	1	–	–	160	1	320	–	3	485
Rockland	3	2	3	2,045	25	2,268	–	70	4,416
Scituate	2	2	2	692	10	1,726	–	50	2,484
Wareham	2	6	5	1,178	4	1,591	–	58	2,844
West Bridgewater	1	2	–	467	3	1,030	–	26	1,529
Whitman	4	5	3	1,569	14	2,564	–	86	4,245
Totals	46	91	177	34,481	194	48,617	–	1,352	84,958

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Orange, Socialist Labor	Babson and Moorman, Prohibition	Browder and Ford, Communist	Roosevelt and Wallace, Democratic	Thomas and Krueger, Socialist	Willkie and McNary, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Boston	259	152	1,064	215,244	532	124,908	5	6,665	348,829
Chelsea	34	5	68	13,025	42	3,234	–	611	17,019
Revere	20	9	57	10,761	30	5,419	–	315	16,611
Winthrop	3	9	34	4,203	14	5,014	–	112	9,389
Totals	316	175	1,223	243,233	618	138,575	5	7,703	391,848

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	–	–	3	475	2	565	–	18	1,063
Athol	4	3	3	2,036	12	2,914	–	106	5,078
Auburn	–	3	2	1,517	9	1,693	–	34	3,258
Barre	1	–	1	703	2	757	–	29	1,493
Berlin	–	–	1	112	2	409	–	7	531
Blackstone	2	–	4	1,572	3	531	–	38	2,150
Bolton	–	–	–	70	–	309	–	4	383
Boylston	–	–	1	170	1	425	–	11	608
Brookfield	–	–	–	229	–	479	–	14	722
Charlton	–	2	–	470	–	636	–	10	1,118
Clinton	4	9	17	3,596	12	2,774	–	158	6,570
Douglas	1	1	1	630	1	510	–	10	1,154
Dudley	3	2	–	1,583	2	513	–	35	2,138
East Brookfield	–	–	1	213	–	252	–	5	471
Fitchburg	10	23	50	11,712	32	7,687	–	296	19,810
Gardner	4	5	33	5,483	15	3,217	–	172	8,929
Grafton	–	–	1	1,616	1	1,483	–	50	3,151
Hardwick	–	–	–	653	3	412	–	21	1,089
Harvard	–	–	–	162	2	432	–	8	604
Holden	–	–	6	774	2	1,348	–	31	2,161
Hopedale	–	1	–	535	1	1,120	–	28	1,685
Hubbardston	–	–	–	168	1	262	–	9	440
Lancaster	–	4	2	338	3	995	–	34	1,376
Leicester	–	2	1	1,216	2	984	–	48	2,253
Leominster	4	2	2	5,665	36	4,511	–	188	10,408
Lunenburg	1	–	–	441	–	663	–	10	1,115

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Aiken and Orange, Socialist Labor	Babson and Moorman, Prohibition	Browder and Ford, Communist	Roosevelt and Wallace, Democratic	Thomas and Krueger, Socialist	Willkie and McNary, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Mendon	–	1	–	254	–	436	–	14	705
Milford	9	–	8	4,438	24	2,574	–	208	7,261
Millbury	1	3	5	2,166	5	1,334	–	46	3,560
Millville	–	–	–	588	1	240	–	15	844
New Braintree	–	–	–	71	1	100	–	2	174
North Brookfield	–	2	1	758	4	715	–	17	1,497
Northborough	–	1	1	394	–	843	–	19	1,258
Northbridge	1	8	4	2,926	6	1,775	–	63	4,783
Oakham	–	–	–	54	–	143	–	5	202
Oxford	1	2	3	1,225	2	868	–	26	2,127
Paxton	–	1	–	106	–	325	–	3	435
Petersham	–	–	–	106	4	307	–	13	430
Phillipston	–	–	–	87	–	124	–	6	217
Princeton	–	–	–	81	1	296	–	10	388
Royalston	–	–	–	101	–	234	–	11	346
Rutland	–	–	–	341	2	423	–	10	776
Shrewsbury	2	1	6	1,440	3	2,153	1	51	3,657
Southborough	–	–	–	385	1	705	–	25	1,116
Southbridge	7	7	8	5,854	7	1,972	–	124	7,979
Spencer	1	3	2	1,981	5	1,355	–	53	3,400
Sterling	–	–	–	231	–	642	–	18	891
Sturbridge	–	–	–	563	–	462	–	11	1,036
Sutton	1	1	–	634	–	553	–	18	1,207
Templeton	1	1	1	836	2	960	–	41	1,842
Upton	–	1	–	464	–	727	–	29	1,221
Uxbridge	–	15	2	1,906	7	1,159	–	46	3,135
Warren	1	–	1	953	2	679	–	38	1,674
Webster	6	2	5	5,066	6	1,696	–	109	6,890
West Boylston	–	1	–	325	2	719	–	19	1,066
West Brookfield	–	–	–	184	2	495	–	8	689
Westborough	–	–	–	801	8	1,662	–	27	2,498
Westminster	1	1	6	311	10	424	–	15	768
Winchendon	1	1	9	1,490	3	1,204	–	68	2,776
Worcester	43	95	187	53,282	154	36,283	–	1,589	91,633
Totals	110	204	378	132,541	406	100,468	1	4,131	238,239

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT IN 1940.

Counties.	Aiken and Orange, Socialist Labor	Babson and Moorman, Prohibition	Browder and Ford, Communist	Roosevelt and Wallace, Democratic	Thomas and Krueger, Socialist	Willkie and McNary, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	8	21	17	5,351	62	12,659	–	428	18,546
Berkshire	58	43	43	32,620	143	25,973	–	1,102	59,982
Bristol	112	92	253	97,571	220	60,143	–	2,613	161,004
Dukes County	1	–	5	1,014	7	1,643	–	63	2,733
Essex	301	203	490	125,998	608	116,134	1	4,628	248,363
Franklin	18	24	13	9,472	64	14,137	–	435	24,163
Hampden	103	85	209	89,477	417	64,502	3	2,145	156,941
Hampshire	22	25	48	17,823	146	15,651	–	579	34,294
Middlesex	305	286	703	218,663	821	242,658	1	7,857	471,294
Nantucket	1	1	3	624	3	1,015	–	34	1,681
Norfolk	91	120	244	67,654	382	97,525	1	2,218	168,235
Plymouth	46	91	177	34,481	194	48,617	–	1,352	84,958
Suffolk	316	175	1,223	243,233	618	138,575	5	7,703	391,848
Worcester	110	204	378	132,541	406	100,468	1	4,131	238,239
Totals	1,492	1,370	3,806	1,076,522	4,091	939,700	12	35,288	2,062,281

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1936.

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1936.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Alonzo B Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Barnstable	33	18	748	7	–	19	28	2,692	12	58
Bourne	20	4	326	5	2	4	12	1,042	3	30
Brewster	7	2	68	1	–	1	3	340	1	1
Chatham	12	3	87	–	–	1	6	860	1	20
Dennis	13	3	110	6	–	4	7	888	–	16
Eastham	4	1	22	–	–	–	1	272	4	3
Falmouth	17	13	630	4	3	10	13	1,639	13	47
Harwich	11	4	140	5	–	2	8	935	4	14
Mashpee	1	–	87	1	–	–	–	86	–	2
Orleans	5	4	55	–	1	–	7	711	1	7
Provincetown	10	9	577	6	21	8	4	622	6	135
Sandwich	4	12	212	3	1	3	2	481	1	11
Truro	5	1	72	2	–	1	1	177	1	3
Wellfleet	8	3	74	–	2	–	3	378	1	9
Yarmouth	7	3	105	2	2	2	5	847	1	13
Totals	157	80	3,313	42	32	55	100	11,970	49	375

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	26	49	2,739	45	15	41	26	2,028	18	166
Alford	–	2	28	–	–	–	1	74	–	1
Becket	6	2	85	1	2	4	8	213	3	8
Cheshire	5	3	271	1	–	11	7	324	3	11
Clarksburg	6	20	205	4	–	7	5	297	3	7
Dalton	16	11	747	6	1	14	6	1,230	3	57
Egremont	1	–	56	1	–	–	2	229	1	–

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Florida	1	2	43	-	-	1	1	127	-	1
Great Barrington	13	15	1,089	10	4	17	13	1,473	6	71
Hancock	2	1	28	-	-	-	1	133	1	-
Hinsdale	4	-	229	-	1	3	-	232	3	16
Lanesborough	8	4	135	4	4	5	4	336	1	10
Lee	9	17	623	4	3	14	6	954	16	58
Lenox	12	11	554	3	3	16	6	661	9	53
Monterey	-	8	26	-	-	-	1	140	1	1
Mount Washington	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	24	-	-
New Ashford	1	-	20	-	-	-	1	24	-	-
New Marlborough	1	2	114	-	-	1	1	290	3	7
North Adams	41	51	4,628	47	13	40	22	4,262	26	258
Otis	1	1	56	-	-	-	1	143	1	2
Peru	2	-	15	-	-	-	5	47	-	1
Pittsfield	120	298	8,500	89	50	182	98	9,492	66	803
Richmond	1	8	64	1	1	1	1	188	2	3
Sandisfield	1	3	75	-	-	-	1	74	1	1
Savoy	2	-	51	-	-	-	-	76	-	1
Sheffield	2	6	160	2	-	-	2	492	1	3
Stockbridge	1	10	256	1	-	3	3	563	2	12
Tyringham	-	2	27	-	-	-	-	87	1	1
Washington	-	1	40	-	-	-	1	67	2	1
West Stockbridge	6	3	197	2	1	2	3	246	3	9
Williamstown	9	21	478	7	1	3	4	1,387	7	29
Windsor	3	1	35	1	-	2	1	92	-	-
Totals	300	552	21,590	229	99	367	231	26,005	183	1,591

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet	10	17	464	15	2	14	4	558	2	263
Attleboro	66	56	2,294	35	11	90	40	5,477	42	1,167
Berkley	6	-	65	-	-	-	-	121	-	12
Dartmouth	33	33	876	13	14	18	16	1,833	11	287
Dighton	6	4	206	4	-	2	3	822	4	67
Easton	32	10	626	6	-	7	13	1,883	5	124
Fairhaven	28	30	1,331	16	3	40	25	2,485	13	370
Fall River	202	174	13,533	328	90	168	116	16,332	178	4,404
Freetown	11	4	135	2	-	2	4	487	2	21

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge, of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Mansfield	18	7	826	7	-	16	13	1,885	7	154
New Bedford	298	387	16,389	309	132	446	226	15,363	100	5,720
North Attleborough	17	27	1,191	13	8	63	19	2,612	13	792
Norton	8	7	300	1	8	8	17	807	3	95
Raynham	16	2	204	3	1	6	8	582	4	59
Rehoboth	2	4	200	2	1	10	4	733	2	96
Seekonk	8	1	393	6	2	13	6	1,080	3	148
Somerset	7	4	776	5	1	11	5	1,343	6	143
Swansea	9	4	446	6	3	6	4	1,221	7	124
Taunton	98	50	6,545	55	28	54	52	6,274	24	1,524
Westport	6	6	360	15	2	9	5	1,081	8	111
Totals	881	827	52,160	841	306	983	580	62,979	434	15,681

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	2	1	20	-	-	-	-	122	1	-
Edgartown	5	-	106	-	2	2	3	449	2	7
Gay Head	-	-	24	-	-	-	1	32	-	1
Gosnold	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	36	-	-
Oak Bluffs	10	1	238	2	2	7	4	442	6	11
Tisbury	9	3	205	3	1	-	3	542	-	14
West Tisbury	5	-	24	-	1	-	-	117	-	-
Totals	32	5	631	5	6	9	11	1,740	9	33

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury	39	42	1,677	14	5	60	15	2,314	14	398
Andover	36	31	1,329	10	2	21	11	3,569	14	272
Beverly	79	24	3,024	60	10	52	34	8,573	33	467
Boxford	3	1	44	-	1	1	1	325	1	6
Danvers	40	10	1,522	20	3	39	16	3,346	24	378
Essex	4	-	166	4	-	4	2	607	-	12
Georgetown	14	4	140	6	1	10	4	764	4	47

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Gloucester	44	33	3,438	41	20	26	23	5,626	17	345
Groveland	22	2	280	3	3	10	3	684	2	103
Hamilton	8	1	201	3	3	4	3	885	2	31
Haverhill	312	84	7,137	52	83	338	129	9,699	28	2,475
Ipswich	33	6	666	11	8	16	18	1,715	3	137
Lawrence	189	306	20,130	162	136	255	111	8,742	57	3,660
Lynn	330	203	17,198	276	138	256	190	18,919	100	4,548
Lynnfield	7	2	209	2	–	5	8	888	1	48
Manchester	7	4	275	5	–	–	2	1,065	1	25
Marblehead	41	14	1,099	16	5	30	17	4,440	11	237
Merrimac	17	12	251	3	1	12	9	856	2	42
Methuen	107	86	3,286	34	41	85	34	5,083	18	1,009
Middleton	8	3	161	3	1	6	3	558	1	20
Nahant	3	–	298	4	–	4	2	636	1	100
Newbury	6	1	75	1	–	3	2	696	1	25
Newburyport	75	36	2,606	27	10	66	26	3,487	11	346
North Andover	36	34	1,234	8	9	27	8	2,168	6	324
Peabody	54	34	4,119	44	46	45	21	3,208	20	889
Rockport	15	16	500	9	7	9	2	1,285	2	34
Rowley	4	1	122	5	–	3	8	556	1	20
Salem	142	51	8,197	99	51	240	79	8,021	64	2,086
Salisbury	19	2	312	2	–	9	1	761	4	45
Saugus	57	30	1,633	48	12	47	32	4,412	19	428
Swampscott	38	14	1,132	19	2	17	11	4,035	9	255
Topsfield	5	2	65	1	–	1	1	477	–	12
Wenham	3	–	50	1	–	2	1	595	1	14
West Newbury	12	4	122	1	–	8	–	560	3	11
Totals	1,809	1,093	82,698	994	598	1,711	827	109,555	475	18,849

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield	2	1	28	–	–	1	1	349	1	3
Bernardston	1	–	48	2	–	2	5	367	2	5
Buckland	15	4	149	2	1	5	7	559	1	7
Charlemont	8	–	82	–	–	4	2	352	1	4
Colrain	2	1	185	1	–	8	3	477	1	11
Conway	1	2	78	1	–	2	2	313	–	7
Deerfield	5	3	340	3	1	15	1	771	–	12

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Erving	8	8	194	1	1	2	2	299	2	11
Gill	2	2	77	3	-	-	2	332	1	3
Greenfield	47	51	2,688	19	12	68	31	4,796	17	118
Hawley	-	1	13	-	-	1	1	98	1	4
Heath	3	-	20	1	-	1	-	94	-	3
Leverett	1	-	44	-	-	2	2	191	-	-
Leyden	-	-	18	1	-	5	1	95	-	-
Monroe	1	1	16	-	1	-	-	69	-	-
Montague	15	18	1,766	9	3	18	5	1,522	6	53
New Salem	1	-	34	-	-	1	3	159	1	12
Northfield	4	5	143	3	2	2	1	749	-	10
Orange	44	11	429	3	1	32	40	1,895	9	142
Rowe	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	93	-	-
Shelburne	9	4	91	2	-	5	6	749	2	9
Shutesbury	-	1	22	2	-	3	1	70	-	-
Sunderland	-	1	122	2	-	3	-	260	1	-
Warwick	3	-	27	1	-	2	-	137	2	8
Wendell	8	1	65	1	-	1	6	71	2	7
Whately	-	-	143	1	-	3	-	243	1	4
Totals	180	116	6,836	58	22	186	122	15,110	51	433

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	25	22	1,087	11	1	42	29	1,459	5	208
Blandford	5	-	16	-	-	1	4	193	-	1
Brimfield	-	-	100	-	2	4	-	282	-	2
Chester	8	15	143	2	-	12	13	302	1	46
Chicopee	117	133	8,905	127	40	207	64	4,535	51	1,461
East Longmeadow	13	11	337	11	3	14	5	916	5	80
Granville	2	2	44	-	1	4	4	232	1	1
Hampden	8	1	96	1	-	7	14	305	1	8
Holland	1	-	40	-	-	-	-	57	-	-
Holyoke	128	230	13,107	157	56	212	111	8,519	79	1,521
Longmeadow	7	13	326	9	1	7	3	2,282	7	49
Ludlow	23	22	1,346	11	9	30	11	1,023	6	111
Monson	11	10	675	1	1	12	8	1,031	1	47
Montgomery	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	63	1	7
Palmer	19	9	1,664	19	11	21	13	1,657	11	92

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Russell	7	2	178	1	–	3	2	351	2	11
Southwick	7	1	113	37	–	2	4	329	2	8
SPRINGFIELD	419	399	24,322	276	185	710	448	30,857	133	4,751
Tolland	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	48	–	–
Wales	–	–	58	1	1	2	2	128	1	2
West Springfield	56	91	2,827	40	15	62	37	3,652	15	329
WESTFIELD	47	35	3,039	18	8	61	36	3,771	13	333
Wilbraham	6	4	407	4	1	14	7	668	–	42
Totals	913	1,000	58,847	726	335	1,427	815	62,660	335	9,110

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	22	37	621	8	7	15	11	2,245	5	27
Belchertown	5	4	338	5	1	8	7	597	5	16
Chesterfield	3	1	25	–	–	1	1	212	1	2
Cummington	1	3	20	1	3	2	4	270	–	3
Easthampton	22	132	1,651	30	15	51	13	1,772	32	289
Enfield	–	–	43	–	–	–	1	146	1	5
Goshen	5	2	6	–	–	–	–	113	–	–
Granby	3	3	93	–	–	3	1	285	–	51
Greenwich	–	–	11	1	1	–	1	76	–	1
Hadley	2	6	416	6	2	–	4	360	3	17
Hatfield	–	1	477	3	–	3	–	285	–	22
Huntington	5	4	241	3	–	6	3	337	1	27
Middlefield	–	1	34	–	–	2	–	72	2	–
NORTHAMPTON	25	161	4,229	26	12	79	29	4,915	32	436
Pelham	–	1	17	1	–	2	2	170	4	1
Plainfield	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	117	–	–
Prescott	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	1
South Hadley	28	35	1,119	17	3	25	6	1,758	14	192
Southampton	3	2	105	–	1	–	1	280	1	16
Ware	20	31	1,538	30	5	12	7	1,291	6	100
Westhampton	1	3	14	1	–	1	–	138	1	6
Williamsburg	2	4	240	4	–	5	7	576	1	48
Worthington	3	3	53	1	–	1	–	178	1	8
Totals	150	435	11,313	137	50	216	98	16,205	110	1,268

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Acton	5	-	223	3	1	3	6	1,092	7	53
Arlington	92	48	6,352	44	28	44	50	11,004	18	1,243
Ashby	10	17	44	2	3	1	1	317	-	-
Ashland	14	8	319	3	4	8	11	853	3	56
Ayer	10	5	538	3	1	9	16	754	-	77
Bedford	9	2	248	5	2	2	3	695	1	31
Belmont	34	45	3,485	25	11	18	25	8,415	11	619
Billerica	19	15	1,091	4	3	22	15	1,531	5	231
Boxborough	2	-	36	-	2	-	-	139	-	7
Burlington	3	1	374	6	1	4	5	506	1	62
CAMBRIDGE	201	483	22,511	177	126	139	133	17,443	47	3,638
Carlisle	1	3	38	1	-	-	1	290	-	2
Chelmsford	38	11	819	11	5	20	13	2,282	2	214
Concord	8	12	973	2	5	5	6	2,167	3	135
Dracut	19	13	958	18	2	23	24	1,190	17	243
Dunstable	3	-	25	-	-	-	4	154	-	7
EVERETT	155	75	7,952	66	39	85	66	8,029	28	1,407
Framingham	52	32	4,037	20	10	35	54	4,972	40	550
Groton	11	5	317	2	-	3	5	933	1	41
Holliston	7	3	346	5	1	9	7	1,067	3	66
Hopkinton	14	1	478	4	-	6	14	702	4	75
Hudson	30	16	1,350	10	26	25	31	1,592	6	347
Lexington	33	13	1,213	13	6	19	23	3,617	3	218
Lincoln	4	5	185	1	2	1	-	603	1	34
Littleton	4	1	124	3	2	3	1	600	1	14
LOWELL	260	145	21,154	166	88	357	217	15,168	85	3,788
MALDEN	131	90	9,149	91	75	99	81	11,961	23	1,520
MARLBOROUGH	55	27	3,531	25	12	61	46	3,038	9	606
Maynard	17	71	1,181	18	42	17	14	1,248	14	202
MEDFORD	166	76	10,595	76	40	109	79	13,690	69	2,402
MELROSE	105	24	2,277	22	8	26	30	9,902	22	488
Natick	52	17	2,626	15	4	25	106	3,455	6	454
NEWTON	106	150	8,640	61	28	48	93	23,222	34	1,573
North Reading	10	2	304	5	-	8	5	702	1	68
Pepperell	11	1	417	1	-	6	6	912	2	31
Reading	38	16	923	11	9	22	11	3,994	8	206
Sherborn	1	3	95	1	-	3	1	402	-	7
Shirley	7	9	376	2	-	6	4	429	1	32
SOMERVILLE	274	192	18,361	141	50	131	86	17,658	56	3,904
Stoneham	33	13	1,458	9	3	7	14	3,202	17	263
Stow	4	-	62	2	-	1	4	446	2	16
Sudbury	6	2	103	1	-	2	15	619	1	13

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Tewksbury	7	5	444	1	4	8	2	767	3	60
Townsend	7	8	119	2	3	6	13	759	2	35
Tyngsborough	11	4	177	6	-	4	8	382	1	19
Wakefield	38	19	2,427	16	35	27	18	4,564	13	416
WALTHAM	131	56	7,024	59	27	63	121	8,330	23	1,235
Watertown	62	63	6,400	33	58	49	72	7,435	22	1,119
Wayland	20	11	436	4	-	12	21	982	1	90
Westford	13	3	576	5	1	4	4	746	2	52
Weston	6	15	299	2	5	7	6	1,518	1	82
Wilmington	24	8	550	5	1	7	6	1,026	4	124
Winchester	25	17	1,653	4	5	12	7	4,841	10	275
WOBURN	38	28	4,418	26	7	46	27	3,598	18	725
Totals	2,486	1,889	159,811	1,238	785	1,657	1,631	215,943	652	29,175

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket	7	1	382	5	-	5	9	981	5	27

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon	14	3	358	4	-	13	11	598	3	122
Bellingham	8	9	650	5	1	4	3	483	5	63
Braintree	79	36	2,155	22	7	39	22	5,294	8	607
Brookline	77	158	6,369	102	68	31	33	16,491	56	969
Canton	17	5	1,128	8	1	11	4	1,419	7	236
Cohasset	10	7	508	3	1	7	12	1,130	6	74
Dedham	37	20	2,474	26	18	18	4	3,907	12	472
Dover	2	4	128	-	-	2	1	496	-	22
Foxborough	32	10	523	6	3	5	5	1,545	9	86
Franklin	13	8	1,331	7	3	10	14	1,514	3	169
Holbrook	23	1	338	-	2	5	10	1,214	2	158
Medfield	5	-	381	1	1	2	1	721	2	22
Medway	9	7	569	6	2	11	17	738	1	77
Millis	10	3	353	3	1	1	25	541	-	45
Milton	34	26	2,753	17	11	20	9	6,475	9	552
Needham	17	26	917	14	6	9	8	4,634	11	207

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Norfolk	6	3	204	2	4	-	2	432	-	31
Norwood	31	29	2,762	21	57	24	13	2,961	7	654
Plainville	8	5	96	9	-	5	2	605	5	63
Quincy	291	195	11,496	153	83	142	91	19,387	100	2,320
Randolph	26	2	1,295	11	4	12	25	1,696	4	288
Sharon	10	10	367	2	2	3	3	1,340	1	113
Stoughton	15	22	1,348	12	9	19	35	1,906	3	285
Walpole	30	15	989	6	5	7	7	1,824	6	189
Wellesley	19	41	1,171	11	8	8	6	4,962	7	163
Westwood	6	7	270	4	1	2	2	1,306	1	67
Weymouth	95	45	3,417	30	10	53	40	5,513	17	736
Wrentham	7	8	316	2	-	1	3	790	2	34
Totals	931	705	44,666	487	308	464	408	90,022	287	8,840

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	32	16	749	13	5	11	18	1,745	13	272
Bridgewater	21	9	897	4	15	10	10	1,622	6	134
Brockton	202	222	10,508	121	150	276	389	14,102	40	2,937
Carver	6	3	56	1	-	-	2	350	-	11
Duxbury	23	7	146	3	1	3	17	938	2	18
East Bridgewater	18	8	431	4	-	23	30	1,093	4	106
Halifax	2	2	62	3	-	3	4	300	-	16
Hanover	6	-	179	5	1	5	3	1,001	3	33
Hanson	14	4	235	6	1	9	7	780	4	59
Hingham	21	27	807	5	8	7	5	2,467	6	243
Hull	4	2	593	3	2	-	3	649	2	69
Kingston	13	6	361	-	2	6	9	756	6	24
Lakeville	4	4	103	1	1	3	8	501	2	12
Marion	7	4	180	2	-	1	5	636	4	13
Marshfield	17	11	154	4	1	6	8	1,067	3	20
Mattapoisett	6	1	221	1	1	1	5	544	2	31
Middleborough	57	13	962	7	5	33	95	2,651	10	175
Norwell	4	5	125	-	1	6	7	702	2	17
Pembroke	10	2	139	2	1	-	3	587	2	26
Plymouth	67	15	1,935	16	6	31	57	2,985	10	268
Plympton	5	1	37	3	1	1	9	213	1	6
Rochester	3	2	46	4	-	2	1	338	2	12
Rockland	19	18	1,573	11	5	37	40	2,019	4	468

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prolibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Scituate	27	4	506	11	3	11	44	1,507	2	125
Wareham	29	12	724	7	2	14	31	1,627	7	51
West Bridgewater	22	3	288	4	1	9	20	1,015	5	76
Whitman	52	23	949	7	6	32	44	2,397	6	412
Totals	781	424	22,966	248	219	540	874	44,592	148	5,634

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston	1,302	1,312	169,839	1,144	1,302	798	623	103,856	359	29,127
Chelsea	63	106	8,405	102	158	45	57	4,268	24	701
Revere	68	59	8,000	62	71	38	34	4,270	18	798
Winthrop	46	26	2,952	29	32	19	18	4,996	12	478
Totals	1,479	1,503	189,196	1,337	1,563	900	732	117,390	413	31,104

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	9	7	246	4	4	2	10	521	–	20
Athol	64	17	1,007	9	7	65	35	2,915	32	354
Auburn	18	18	704	11	2	39	15	1,531	10	211
Barre	4	7	379	1	1	3	2	779	3	22
Berlin	3	1	53	–	1	–	2	450	1	19
Blackstone	3	8	1,281	–	–	7	1	372	2	143
Bolton	3	1	28	–	–	–	1	295	3	4
Boylston	10	–	94	1	1	2	5	433	1	10
Brookfield	2	1	160	5	–	3	2	446	–	10
Charlton	16	3	325	3	–	2	8	599	2	25
Clinton	24	17	3,133	20	18	26	18	2,306	13	214
Dana	5	–	18	–	–	1	2	124	–	2
Douglas	4	–	351	2	–	4	1	569	8	16
Dudley	8	9	1,094	8	3	2	1	566	4	58
E. Brookfield	6	–	126	1	–	3	–	205	–	30
Fitchburg	138	163	7,168	93	57	109	98	7,886	58	1,152
Gardner	64	92	2,794	28	36	62	50	3,613	13	323
Grafton	16	6	1,023	3	8	18	13	1,349	3	296
Hardwick	1	2	357	5	1	2	4	469	1	24
Harvard	2	5	90	–	–	2	4	458	–	4

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Holden	21	6	385	4	1	10	4	1,239	4	64
Hopedale	8	5	261	2	-	6	8	1,133	4	30
Hubbardston	3	9	84	1	2	5	6	283	1	9
Lancaster	22	4	232	-	1	3	4	803	6	36
Leicester	13	4	924	6	3	14	9	968	4	148
LEOMINSTER	82	39	3,547	43	7	79	56	4,442	19	512
Lunenburg	13	8	191	2	-	8	10	659	5	28
Mendon	7	-	111	1	-	3	4	426	1	27
Milford	32	38	3,260	25	9	56	34	2,085	9	598
Millbury	16	12	1,454	8	4	28	24	1,281	5	206
Millville	2	1	518	2	-	11	2	206	3	96
NewsBraintree	-	2	42	-	-	-	-	101	-	4
N. Brookfield	4	4	464	5	-	9	2	717	7	77
Northborough	13	2	247	1	-	4	-	748	2	44
Northbridge	6	7	1,696	11	3	15	9	2,022	8	276
Oakham	-	-	28	-	-	6	-	145	-	3
Oxford	20	10	728	11	4	18	13	817	11	81
Paxton	1	-	60	-	1	1	-	261	1	11
Petersham	2	2	43	1	-	3	1	324	-	8
Phillipston	-	1	42	1	-	-	-	123	1	6
Princeton	5	3	40	1	-	1	3	274	1	4
Royalston	5	2	74	-	-	2	4	218	-	19
Rutland	7	3	211	2	-	-	4	416	2	12
Shrewsbury	18	17	819	12	4	20	13	1,942	7	132
Southborough	3	1	252	6	-	-	2	655	1	60
Southbridge	26	28	3,652	29	13	59	23	2,144	12	431
Spencer	15	7	1,180	11	9	17	10	1,395	5	165
Sterling	15	4	134	-	-	2	5	617	2	19
Sturbridge	7	4	344	4	1	3	3	407	-	41
Sutton	5	5	334	2	4	6	1	555	5	33
Templeton	10	14	476	3	5	8	8	979	7	37
Upton	14	3	226	1	1	13	10	721	3	26
Uxbridge	10	12	1,217	10	1	18	10	1,117	9	310
Warren	3	10	617	10	-	5	8	722	4	45
Webster	24	25	3,526	40	6	26	14	1,859	11	226
West Boylston	15	6	206	2	2	5	6	695	2	12
West Brookfield	3	-	131	1	-	-	2	465	4	16
Westborough	17	4	611	2	4	8	10	1,532	-	98
Westminster	6	11	160	4	5	5	2	434	2	5
Winchendon	35	13	855	11	4	26	49	1,314	11	147
WORCESTER	505	450	35,529	277	263	531	325	36,878	193	5,077
Totals	1,413	1,133	85,342	744	498	1,386	970	100,008	526	12,128

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Counties.	Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Townsendite-Prohibition-Economy	Albert Sprague Coolidge of Cambridge, Socialist	James M. Curley of Boston, Democratic	Ernest L. Dodge of Beverly, Socialist Labor	Charles Flaherty of Boston, Communist	Guy M. Gray of Greenfield, Townsend-Social Justice	Moses H. Gulesian of Newton, Townsend Plan	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Beverly, Republican	Wilbur D. Moon of Lynn, Prohibition	Thomas C. O'Brien of Boston, The Union
Barnstable	157	80	3,313	42	32	55	100	11,970	49	375
Berkshire	300	552	21,590	229	99	367	231	26,005	183	1,591
Bristol	881	827	52,160	841	306	983	580	62,979	434	15,681
Dukes County	32	5	631	5	6	9	11	1,740	9	33
Essex	1,809	1,093	82,698	994	598	1,711	827	109,555	475	18,849
Franklin	180	116	6,836	58	22	186	122	15,110	51	433
Hampden	913	1,000	58,847	726	335	1,427	815	62,660	335	9,110
Hampshire	150	435	11,313	137	50	216	98	16,205	110	1,268
Middlesex	2,486	1,889	159,811	1,238	785	1,657	1,631	215,943	652	29,175
Nantucket	7	1	382	5	–	5	9	981	5	27
Norfolk	931	705	44,666	487	308	464	408	90,022	287	8,840
Plymouth	781	424	22,966	248	219	540	874	44,592	148	5,634
Suffolk	1,479	1,503	189,196	1,337	1,563	900	732	117,390	413	31,104
Worcester	1,413	1,133	85,342	744	498	1,386	970	100,008	526	12,125
Totals	11,519	9,763	739,751	7,091	4,821	9,906	7,408	875,160	3,677	134,245

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1940.

(BY COUNTIES.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 5, 1940.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Phillip Frankfeld of Boston, Communist	Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor	George Lyman Paine of Cambridge, Socialist	Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	8	3	10	2,608	16	1,259	–	196	4,100
Bourne	7	5	2	872	10	531	–	119	1,546
Brewster	2	–	–	345	2	108	–	22	479
Chatham	1	–	1	876	3	241	1	60	1,183
Dennis	–	1	1	846	7	255	–	64	1,174
Eastham	–	–	1	255	5	57	–	20	338
Falmouth	7	4	6	1,520	17	997	–	198	2,749
Harwich	5	2	2	984	12	259	–	74	1,338
Mashpee	3	1	2	96	1	79	–	18	200
Orleans	–	–	1	671	3	161	–	38	874
Provincetown	8	4	7	606	2	854	–	118	1,599
Sandwich	2	–	2	451	2	303	–	52	812
Truro	–	–	5	193	–	122	–	15	335
Wellfleet	4	1	4	369	3	144	–	45	570
Yarmouth	3	1	2	871	9	294	–	69	1,249
Totals	50	22	46	11,563	92	5,664	1	1,108	18,546

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	33	20	38	1,596	36	4,009	–	482	6,214
Alford	1	1	–	65	–	37	–	15	119
Becket	2	–	–	189	5	112	–	37	345
Cheshire	2	2	2	330	3	376	–	58	773
Clarksburg	1	2	7	282	2	324	–	53	671
Dalton	5	3	6	1,104	7	1,085	–	136	2,346
Egremont	–	2	–	242	3	59	–	33	339
Florida	–	–	–	116	–	75	–	12	203

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Philip Frankfeld of Boston, Communist	Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor	George Lyman Paine of Cambridge, Socialist	Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Great Barrington	6	6	8	1,402	18	1,549	–	210	3,199
Hancock	–	–	–	122	1	39	–	19	181
Hinsdale	5	2	–	252	5	316	–	49	629
Lanesborough	–	3	3	402	3	225	–	34	670
Lee	11	3	4	742	12	1,065	–	172	2,009
Lenox	14	4	1	638	7	832	–	122	1,618
Monterey	–	–	7	124	1	39	–	6	177
Mount Washington	–	–	–	32	–	8	–	3	43
New Ashford	–	–	–	33	–	13	–	3	49
New Marlborough	1	–	1	290	3	135	–	37	467
North Adams	37	25	47	3,452	53	6,317	–	706	10,637
Otis	–	–	–	118	2	57	–	18	195
Peru	–	–	–	40	1	27	–	4	72
Pittsfield	65	45	88	9,159	131	12,731	–	1,288	23,507
Richmond	–	–	–	178	–	106	–	22	306
Sandisfield	3	–	–	75	2	105	–	16	201
Savoy	–	1	1	72	–	57	–	13	144
Sheffield	–	3	3	548	3	207	–	54	818
Stockbridge	4	2	2	525	6	336	–	44	919
Tyringham	–	–	–	79	–	36	–	7	122
Washington	–	–	–	42	–	57	–	14	113
West Stockbridge	–	1	1	246	5	222	–	37	512
Williamstown	5	3	6	1,344	19	719	–	136	2,232
Windsor	1	–	1	88	1	41	–	20	152
Totals	196	128	226	23,927	329	31,316	–	3,860	59,982

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet	6	5	7	498	11	1,014	–	106	1,647
Attleboro	22	13	37	5,082	63	4,939	–	458	10,614
Berkley	2	–	–	254	2	206	–	34	498
Dartmouth	14	7	12	1,701	18	1,743	–	202	3,697
Dighton	–	2	–	679	8	459	–	67	1,215
Easton	4	3	3	1,721	17	1,064	–	97	2,909
Fairhaven	19	7	12	2,320	29	2,331	–	262	4,980
Fall River	235	102	103	11,634	216	32,614	–	3,329	48,233
Freetown	4	3	6	456	5	230	–	60	764
Mansfield	12	8	9	1,689	14	1,294	–	185	3,211

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Philip Frankfeld of Boston, Communist	Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor	George Lyman Paine of Cambridge, Socialist	Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
New Bedford	290	163	238	14,353	464	29,971	–	2,390	47,869
North Attleborough	15	5	17	2,833	16	2,143	–	349	5,378
Norton	7	2	2	814	8	587	–	80	1,500
Raynham	–	1	–	617	3	338	–	70	1,029
Rehoboth	4	3	2	814	12	441	–	104	1,380
Seekonk	1	2	2	1,161	23	683	–	124	1,996
Somerset	10	7	5	1,155	23	1,446	–	110	2,756
Swansea	8	–	1	1,102	16	1,043	–	112	2,282
Taunton	56	29	30	5,938	84	9,742	–	1,207	17,086
Westport	4	3	5	966	16	814	–	152	1,960
Totals	713	365	491	55,787	1,048	93,102	–	9,498	161,004

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	1	–	–	101	–	32	–	12	146
Edgartown	3	1	1	369	4	236	–	55	669
Gay Head	–	–	–	27	1	18	–	19	65
Gosnold	–	–	–	27	–	16	–	–	43
Oak Bluffs	7	4	3	354	8	304	–	78	758
Tisbury	1	–	3	493	4	343	–	57	901
West Tisbury	–	–	–	112	–	30	–	9	151
Totals	12	5	7	1,483	17	979	–	230	2,733

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury	24	6	25	2,158	22	2,897	–	294	5,426
Andover	10	9	23	3,655	31	2,184	–	265	6,177
Beverly	27	23	23	7,265	41	5,108	–	676	13,163
Boxford	–	–	–	312	1	105	–	14	432
Danvers	11	8	17	3,123	51	2,383	–	270	5,863
Essex	2	1	2	497	6	322	–	41	871
Georgetown	5	–	7	788	7	305	–	73	1,185
Gloucester	29	17	25	5,216	47	4,371	–	673	10,378
Groveland	2	1	4	640	11	463	–	63	1,184
Hamilton	4	–	4	801	7	437	–	40	1,293

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Philip Frankfeld of Boston, Communist	Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor	George Lyman Paine of Cambridge, Socialist	Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Haverhill	160	45	76	9,117	162	12,031	–	1,181	22,772
Ipswich	9	6	8	1,681	17	1,111	–	161	2,993
Lawrence	256	133	205	8,499	287	27,567	–	2,491	39,438
Lynn	289	249	240	18,216	304	27,002	–	1,997	48,297
Lynnfield	1	4	4	990	3	380	–	45	1,427
Manchester	2	1	4	956	3	497	–	63	1,526
Marblehead	6	9	9	4,556	26	2,131	–	192	6,929
Merrimac	2	2	4	779	4	428	–	76	1,295
Methuen	58	40	60	4,977	95	5,147	–	584	10,961
Middleton	1	3	3	520	4	290	–	35	856
Nahant	2	4	3	626	4	515	–	46	1,200
Newbury	–	–	3	649	3	214	–	44	913
Newburyport	23	13	34	3,149	36	3,467	–	772	7,494
North Andover	14	9	18	2,144	28	2,021	–	160	4,394
Peabody	101	40	67	2,850	44	6,252	–	684	10,038
Rockport	5	6	4	1,188	14	768	–	106	2,091
Rowley	1	–	1	557	6	222	–	46	833
Salem	97	96	96	7,028	151	12,727	–	1,376	21,571
Salisbury	6	1	2	663	6	601	–	184	1,463
Saugus	19	105	13	3,956	43	2,872	–	269	7,277
Swampscott	12	10	10	4,187	22	1,965	–	214	6,420
Topsfield	–	1	4	431	1	169	–	26	632
Wenham	1	1	–	609	3	168	–	23	805
West Newbury	1	–	2	510	11	200	–	42	766
Totals	1,180	843	1,000	103,293	1,501	127,320	–	13,226	248,363

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Ashfield	–	–	3	333	2	70	–	28	436
Bernardston	–	–	–	310	4	93	–	34	441
Buckland	–	–	4	507	3	194	–	86	794
Charlemont	–	–	1	301	3	64	–	42	411
Colrain	1	–	–	442	1	236	–	37	717
Conway	–	–	2	284	1	118	–	23	428
Deerfield	7	1	3	680	11	545	–	71	1,318
Erving	1	2	2	263	2	261	–	46	577
Gill	–	–	2	329	3	113	–	18	465
Greenfield	13	11	27	3,980	29	3,700	–	279	8,039
Hawley	–	1	–	84	–	18	–	7	110

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Philip Frankfeld of Boston, Communist	Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor	George Lyman Paine of Cambridge, Socialist	Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Heath	–	–	5	84	1	29	–	8	127
Leverett	1	–	–	165	3	41	–	13	223
Leyden	–	–	–	88	–	26	–	15	129
Monroe	1	1	–	49	2	37	–	7	97
Montague	9	9	16	1,303	12	2,048	–	156	3,553
New Salem	2	–	–	124	1	41	–	14	182
Northfield	–	1	6	692	6	227	–	27	959
Orange	2	–	8	1,797	15	811	–	152	2,785
Rowe	–	–	–	84	1	16	–	10	111
Shelburne	–	–	–	700	4	175	–	51	930
Shutesbury	1	1	1	48	–	29	–	6	86
Sunderland	–	1	3	210	1	168	–	24	407
Warwick	–	–	1	141	3	44	–	15	204
Wendell	–	–	1	73	–	80	–	12	166
Whately	3	1	–	216	1	207	–	40	468
Totals	41	29	85	13,287	109	9,391	–	1,221	24,163

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	9	6	13	1,379	12	1,879	–	139	3,437
Blandford	–	1	1	190	1	52	–	9	254
Brimfield	2	–	–	272	6	172	–	26	478
Chester	2	–	6	306	4	286	–	51	655
Chicopee	81	66	76	3,813	100	13,646	–	1,213	18,995
East Longmeadow	8	4	4	1,044	10	601	–	72	1,743
Granville	1	–	1	237	1	65	–	29	334
Hampden	–	2	–	323	–	195	–	29	549
Holland	–	–	–	45	–	75	–	4	124
Holyoke	102	64	121	7,507	155	18,415	1	1,475	27,840
Longmeadow	4	2	6	2,425	11	743	–	58	3,249
Ludlow	13	12	21	1,002	22	2,041	–	151	3,262
Monson	6	5	6	984	10	856	–	129	1,996
Montgomery	1	–	–	61	1	15	–	3	81
Palmer	16	5	8	1,411	25	2,451	–	274	4,190
Russell	–	–	–	300	8	261	–	36	605
Southwick	3	–	–	379	3	246	–	41	672
Springfield	267	153	308	28,111	309	37,734	–	2,704	69,586
Tolland	1	–	–	51	–	11	–	1	64

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Philip Frankfeld of Boston, Communist	Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor	George Lyman Paine of Cambridge, Socialist	Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Wales	1	–	–	120	1	76	–	12	210
West Springfield	17	18	31	3,349	48	4,421	–	284	8,168
Westfield	32	11	25	3,510	55	4,951	–	404	8,988
Wilbraham	3	2	3	701	6	691	–	55	1,461
Totals	569	351	630	57,520	788	89,883	1	7,199	156,941

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	4	–	15	2,079	42	1,075	–	124	3,339
Belchertown	4	–	3	607	8	462	–	65	1,149
Chesterfield	–	1	1	170	–	45	–	14	231
Cummington	4	–	1	250	4	52	–	21	332
Easthampton	21	13	63	1,695	23	2,770	–	317	4,902
Goshen	1	–	–	127	2	20	–	5	155
Granby	1	–	2	276	2	204	–	19	504
Hadley	2	2	5	283	3	673	–	52	1,020
Hatfield	1	1	1	222	7	597	–	125	954
Huntington	1	–	3	314	2	316	–	49	685
Middlefield	–	–	–	58	1	46	–	15	120
Northampton	36	11	75	4,413	34	6,273	–	489	11,331
Pelham	–	–	–	167	2	53	–	16	238
Plainfield	1	–	–	101	2	21	–	5	130
South Hadley	7	13	16	1,611	24	1,827	–	110	3,608
Southampton	1	1	6	263	1	175	–	11	458
Ware	15	11	9	967	28	2,410	–	307	3,747
Westhampton	–	–	–	139	1	33	–	7	180
Williamsburg	3	1	–	530	5	370	–	49	958
Worthington	1	1	1	168	3	60	–	19	253
Totals	103	55	201	14,440	194	17,482	–	1,819	34,294

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton	3	–	1	1,009	2	439	–	48	1,502
Arlington	34	17	37	10,802	88	9,670	–	499	21,147
Ashby	4	1	3	277	1	167	–	17	470

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Continued.*

Cities and Towns.	Philip Frankfeld of Boston, Communist	Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor	George Lyman Paine of Cambridge, Socialist	Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashland	5	4	8	811	8	593	–	61	1,490
Ayer	6	–	5	667	4	694	–	60	1,436
Bedford	–	4	2	681	2	375	–	68	1,132
Belmont	63	9	24	8,250	40	5,648	–	307	14,341
Billerica	14	10	6	1,624	21	1,780	–	161	3,616
Boxborough	–	–	–	121	–	68	–	5	194
Burlington	3	4	2	491	11	470	2	74	1,057
Cambridge	310	116	401	17,370	277	30,428	–	2,786	51,688
Carlisle	2	1	–	294	1	78	–	20	396
Chelmsford	15	3	13	2,368	17	1,392	–	199	4,007
Concord	4	1	5	2,243	5	1,407	–	112	3,777
Dracut	19	13	14	1,337	20	1,504	–	268	3,175
Dunstable	–	–	–	133	1	42	–	18	194
Everett	87	45	87	7,726	164	11,767	–	1,211	21,087
Framingham	25	20	16	4,694	43	5,681	–	558	11,037
Groton	2	–	3	885	10	508	–	74	1,482
Holliston	3	2	3	990	7	555	–	46	1,606
Hopkinton	3	1	6	723	9	658	–	60	1,460
Hudson	24	3	6	1,521	5	2,090	–	149	3,798
Lexington	7	3	11	3,819	22	1,881	–	169	5,912
Lincoln	2	–	2	695	3	288	–	29	1,019
Littleton	–	–	2	624	2	198	–	37	863
Lowell	182	119	126	15,825	254	27,456	–	2,875	46,837
Malden	155	54	63	11,537	109	13,730	–	1,299	26,947
Marlborough	24	13	26	2,911	21	4,585	–	474	8,054
Maynard	20	7	26	1,222	12	1,883	–	175	3,345
Medford	85	49	76	12,600	61	16,344	–	1,702	30,917
Melrose	15	12	24	9,735	58	4,164	–	378	14,386
Natick	18	5	14	3,299	28	3,711	–	341	7,416
Newton	91	40	72	23,151	109	13,727	–	1,165	38,355
North Reading	1	1	2	775	6	503	–	77	1,365
Pepperell	1	–	4	810	6	601	–	93	1,515
Reading	10	3	10	3,838	17	1,843	–	130	5,851
Sherborn	1	1	–	356	–	146	–	23	527
Shirley	3	3	4	455	7	521	–	72	1,065
Somerville	199	105	188	15,455	267	27,836	–	2,222	46,272
Stoneham	10	9	4	3,103	12	2,353	–	168	5,659
Stow	–	–	2	436	5	187	–	18	648
Sudbury	3	–	1	684	3	221	–	23	935
Tewksbury	–	4	10	829	8	652	–	63	1,566
Townsend	2	–	2	641	5	318	–	57	1,025

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Philip Frankfeld of Boston, Communist	Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor	George Lyman Paine of Cambridge, Socialist	Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Tyngsborough	2	5	1	402	8	271	–	47	736
Wakefield	47	11	17	4,239	28	3,663	1	366	8,372
Waltham	43	41	33	7,952	59	10,122	–	751	19,001
Watertown	103	48	56	7,273	70	9,305	–	554	17,409
Wayland	8	5	5	1,011	7	818	–	91	1,945
Westford	10	4	4	722	2	836	–	111	1,689
Weston	7	–	3	1,648	1	642	–	37	2,338
Wilmington	5	4	12	1,097	9	928	–	105	2,160
Winchester	25	4	14	4,852	11	2,558	–	232	7,696
Woburn	22	16	26	3,125	30	5,554	–	604	9,377
Totals	1,727	820	1,482	210,138	1,976	233,859	3	21,289	471,294

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket	3	5	2	840	14	563	–	254	1,681

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Avon	2	1	4	537	7	560	–	47	1,158
Bellingham	5	2	4	439	4	982	–	82	1,518
Braintree	19	13	22	5,193	49	3,734	–	337	9,367
Brookline	96	30	89	17,377	118	9,464	–	873	28,047
Canton	9	1	3	1,611	8	1,521	–	121	3,274
Cohasset	1	4	3	1,083	4	707	–	74	1,876
Dedham	29	16	23	3,932	32	3,780	–	330	8,142
Dover	–	–	–	528	2	218	–	18	766
Foxborough	6	1	4	1,547	5	962	–	72	2,597
Franklin	17	2	8	1,346	8	1,881	–	162	3,424
Holbrook	4	3	1	1,108	13	636	–	71	1,836
Medfield	3	3	–	759	2	446	–	54	1,267
Medway	5	4	3	748	5	783	–	80	1,628
Millis	1	1	5	570	3	510	–	58	1,148
Milton	23	8	16	6,293	39	4,772	–	248	11,399
Needham	17	4	24	4,978	27	1,849	–	224	7,123
Norfolk	9	1	–	414	1	261	–	19	705
Norwood	47	12	13	2,610	26	4,279	–	247	7,234

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Philip Frankfeld of Boston, Communist	Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor	George Lyman Paine of Cambridge, Socialist	Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainville	1	2	2	637	3	195	–	57	897
Quincy	164	92	134	18,406	178	17,141	–	1,791	37,906
Randolph	8	6	7	1,593	60	1,984	–	122	3,780
Sharon	4	4	6	1,276	6	643	–	52	1,991
Stoughton	16	5	17	1,858	17	1,968	–	155	4,036
Walpole	13	1	13	1,734	13	1,723	–	126	3,623
Wellesley	10	–	21	5,655	15	2,314	–	223	8,238
Westwood	2	2	5	1,321	11	660	–	53	2,054
Weymouth	20	23	44	5,832	76	5,398	–	480	11,873
Wrentham	4	1	5	837	7	425	–	49	1,328
Totals	535	242	476	90,222	739	69,796	–	6,225	168,235

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	12	3	3	1,574	11	1,314	–	167	3,084
Bridgewater	22	2	13	1,447	11	1,316	–	129	2,940
Brockton	283	81	140	13,388	332	16,395	–	1,327	31,946
Carver	1	–	2	319	1	170	–	22	515
Duxbury	2	–	3	958	2	300	–	58	1,323
East Bridgewater	3	1	8	1,066	13	707	–	72	1,870
Halifax	1	–	1	293	1	126	–	9	431
Hanover	3	–	2	988	8	368	–	50	1,419
Hanson	3	1	1	767	7	421	–	45	1,245
Hingham	24	1	6	2,632	15	1,471	–	152	4,301
Hull	1	1	2	625	9	831	3	75	1,547
Kingston	1	1	2	714	9	528	–	79	1,334
Lakeville	4	1	2	517	8	199	–	38	769
Marion	2	3	2	668	6	281	–	68	1,030
Marshfield	2	–	3	1,021	7	351	–	60	1,444
Mattapoisett	1	1	2	519	8	361	–	43	935
Middleborough	6	3	17	2,512	29	1,686	–	246	4,499
Norwell	1	–	1	723	2	277	–	40	1,044
Pembroke	2	1	4	615	7	251	–	30	910
Plymouth	11	11	13	2,675	23	2,885	–	476	6,094
Plympton	2	–	–	189	3	71	–	10	275
Rochester	2	4	–	309	4	144	–	22	485
Rockland	9	5	7	1,815	14	2,391	–	175	4,416
Scituate	9	4	3	1,571	11	773	–	113	2,484

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Philip Frankfeld of Boston, Communist	Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor	George Lyman Paine of Cambridge, Socialist	Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Wareham	9	4	9	1,367	13	1,247	–	195	2,844
West Bridgewater	2	5	5	914	12	545	–	46	1,529
Whitman	10	–	11	2,140	30	1,886	–	168	4,245
Totals	428	133	262	42,326	596	37,295	3	3,915	84,958

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston	2,493	616	1,089	105,135	916	218,656	14	19,910	348,829
Chelsea	227	54	91	3,974	79	9,396	–	3,198	17,019
Revere	145	64	77	4,697	113	10,373	–	1,142	16,611
Winthrop	49	11	23	4,599	28	4,369	–	310	9,389
Totals	2,914	745	1,280	118,405	1,136	242,794	14	24,560	391,848

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Ashburnham	5	–	1	511	3	488	–	55	1,063
Athol	14	6	12	2,709	21	2,086	1	229	5,078
Auburn	10	4	13	1,754	17	1,335	–	125	3,258
Barre	2	1	3	688	7	697	–	95	1,493
Berlin	–	–	–	352	2	159	–	18	531
Blackstone	14	1	7	397	10	1,618	–	103	2,150
Bolton	1	–	–	236	4	129	–	13	383
Boylston	2	1	1	392	3	194	–	15	608
Brookfield	–	–	–	456	–	229	–	37	722
Charlton	5	4	2	611	8	437	–	51	1,118
Clinton	36	10	19	1,702	32	4,550	–	221	6,570
Douglas	2	2	5	512	2	592	–	39	1,154
Dudley	10	5	13	581	5	1,408	–	116	2,138
East Brookfield	3	–	–	227	1	215	–	25	471
Fitchburg	90	26	63	6,573	75	12,187	–	796	19,810
Gardner	41	13	29	3,036	31	5,226	–	553	8,929
Grafton	10	4	9	1,389	14	1,568	–	157	3,151
Hardwick	4	4	2	359	2	647	–	71	1,089
Harvard	–	1	–	406	3	179	–	15	604
Holden	7	2	7	1,323	8	732	–	82	2,161
Hopedale	1	–	–	1,038	2	605	–	39	1,685

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Philip Frankfeld of Boston, Communist	Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor	George Lyman Paine of Cambridge, Socialist	Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic.	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Hubbardston	1	–	1	230	2	185	–	21	440
Lancaster	3	–	1	817	19	469	–	67	1,376
Leicester	4	4	3	921	11	1,234	–	76	2,253
Leominster	15	10	26	3,877	31	6,127	–	322	10,408
Lunenburg	3	3	2	635	7	425	–	40	1,115
Mendon	1	–	2	410	1	259	–	32	705
Milford	37	23	32	1,896	20	4,732	–	521	7,261
Millbury	15	4	7	1,287	17	2,082	–	148	3,560
Millville	3	–	2	203	3	597	–	36	844
New Braintree	–	–	1	86	–	79	–	8	174
North Brookfield	3	–	4	638	4	792	–	56	1,497
Northborough	1	–	1	787	6	428	–	35	1,258
Northbridge	12	1	5	2,050	28	2,535	–	152	4,783
Oakham	–	–	–	137	–	58	–	7	202
Oxford	11	5	8	879	6	1,109	–	109	2,127
Paxton	–	–	1	296	1	116	–	21	435
Petersham	1	1	–	290	3	109	–	26	430
Phillipston	3	–	1	114	–	82	–	17	217
Princeton	1	–	2	293	1	69	–	22	388
Royalston	1	–	–	217	–	119	–	9	346
Rutland	1	1	4	424	6	310	–	30	776
Shrewsbury	14	8	16	2,070	16	1,414	–	119	3,657
Southborough	–	2	2	665	–	401	–	46	1,116
Southbridge	28	19	21	2,041	44	5,300	–	526	7,979
Spencer	9	6	6	1,355	15	1,818	–	191	3,400
Sterling	3	–	–	613	4	235	–	36	891
Sturbridge	4	–	5	431	6	538	–	52	1,036
Sutton	1	–	1	518	5	622	–	60	1,207
Templeton	2	2	3	878	10	865	–	82	1,842
Upton	2	2	2	660	6	507	–	42	1,221
Uxbridge	8	4	11	1,067	26	1,890	–	129	3,135
Warren	3	5	7	647	8	916	–	88	1,674
Webster	48	23	27	1,836	43	4,579	–	334	6,890
West Boylston	1	2	2	668	8	341	–	44	1,066
West Brookfield	2	–	1	442	1	204	–	39	689
Westborough	2	3	6	1,539	11	862	–	75	2,498
Westminster	5	–	7	413	3	309	–	31	768
Winchendon	17	4	5	1,106	20	1,476	–	148	2,776
Worcester	472	174	277	36,203	451	49,920	–	4,136	91,633
Totals	994	390	688	94,891	1,093	129,394	1	10,788	238,239

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Counties.	Philip Frankfeld of Boston, Communist	Horace I. Hillis of Saugus, Socialist Labor	George Lyman Paine of Cambridge, Socialist	Henry Parkman, Jr., of Boston, Republican	George L. Thompson of Randolph, Prohibition	David I. Walsh of Fitchburg, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	50	22	46	11,563	92	5,664	1	1,108	18,546
Berkshire	196	128	226	23,927	329	31,316	–	3,860	59,982
Bristol	713	365	491	55,787	1,048	93,102	–	9,498	161,004
Dukes County	12	5	7	1,483	17	979	–	230	2,733
Essex	1,180	843	1,000	103,293	1,501	127,320	–	13,226	248,363
Franklin	41	29	85	13,287	109	9,391	–	1,221	24,163
Hampden	569	351	630	57,520	788	89,883	1	7,199	156,941
Hampshire	103	55	201	14,440	194	17,482	–	1,819	34,294
Middlesex	1,727	820	1,482	210,138	1,976	233,859	3	21,289	471,294
Nantucket	3	5	2	840	14	563	–	254	1,681
Norfolk	535	242	476	90,222	739	69,796	–	6,225	168,235
Plymouth	428	133	262	42,326	596	37,295	3	3,915	84,958
Suffolk	2,914	745	1,280	118,405	1,136	242,794	14	24,560	391,848
Worcester	994	390	688	94,891	1,093	129,394	1	10,788	238,239
Totals	9,465	4,133	6,876	838,122	9,632	1,088,838	23	105,192	2,062,281

REPRESENTATIVES — SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 5, 1940.

District

No. 1. ALLEN T. TREADWAY (*R*) of Stockbridge.
No. 2. CHARLES R. CLASON (*R*) of Springfield.
No. 3. JOSEPH E. CASEY (*D*) of Clinton.
No. 4. PEHR G. HOLMES (*R*) of Worcester.
No. 5. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS (*R*) of Lowell.
No. 6. GEORGE J. BATES (*R*) of Salem.
No. 7. LAWRENCE J. CONNERY (*D*) of Lynn.
No. 8. ARTHUR D. HEALEY (*D*) of Somerville.
No. 9. THOMAS H. ELIOT (*D*) of Cambridge.
No. 10. GEORGE HOLDEN TINKHAM (*R*) of Boston.
No. 11. THOMAS A. FLAHERTY (*D*) of Boston.
No. 12. JOHN W. MCCORMACK (*D*) of Boston.
No. 13. RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH (*R*) of Milton.
No. 14. JOSEPH WILLIAM MARTIN, JR., (*R*) of North Attleborough.
No. 15. CHARLES L. GIFFORD (*R*) of Barnstable.

VOTE BY DISTRICTS.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1.

Cities and Towns.	Clifford J. Akey of Greenfield, Democratic	Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Adams	3,363	2,508	–	343	6,214
Alford	31	79	–	9	119
Ashfield	49	357	–	30	436
Athol	1,954	2,844	–	280	5,078
Becket	88	228	–	29	345
Belchertown	384	692	–	73	1,149
Bernardston	96	311	–	34	441
Blandford	25	226	–	3	254
Buckland	193	534	–	67	794
Charlemont	79	297	–	35	411
Cheshire	314	403	–	56	773
Chester	204	405	–	46	655
Chesterfield	48	172	–	11	231
Clarksburg	278	355	–	38	671
Colrain	232	453	–	32	717
Conway	105	302	–	21	428
Cummington	53	264	–	15	332
Dalton	890	1,372	–	84	2,346
Deerfield	549	707	1	61	1,318
Egremont	51	263	–	25	339
Erving	260	271	–	46	577
Florida	62	131	–	10	203
Gill	111	338	–	16	465
Goshen	8	145	–	2	155
Granville	57	258	–	19	334
Great Barrington	1,236	1,789	1	173	3,199
Greenfield	3,869	3,931	–	239	8,039
Hancock	45	127	–	9	181
Hawley	17	86	–	7	110

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1 — *Continued.*

Cities and Towns.	Clifford J. Akey of Greenfield, Democratic	Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Heath	21	96	–	10	127
Hinsdale	271	325	–	33	629
Holyoke	11,539	15,008	1	1,292	27,840
Huntington	238	404	–	43	685
Lanesborough	190	444	–	36	670
Lee	775	1,128	–	106	2,009
Lenox	650	860	–	108	1,618
Leverett	41	164	–	18	223
Leyden	31	84	–	14	129
Middlefield	35	76	–	9	120
Monroe	28	65	–	4	97
Montague	2,001	1,389	–	163	3,553
Monterey	39	132	–	6	177
Montgomery	11	68	–	2	81
Mount Washington	8	34	–	1	43
New Ashford	11	36	–	2	49
New Marlborough	117	332	–	18	467
New Salem	44	124	–	14	182
North Adams	4,638	5,364	–	635	10,637
Northfield	184	743	–	32	959
Orange	804	1,783	–	198	2,785
Otis	50	135	–	10	195
Pelham	48	174	–	16	238
Peru	30	40	–	2	72
Pittsfield	10,944	11,559	–	1,004	23,507
Plainfield	11	115	–	4	130
Richmond	78	200	–	28	306
Rowe	16	88	–	7	111
Royalston	105	230	–	11	346
Russell	184	382	–	39	605
Sandisfield	100	90	–	11	201
Savoy	43	92	–	9	144
Sheffield	185	589	–	44	818
Shelburne	173	722	–	35	930
Shutesbury	27	55	–	4	86
Southampton	120	324	–	14	458
Southwick	204	431	–	37	672
Stockbridge	202	694	–	23	919
Sunderland	160	220	–	27	407
Tolland	7	55	–	2	64
Tyringham	26	94	–	2	122

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Clifford J. Akey of Greenfield, Democratic	Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Warwick	34	156	–	14	204
Washington	38	64	–	11	113
Wendell	79	70	–	17	166
West Stockbridge	197	306	–	9	512
Westfield	3,899	4,649	–	440	8,988
Westhampton	25	151	–	4	180
Whately	180	247	–	41	468
Williamsburg	324	594	–	40	958
Williamstown	726	1,422	–	84	2,232
Windsor	48	96	–	8	152
Worthington	44	199	–	10	253
Totals	54,634	72,750	3	6,564	133,951

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 2.

Cities and Towns.	Charles R. Clason of Springfield, Republican	Patrick A. Doyle of Springfield, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Agawam	2,077	1,241	–	119	3,437
Amherst	2,414	781	–	144	3,339
Chicopee	7,397	10,455	–	1,143	18,995
East Longmeadow	1,295	403	–	45	1,743
Easthampton	2,497	2,062	–	343	4,902
Granby	353	132	–	19	504
Hadley	449	520	–	51	1,020
Hampden	402	118	–	29	549
Hatfield	355	483	–	116	954
Longmeadow	2,841	357	–	51	3,249
Ludlow	1,569	1,587	–	106	3,262
Northampton	6,043	4,773	–	515	11,331
South Hadley	2,089	1,404	–	115	3,608
Springfield	40,949	26,414	–	2,223	69,586
West Springfield	4,767	3,150	–	251	8,168
Wilbraham	876	548	–	37	1,461
Totals	76,373	54,428	–	5,307	136,108

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Joseph E. Casey of Clinton, Democratic	Edward T. Simoneau of Marlborough, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashburnham	469	531	–	63	1,063
Ashby	168	283	–	19	470
Barre	721	692	–	80	1,493
Berlin	151	364	–	16	531
Bolton	128	245	–	10	383
Boxborough	67	121	–	6	194
Brimfield	190	251	–	37	478
Brookfield	223	453	–	46	722
Charlton	460	607	–	51	1,118
Clinton	4,174	2,215	–	181	6,570
Dudley	1,502	524	–	112	2,138
East Brookfield	205	246	–	20	471
FITCHBURG	11,598	7,502	–	710	19,810
Framingham	5,528	4,947	–	562	11,037
GARDNER	5,185	3,352	–	392	8,929
Hardwick	699	352	–	38	1,089
Harvard	182	394	–	28	604
Holland	66	54	–	4	124
Hubbardston	201	224	–	15	440
Hudson	1,960	1,696	–	142	3,798
Lancaster	444	879	–	53	1,376
Leicester	1,188	973	–	92	2,253
LEOMINSTER	5,093	5,008	–	307	10,408
Lunenburg	453	625	–	37	1,115
MARLBOROUGH	3,753	4,065	–	236	8,054
Maynard	1,959	1,196	–	190	3,345
Monson	818	1,029	–	149	1,996
New Braintree	82	88	–	4	174
North Brookfield	754	682	–	61	1,497
Oakham	60	137	–	5	202
Oxford	1,077	941	–	109	2,127
Palmer	2,400	1,517	3	270	4,190
Paxton	117	300	–	18	435
Pepperell	559	844	–	112	1,515
Petersham	108	299	–	23	430
Phillipston	96	105	–	16	217
Princeton	75	292	–	21	388
Rutland	381	376	–	19	776
Shirley	544	464	–	57	1,065
Southbridge	4,732	2,888	–	359	7,979

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Joseph E. Casey of Clinton, Democratic	Edward T. Simoneau of Marlborough, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Spencer	1,438	1,822	–	140	3,400
Sterling	235	629	–	27	891
Stow	178	445	–	25	648
Sturbridge	512	487	–	37	1,036
Sudbury	211	688	–	36	935
Templeton	873	902	–	67	1,842
Townsend	321	643	–	61	1,025
Wales	73	123	–	14	210
Ware	322	1,211	–	214	3,747
Warren	869	713	–	92	1,674
Wayland	716	1,097	–	132	1,945
Webster	4,640	2,012	–	238	6,890
West Brookfield	209	448	–	32	689
Westminster	304	426	1	37	768
Winchendon	1,368	1,269	–	139	2,776
Totals	72,839	60,676	4	5,961	139,480

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 4.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Pehr G. Holmes of Worcester, Republican	Frank J. McGrail of Worcester, Democratic	Helen P. Nylen of Hopkinton, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashland	896	428	38	–	128	1,490
Auburn	2,095	1,011	31	–	121	3,258
Boylston	469	113	3	–	23	608
Douglas	638	464	6	–	46	1,154
Grafton	1,659	1,297	15	–	180	3,151
Holden	1,507	557	80	–	17	2,161
Hopedale	1,288	327	10	–	60	1,685
Hopkinton	784	527	85	–	64	1,460
Mendon	480	170	6	–	49	705
Milford	2,732	3,676	61	–	792	7,261
Millbury	1,582	1,782	29	–	167	3,560
Millville	267	519	3	–	55	844
Northborough	921	273	3	–	61	1,258
Northbridge	2,255	2,299	47	–	182	4,783
Shrewsbury	2,447	1,061	24	–	125	3,657
Southborough	730	302	12	–	72	1,116
Sutton	658	488	11	–	50	1,207
Upton	863	273	9	–	76	1,221
Uxbridge	1,235	1,703	26	–	171	3,135
Westborough	1,741	624	27	–	106	2,498
West Boylston	784	223	5	–	54	1,066
WORCESTER	44,511	42,871	599	–	3,652	91,633
Totals	70,542	60,988	1,130	–	6,251	138,911

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 5.

Cities and Towns.	Francis J. Roane of Lowell, Democratic	Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Acton	161	1,301	–	40	1,502
Arlington	4,635	15,881	–	631	21,147
Ayer	316	1,053	–	67	1,436
Bedford	154	897	–	81	1,132
Belmont	3,074	10,804	–	463	14,341
Billerica	831	2,655	–	130	3,616
Burlington	219	779	–	59	1,057
Cambridge, Ward 11	1,892	2,145	–	293	4,330
Carlisle	28	356	–	12	396
Chelmsford	563	3,337	–	107	4,007
Concord	601	3,058	–	118	3,777
Dracut	817	2,200	–	158	3,175
Dunstable	22	163	–	9	194
Groton	279	1,152	–	51	1,482
Lexington	855	4,856	–	201	5,912
Littleton	75	763	–	25	863
Lowell	13,838	31,005	–	1,994	46,837
Melrose	2,020	11,881	–	485	14,386
Reading	738	4,964	–	149	5,851
Stoneham	1,104	4,364	–	191	5,659
Tewksbury	300	1,213	–	53	1,566
Tyngsborough	129	579	–	28	736
Westford	436	1,170	–	83	1,689
Wilmington	419	1,645	–	96	2,160
Winchester	1,366	6,037	–	293	7,696
Woburn	2,721	6,177	–	479	9,377
Totals	37,593	120,435	–	6,296	164,324

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 6.

Cities and Towns.	George J. Bates of Salem, Republican	James D. Burns of Salem, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Amesbury	3,008	2,067	–	351	5,426
Beverly	10,055	2,450	–	658	13,163
Boxford	366	51	–	15	432
Danvers	4,461	1,175	–	227	5,863
Essex	691	124	–	56	871
Georgetown	902	205	–	78	1,185
Gloucester	7,435	2,206	–	737	10,378
Groveland	797	315	–	72	1,184
Hamilton	990	240	–	63	1,293
Haverhill	13,153	8,252	–	1,367	22,772
Ipswich	2,072	748	–	173	2,993
Manchester	1,187	261	–	78	1,526
Marblehead	5,773	917	–	239	6,929
Merrimac	916	284	–	95	1,295
Methuen	6,090	4,094	–	777	10,961
Middleton	653	168	–	35	856
Newbury	728	133	–	52	913
Newburyport	4,399	2,252	–	843	7,494
North Andover	2,580	1,577	–	237	4,394
Rockport	1,565	384	–	142	2,091
Rowley	666	121	–	46	833
Salem, Wds. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6	12,609	5,417	–	798	18,824
Salisbury	852	419	–	192	1,463
Swampscott	5,036	1,101	–	283	6,420
Topsfield	555	51	–	26	632
Wenham	720	56	–	29	805
West Newbury	575	146	–	45	766
Totals	88,834	35,214	–	7,714	131,762

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 7.

Cities and Towns.	Lawrence J. Connery of Lynn, Democratic	Thaxter Eaton of Andover, Prohibition	William Henry Haskell of Lynnfield, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Andover	1,991	798	3,132	–	256	6,177
Lawrence	28,761	638	7,941	–	2,098	39,438
Lynn	28,046	291	18,354	–	1,606	48,297
Lynnfield	347	12	1,027	–	41	1,427
Nahant	482	5	661	–	52	1,200
North Reading	473	12	796	–	84	1,365
Peabody	5,933	93	3,418	–	594	10,038
Revere	11,267	140	3,844	–	1,360	16,611
Salem, Ward 4	1,918	17	649	–	163	2,747
Saugus	2,909	65	4,049	–	254	7,277
Wakefield	3,375	64	4,549	–	384	8,372
Winthrop	4,464	59	4,281	–	585	9,389
Totals	89,966	2,194	52,701	–	7,477	152,338

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 8.

Cities and Towns.	Arthur D. Healey of Somerville, Democratic	John J. Irwin of Medford, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Cambridge, Wds. 2, 3	6,387	2,228	–	612	9,227
Everett	11,472	8,501	–	1,114	21,087
Malden	13,444	12,313	–	1,190	26,947
Medford	13,165	16,287	–	1,465	30,917
Somerville	26,659	17,888	1	1,724	46,272
Totals	71,127	57,217	1	6,105	134,450

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 9.

Cities and Towns.	Thomas H. Eliot of Cambridge, Democratic	Robert Luce of Waltham, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Boston, Ward 22	11,299	3,641	1	815	15,756
Brookline	13,864	12,887	–	1,296	28,047
Cambridge, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	19,396	12,007	–	1,600	33,003
Lincoln	325	650	–	44	1,019
Newton	14,883	22,172	–	1,300	38,355
Waltham	9,304	8,983	–	714	19,001
Watertown	9,161	7,638	–	610	17,409
Wellesley	2,636	5,322	–	280	8,238
Weston	655	1,622	–	61	2,338
Totals	81,523	74,922	1	6,720	163,166

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 10.

Cities and Towns.	David M. Owens of Boston, Democratic	George Holden Tinkham of Boston, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Boston, Wards 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21	54,093	78,029	2	9,348	141,472

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 11.

Cities and Towns.	Thomas A. Flaherty of Boston, Democratic	Benjamin J. Green of Boston, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Boston, Wards 1, 2, 3; Ward 8, Pts. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 . .	41,953	9,673	3	5,696	57,325
Cambridge, Ward 1 .	4,171	448	–	509	5,128
Chelsea . . .	11,917	3,055	–	2,047	17,019
Totals . . .	68,041	13,176	3	8,252	79,472

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 12.

Cities and Towns.	Henry J. Allen of Boston, Republican	John W. McCormack of Boston, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Boston, Wards 6, 7; Ward 8, Pts. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; Wards 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 .	27,302	97,588	–	9,295	134,185

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 13.

Cities and Towns.	Francis G. O'Neill of Milton, Democratic	Freeman Putney, Jr., of Weymouth, Prohibition	Richard B. Wigglesworth of Milton, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Avon	377	6	719	–	56	1,158
Braintree	2,359	85	6,492	–	431	9,367
Brockton	12,502	202	17,859	–	1,383	31,946
Canton	1,353	11	1,776	–	134	3,274
Dedham	2,386	37	5,232	–	487	8,142
Dover	129	6	592	–	39	766
Holbrook	451	19	1,299	–	67	1,836
Milton	3,432	31	7,624	–	312	11,399
Natick	2,756	45	4,187	–	428	7,416
Needham	1,228	49	5,531	–	315	7,123
Norwood	3,127	26	3,750	–	331	7,234
Quincy	11,712	314	24,018	–	1,862	37,906
Randolph	1,376	24	2,213	–	167	3,780
Stoughton	1,551	24	2,310	–	151	4,036
Westwood	355	11	1,608	–	80	2,054
Weymouth	3,512	297	7,441	4	619	11,873
Totals	48,606	1,187	92,651	4	6,862	149,310

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 14.

Cities and Towns.	Harold E. Cole of Taunton, Democratic	Joseph William Martin, Jr., of North Attleborough, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Attleboro	3,710	6,536	–	368	10,614
Bellingham	886	539	–	93	1,518
Berkley	294	191	–	13	498
Blackstone	1,451	597	–	102	2,150
Dighton	330	850	–	35	1,215
Easton	692	2,098	–	119	2,909
Fall River	26,638	19,016	–	2,579	48,233
Foxborough	727	1,797	–	73	2,597
Franklin	1,489	1,771	–	164	3,424
Freetown	195	514	–	55	764
Holliston	422	1,111	–	73	1,606
Mansfield	965	2,070	–	176	3,211
Medfield	328	868	–	71	1,267
Medway	615	931	–	82	1,628
Millis	357	734	–	57	1,148
Norfolk	191	484	–	30	705
North Attleborough	1,432	3,727	–	219	5,378
Norton	487	946	–	67	1,500
Plainville	153	720	–	24	897
Raynham	257	716	–	56	1,029
Rehoboth	388	929	–	63	1,380
Seekonk	644	1,268	–	84	1,996
Sharon	493	1,419	–	79	1,991
Sherborn	104	384	–	39	527
Somerset	1,130	1,544	–	82	2,756
Swansea	842	1,363	–	77	2,282
Taunton	7,756	8,340	–	990	17,086
Walpole	1,308	2,138	–	177	3,623
Westport	645	1,206	–	109	1,960
Wrentham	312	973	–	43	1,328
Totals	55,241	65,780	–	6,199	127,220

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 15.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	George F. Backus of New Bedford, Democratic	Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Abington	1,035	1,809	–	240	3,084
Acushnet	959	576	–	112	1,647
Barnstable	859	3,054	–	187	4,100
Bourne	386	1,048	–	112	1,546
Brewster	81	369	–	29	479
Bridgewater	1,064	1,662	–	214	2,940
Carver	113	370	–	32	515
Chatham	132	994	–	57	1,183
Chilmark	14	123	–	9	146
Cohasset	563	1,180	–	133	1,876
Dartmouth	1,555	1,946	–	196	3,697
Dennis	164	936	–	74	1,174
Duxbury	251	1,002	–	70	1,323
East Bridgewater	526	1,210	–	134	1,870
Eastham	20	306	–	12	338
Edgartown	124	484	–	61	669
Fairhaven	2,003	2,724	–	253	4,980
Falmouth	779	1,800	–	170	2,749
Gay Head	10	40	–	15	65
Gosnold	13	30	–	–	43
Halifax	102	310	–	19	431
Hanover	254	1,074	–	91	1,419
Hanson	306	860	–	79	1,245
Harwich	185	1,070	–	83	1,338
Hingham	1,088	2,966	–	247	4,301
Hull	622	774	–	151	1,547
Kingston	395	814	–	125	1,334
Lakeville	145	580	–	44	769
Marion	229	735	–	66	1,030
Marshfield	215	1,158	–	71	1,444
Mashpee	72	113	–	15	200
Mattapoisett	284	597	–	54	935
Middleborough	1,219	2,937	–	343	4,499
Nantucket	386	1,057	–	238	1,681
NEW BEDFORD	27,975	17,222	1	2,671	47,869
Norwell	173	806	–	65	1,044
Oak Bluffs	191	460	–	107	758
Orleans	99	739	–	36	874
Pembroke	202	666	–	42	910

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 15 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	George F. Backus of New Bedford, Democratic	Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plymouth	1,966	3,297	–	831	6,094
Plympton	62	191	–	22	275
Provincetown	618	814	–	167	1,599
Rochester	110	358	–	17	485
Rockland	1,880	2,189	–	347	4,416
Sandwich	234	519	–	59	812
Scituate	605	1,699	–	180	2,484
Tisbury	249	597	–	55	901
Truro	75	243	–	17	335
Wareham	943	1,695	–	206	2,844
Wellfleet	100	420	–	50	570
West Bridgewater	367	1,086	–	76	1,529
West Tisbury	23	120	–	8	151
Whitman	1,393	2,510	–	342	4,245
Yarmouth	163	1,019	–	67	1,249
Totals	53,581	73,358	1	9,101	136,041

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1940.

(BY COUNTIES.)

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Otis Archer Hood of Boston, Communist	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	5	7	1,156	2	1	2,842	–	87	4,100
Bourne	2	2	439	2	2	1,056	–	43	1,546
Brewster	1	1	91	1	1	369	–	15	479
Chatham	3	1	169	–	–	983	–	27	1,183
Dennis	3	–	217	–	3	910	–	41	1,174
Eastham	–	1	39	–	2	288	–	8	338
Falmouth	5	6	971	1	6	1,663	–	97	2,749
Harwich	4	2	247	1	6	1,035	–	43	1,338
Mashpee	–	–	103	–	1	90	–	6	200
Orleans	–	–	132	–	–	730	–	12	874
Provincetown	4	5	777	6	3	740	–	64	1,599
Sandwich	–	–	284	1	–	499	–	28	812
Truro	–	3	104	–	–	218	–	10	335
Wellfleet	1	–	142	3	1	405	–	18	570
Yarmouth	2	2	241	–	6	957	–	41	1,249
Totals	30	30	5,112	17	32	12,785	–	540	18,546

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	19	21	3,644	13	10	2,261	–	246	6,214
Alford	–	–	44	–	–	66	–	9	119
Becket	1	2	97	–	1	220	–	24	345
Cheshire	3	–	344	–	1	386	–	39	773
Clarksburg	2	3	332	1	–	309	–	24	671

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Otis Archer Hood of Boston, Communist	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Dalton	2	6	994	1	4	1,259	–	80	2,346
Egremont	–	–	56	–	2	259	–	22	339
Florida	–	–	72	–	–	116	–	15	203
Great Barrington	2	6	1,416	6	6	1,620	–	143	3,199
Hancock	–	–	43	–	1	124	–	13	181
Hinsdale	2	2	297	3	2	290	–	33	629
Lanesborough	3	3	225	–	1	421	–	17	670
Lee	7	3	927	2	6	954	–	110	2,009
Lenox	3	1	786	4	–	757	–	67	1,618
Monterey	–	5	37	–	2	130	–	3	177
Mount Washington	–	–	13	–	1	29	–	–	43
New Ashford	–	–	13	–	–	33	–	3	49
New Marlborough	1	2	127	–	7	307	–	23	467
North Adams	24	35	5,927	11	8	4,247	–	385	10,637
Otis	–	–	51	–	1	126	–	17	195
Peru	–	–	41	–	1	29	–	1	72
Pittsfield	39	63	12,134	30	29	10,471	–	741	23,507
Richmond	–	2	96	–	–	197	–	11	306
Sandisfield	2	1	102	2	2	79	–	13	201
Savoy	–	–	54	–	1	82	–	7	144
Sheffield	–	1	174	1	3	597	–	42	818
Stockbridge	1	1	314	2	5	568	–	28	919
Tyringham	–	1	27	–	–	89	–	5	122
Washington	–	–	40	1	–	64	–	8	113
West Stockbridge	–	1	217	1	2	253	–	38	512
Williamstown	7	7	673	–	3	1,473	–	69	2,232
Windsor	–	–	39	–	1	103	–	9	152
Totals	118	166	29,356	78	100	27,919	–	2,245	59,982

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet	3	4	1,045	2	2	547	–	44	1,647
Attleboro	20	21	4,394	15	22	5,826	–	316	10,614
Berkley	–	1	213	1	2	266	–	15	498
Dartmouth	5	4	1,782	11	4	1,814	–	77	3,697

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Otis Archer Hood of Boston, Communist	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Dighton	–	3	501	1	–	671	–	39	1,215
Easton	2	1	839	6	6	2,005	–	50	2,909
Fairhaven	5	8	2,306	3	3	2,535	–	121	4,981
Fall River	82	75	32,338	135	32	14,132	–	1,439	48,233
Freetown	2	3	273	1	1	467	–	20	767
Mansfield	4	3	1,206	1	6	1,874	–	117	3,211
New Bedford	56	100	31,515	141	46	15,169	–	840	47,867
North Attleborough	10	18	2,164	6	7	2,960	–	213	5,378
Norton	6	2	533	2	2	913	–	42	1,500
Raynham	2	1	294	–	1	653	–	28	979
Rehoboth	2	2	396	7	7	900	–	66	1,380
Seekonk	3	1	638	5	6	1,243	–	100	1,996
Somerset	5	4	1,346	2	5	1,327	–	67	2,756
Swansea	3	5	938	3	1	1,260	–	72	2,282
Taunton	18	35	9,507	21	24	6,877	–	603	17,085
Westport	1	8	990	5	2	902	–	52	1,960
Totals	229	299	93,218	368	179	62,341	–	4,321	160,955

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	–	1	33	1	–	106	–	5	146
Edgartown	–	2	206	1	–	425	–	35	669
Gay Head	–	1	19	–	–	34	–	11	65
Gosnold	–	–	15	–	–	28	–	–	43
Oak Bluffs	3	1	321	1	1	389	–	42	758
Tisbury	–	3	356	–	1	506	–	35	901
West Tisbury	–	–	39	2	–	108	–	2	151
Totals	3	8	989	5	2	1,596	–	130	2,733

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Otis Archer Hood of Boston, Communist	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Amesbury	4	23	2,867	18	5	2,354	–	155	5,426
Andover	12	20	2,012	9	4	3,973	–	147	6,177
Beverly	12	20	4,752	9	15	8,013	–	340	13,161
Boxford	–	–	85	–	1	334	–	12	432
Danvers	10	13	2,252	3	12	3,447	–	126	5,863
Essex	1	2	279	–	1	571	–	17	871
Georgetown	2	1	308	1	1	836	–	36	1,185
Gloucester	11	13	4,457	11	9	5,588	–	291	10,380
Groveland	1	4	428	4	2	716	–	29	1,184
Hamilton	2	2	380	3	–	892	–	14	1,293
Haverhill	27	55	11,874	94	43	9,904	–	774	22,771
Ipswich	9	6	1,090	1	4	1,778	–	105	2,993
Lawrence	102	173	25,972	108	79	11,363	–	1,644	39,441
Lynn	147	122	27,102	158	45	19,883	–	973	48,430
Lynnfield	1	3	296	–	4	1,098	–	25	1,427
Manchester	1	5	418	–	1	1,073	–	28	1,526
Marblehead	6	7	1,637	3	4	5,177	–	95	6,929
Merrimac	–	7	399	3	–	830	–	56	1,295
Methuen	21	39	5,321	34	25	5,264	–	257	10,961
Middleton	3	2	287	1	1	541	–	21	856
Nahant	3	2	440	–	–	732	–	23	1,200
Newbury	–	3	184	–	1	692	–	33	913
Newburyport	19	27	3,495	10	5	3,577	–	364	7,497
North Andover	11	9	1,920	11	9	2,347	–	87	4,394
Peabody	29	22	6,031	65	15	3,536	–	338	10,036
Rockport	9	4	664	5	5	1,346	–	58	2,091
Rowley	2	2	227	1	2	576	–	23	833
Salem	62	61	12,332	48	28	8,432	–	611	21,574
Salisbury	7	2	663	7	1	711	–	72	1,463
Saugus	19	14	2,669	9	7	4,437	–	122	7,277
Swampscott	6	9	1,629	3	3	4,665	–	104	6,419
Topsfield	–	1	96	–	1	514	–	20	632
Wenham	–	–	129	1	1	656	–	18	805
West Newbury	2	1	188	–	1	545	–	29	766
Totals	541	674	122,883	620	335	116,401	–	7,047	248,501

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Otis Archer Hood of Boston, Communist	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashfield	–	2	52	–	1	369	–	12	436
Bernardston	1	–	85	1	–	339	–	15	441
Buckland	–	2	183	–	–	580	–	29	794
Charlemont	–	–	50	–	–	342	–	19	411
Colrain	1	1	219	–	–	475	–	21	717
Conway	–	–	89	–	1	321	–	17	428
Deerfield	1	2	449	2	–	813	–	51	1,318
Erving	–	3	243	–	1	311	–	19	577
Gill	–	1	85	–	–	372	–	7	465
Greenfield	9	27	3,262	4	11	4,582	–	144	8,039
Hawley	–	1	10	–	–	99	–	–	110
Heath	1	–	21	–	–	99	–	6	127
Leverett	1	–	32	–	–	182	–	8	223
Leyden	–	–	29	1	1	92	–	6	129
Monroe	–	–	30	1	–	58	–	8	97
Montague	7	11	1,983	–	2	1,485	–	65	3,553
New Salem	2	1	37	–	1	136	–	5	182
Northfield	1	4	170	–	1	761	–	22	959
Orange	3	3	673	2	1	2,025	–	78	2,785
Rowe	–	–	21	–	–	84	–	6	111
Shelburne	–	–	136	1	2	774	–	17	930
Shutesbury	2	–	26	–	–	56	–	2	86
Sunderland	–	2	153	–	1	236	–	15	407
Warwick	–	–	34	–	2	163	–	5	204
Wendell	–	1	85	–	–	73	–	7	166
Whately	1	2	160	1	–	277	–	27	468
Totals	30	63	8,317	13	25	15,104	–	611	24,163

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	8	12	1,491	2	6	1,805	–	113	3,437
Blandford	–	–	25	–	1	224	–	4	254
Brimfield	–	–	149	1	1	318	–	9	478
Chester	2	6	210	–	–	411	–	26	655
Chicopee	37	53	12,172	37	23	6,062	–	611	18,995
East Longmeadow	3	–	487	3	5	1,195	–	50	1,743

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Jeffrey W Campbell of Boston, Socialist	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Otis Archer Hood of Boston, Communist	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Granville	1	–	56	1	1	260	–	18	337
Hampden	1	–	132	–	–	401	–	15	549
Holland	–	–	60	–	–	61	–	3	125
Holyoke	62	106	16,559	48	38	10,251	–	776	27,840
Longmeadow	3	6	432	3	5	2,748	–	52	3,249
Ludlow	2	16	1,798	10	7	1,316	–	113	3,262
Monson	6	6	736	1	3	1,159	–	85	1,996
Montgomery	–	–	9	–	1	69	–	2	81
Palmer	6	9	2,160	12	9	1,843	1	150	4,190
Russell	–	2	219	–	3	360	–	21	605
Southwick	2	1	184	1	2	460	–	22	672
Springfield	112	239	31,719	180	84	35,359	5	1,902	69,600
Tolland	1	–	7	–	–	55	–	1	64
Wales	–	1	71	–	–	132	–	6	210
West Springfield	22	24	3,696	18	11	4,162	–	235	8,168
Westfield	20	21	4,388	10	15	4,299	–	235	8,988
Wilbraham	6	3	591	–	1	822	–	38	1,461
Totals	294	505	77,351	327	216	73,772	6	4,487	156,958

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	4	10	794	2	2	2,448	–	79	3,339
Belchertown	1	4	400	4	1	703	–	36	1,149
Chesterfield	–	–	35	–	–	187	–	9	231
Cummington	1	1	43	4	3	268	–	12	332
Easthampton	8	59	2,370	9	1	2,267	–	188	4,902
Goshen	–	–	12	–	–	138	–	5	155
Granby	–	1	158	–	1	333	–	11	504
Hadley	5	4	521	1	1	446	–	42	1,020
Hatfield	1	1	520	1	1	363	–	67	954
Huntington	2	5	275	1	1	379	–	22	685
Middlefield	1	–	39	–	1	73	–	6	120
Northampton	26	53	5,538	25	6	5,427	–	256	11,331
Pelham	–	–	57	–	–	176	–	5	238

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Otis Archer Hood of Boston, Communist	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainfield	1	1	17	–	1	108	–	2	130
South Hadley	6	12	1,520	4	7	1,992	–	67	3,608
Southampton	–	1	136	1	–	306	–	14	458
Ware	7	10	2,198	11	3	1,321	–	197	3,747
Westhampton	–	1	23	–	–	151	–	5	180
Williamsburg	1	3	340	–	3	584	–	27	958
Worthington	–	1	57	1	3	182	–	9	253
Totals	64	167	15,053	64	35	17,852	–	1,059	34,294

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton	2	1	358	2	1	1,117	–	21	1,502
Arlington	16	19	7,811	18	6	13,023	–	254	21,147
Ashby	–	2	127	4	–	325	–	12	470
Ashland	1	4	566	3	2	887	–	27	1,490
Ayer	–	3	723	3	1	675	–	31	1,436
Bedford	1	5	353	1	–	746	–	25	1,131
Belmont	8	10	4,232	16	1	9,874	–	201	14,342
Billerica	12	8	1,730	5	4	1,784	–	73	3,616
Boxborough	–	–	51	–	–	140	–	3	194
Burlington	2	2	453	1	–	571	–	28	1,057
Cambridge	109	121	28,839	211	47	21,246	–	1,115	51,688
Carlisle	–	1	67	1	1	316	–	10	396
Chelmsford	4	9	1,524	9	5	2,372	–	84	4,007
Concord	4	5	1,115	5	3	2,568	–	77	3,777
Dracut	17	16	1,710	8	8	1,285	–	131	3,175
Dunstable	–	–	47	–	1	139	–	7	194
Everett	46	48	10,634	38	29	9,729	–	566	21,090
Framingham	14	17	5,237	7	11	5,475	–	278	11,039
Groton	–	1	516	–	5	927	–	33	1,482
Holliston	3	3	457	–	2	1,119	–	22	1,606
Hopkinton	4	3	639	–	1	793	–	20	1,460
Hudson	5	9	1,951	11	4	1,719	–	99	3,798
Lexington	2	7	1,502	5	3	4,313	–	80	5,912
Lincoln	–	1	233	3	2	764	1	15	1,019

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Otis Archer Hood of Boston, Communist	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Littleton	–	1	181	–	–	667	–	14	863
Lowell	86	107	29,770	104	68	15,397	–	1,309	46,841
Malden	40	48	12,327	92	21	13,801	–	621	26,950
Marlborough	13	20	4,605	17	9	3,180	–	212	8,056
Maynard	5	27	1,783	18	3	1,427	–	82	3,345
Medford	39	76	13,378	48	25	16,770	–	584	30,920
Melrose	9	9	3,153	10	14	11,017	–	174	14,386
Natick	7	7	3,407	5	13	3,837	–	140	7,416
Newton	19	41	10,561	55	33	27,076	–	570	38,355
North Reading	2	3	479	1	2	849	–	29	1,365
Pepperell	3	–	615	–	4	850	–	43	1,515
Reading	–	4	1,381	5	9	4,370	–	82	5,851
Sherborn	3	2	112	–	–	405	–	5	527
Shirley	2	7	542	1	–	481	–	32	1,065
Somerville	74	90	23,791	116	119	20,807	–	1,275	46,272
Stoneham	7	6	1,990	2	4	3,553	–	97	5,659
Stow	2	1	140	–	–	486	–	19	648
Sudbury	2	–	166	1	–	757	–	9	935
Tewksbury	2	8	659	1	1	858	–	37	1,566
Townsend	2	1	312	–	4	680	–	26	1,025
Tyngsborough	1	1	285	–	3	425	–	21	736
Wakefield	9	19	3,108	35	12	4,990	–	199	8,372
Waltham	42	24	9,144	23	17	9,367	–	384	19,001
Watertown	35	40	8,076	62	18	8,826	–	352	17,409
Wayland	3	2	736	5	2	1,167	–	30	1,945
Westford	6	3	884	4	3	714	1	73	1,688
Weston	2	1	465	7	3	1,840	–	20	2,338
Wilmington	5	8	842	2	–	1,246	–	57	2,160
Winchester	7	7	2,077	17	5	5,463	–	121	7,697
Woburn	15	21	4,914	10	10	4,166	–	240	9,376
Totals	692	879	210,758	992	540	247,378	2	10,069	471,310

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket	1	1	522	3	5	1,038	–	111	1,681

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Otis Archer Hood of Boston, Communist	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Avon	3	1	461	4	1	661	–	27	1,158
Bellingham	4	4	960	2	2	494	–	52	1,518
Braintree	3	18	3,309	12	9	5,874	–	142	9,367
Brookline	16	55	7,905	78	16	19,576	–	400	28,046
Canton	5	2	1,461	2	2	1,741	–	61	3,274
Cohasset	–	7	609	–	–	1,215	–	45	1,876
Dedham	14	16	3,054	10	10	4,896	–	142	8,142
Dover	–	–	165	1	–	591	–	9	766
Foxborough	3	1	833	2	2	1,716	–	40	2,597
Franklin	5	4	1,769	4	3	1,550	–	89	3,424
Holbrook	–	4	536	3	2	1,258	–	33	1,836
Medfield	–	–	407	–	–	837	–	23	1,267
Medway	2	1	752	1	4	832	–	36	1,628
Millis	–	3	493	–	2	620	–	30	1,148
Milton	7	20	3,594	14	8	7,649	–	107	11,399
Needham	3	11	1,464	7	8	5,532	–	97	7,122
Norfolk	1	1	211	7	–	475	–	10	705
Norwood	10	10	3,699	31	2	3,325	–	157	7,234
Plainville	3	4	172	1	1	689	–	27	897
Quincy	79	74	15,721	108	45	21,156	–	729	37,912
Randoph	6	4	1,831	11	9	1,849	–	70	3,780
Sharon	–	2	530	3	–	1,433	–	23	1,991
Stoughton	2	17	1,770	8	5	2,141	–	93	4,036
Walpole	3	5	1,439	10	1	2,094	–	71	3,623
Wellesley	8	16	1,650	6	7	6,437	–	114	8,238
Westwood	1	5	427	–	3	1,595	–	23	2,054
Weymouth	11	32	4,804	17	12	6,804	–	193	11,873
Wrentham	1	3	396	1	2	902	–	23	1,328
Totals	190	320	60,422	343	156	103,942	–	2,866	168,239

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	3	3	1,149	13	3	1,855	–	58	3,084
Bridgewater	5	13	1,182	12	1	1,632	–	95	2,940
Brockton	64	72	15,470	146	46	15,287	–	864	31,949
Carver	2	1	134	–	–	367	–	11	515

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Otis Archer Hood of Boston, Communist	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Duxbury	1	1	245	–	1	1,041	–	34	1,323
East Bridgewater	3	7	586	2	3	1,218	–	51	1,870
Halifax	–	2	116	–	1	306	–	6	431
Hanover	2	1	303	2	4	1,075	–	32	1,419
Hanson	1	1	383	2	2	840	–	16	1,245
Hingham	6	7	1,191	6	1	2,995	–	94	4,300
Hull	2	2	775	1	1	726	–	40	1,547
Kingston	1	5	466	–	1	827	–	34	1,334
Lakeville	1	1	187	–	–	558	–	22	769
Marion	1	1	260	–	–	724	–	44	1,030
Marshfield	1	3	262	1	1	1,146	–	30	1,444
Mattapoisett	2	–	351	–	1	564	–	17	935
Middleborough	2	4	1,520	–	11	2,828	–	134	4,499
Norwell	1	1	208	2	1	819	–	12	1,044
Pembroke	2	2	212	2	–	670	–	22	910
Plymouth	12	11	2,760	2	5	3,092	–	212	6,094
Plympton	–	–	65	1	1	202	–	6	275
Rochester	–	1	126	2	1	345	–	10	485
Rockland	3	12	2,207	4	4	2,113	–	73	4,416
Scituate	5	4	684	2	5	1,735	–	49	2,484
Wareham	8	5	1,107	3	4	1,613	–	104	2,844
West Bridgewater	7	2	464	3	1	1,003	–	49	1,529
Whitman	5	9	1,602	3	10	2,523	–	93	4,245
Totals	140	171	34,015	206	112	48,104	–	2,212	84,960

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston	577	712	199,162	1,698	214	137,245	1	9,220	348,829
Chelsea	70	45	10,627	120	17	5,129	–	1,006	17,014
Revere	42	42	9,644	89	13	6,253	–	525	16,608
Winthrop	4	19	3,522	41	5	5,654	–	144	9,389
Totals	693	818	222,955	1,948	249	154,281	1	10,895	391,840

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Otis Archer Hood of Boston, Communist	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashburnham	1	4	400	3	2	609	–	44	1,063
Athol	10	9	1,748	6	15	3,149	–	141	5,078
Auburn	3	8	1,064	3	3	2,110	–	67	3,258
Barre	–	5	682	2	5	741	–	58	1,493
Berlin	–	–	87	–	–	433	–	11	531
Blackstone	4	5	1,591	6	–	479	–	65	2,150
Bolton	–	–	52	–	–	326	–	5	383
Boylston	1	1	111	1	–	484	–	10	608
Brookfield	–	1	192	1	–	500	–	28	722
Charlton	1	1	379	2	1	699	–	35	1,118
Clinton	16	11	3,455	19	9	2,861	–	199	6,570
Douglas	1	2	486	–	1	641	–	23	1,154
Dudley	7	4	1,286	4	1	770	–	66	2,138
East Brookfield	1	1	184	1	1	271	–	12	471
Fitchburg	44	53	10,835	67	23	8,239	–	549	19,810
Gardner	15	21	4,660	33	14	3,844	–	342	8,929
Grafton	10	1	1,394	3	4	1,655	–	84	3,151
Hardwick	2	2	594	4	1	445	–	41	1,089
Harvard	–	–	125	–	2	468	–	9	604
Holden	6	4	563	5	4	1,534	–	45	2,161
Hopedale	1	3	499	–	1	1,162	–	19	1,685
Hubbardston	–	–	138	1	–	286	–	15	440
Lancaster	1	2	299	2	11	1,015	–	46	1,376
Leicester	3	4	1,104	3	1	1,080	–	58	2,253
Leominster	10	19	5,229	5	16	4,860	–	269	10,408
Lunenburg	4	1	370	1	5	711	–	23	1,115
Mendon	2	2	232	1	1	446	–	21	705
Milford	19	26	4,454	11	6	2,491	–	255	7,262
Millbury	14	6	1,763	10	3	1,660	–	104	3,560
Millville	–	2	562	1	1	258	–	20	844
New Braintree	1	–	62	1	–	107	–	3	174
North Brookfield	2	4	702	3	2	744	–	40	1,497
Northborough	1	–	313	–	1	923	–	20	1,258
Northbridge	8	6	2,351	7	8	2,282	–	121	4,783
Oakham	–	–	52	–	–	146	–	4	202
Oxford	5	3	1,008	4	5	1,045	–	57	2,127
Paxton	–	–	85	–	–	337	–	13	435
Petersham	–	1	75	–	2	341	–	11	430
Phillipston	–	–	87	–	–	121	–	9	217

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Otis Archer Hood of Boston, Communist	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Princeton	–	1	55	–	–	321	–	11	388
Royalston	–	–	100	–	–	235	–	11	346
Rutland	1	5	268	–	–	483	–	19	776
Shrewsbury	7	12	1,069	12	4	2,487	–	66	3,657
Southborough	3	3	359	–	–	727	–	24	1,116
Southbridge	18	17	4,967	16	27	2,640	–	294	7,979
Spencer	3	9	1,610	5	4	1,663	–	106	3,400
Sterling	1	–	167	–	1	690	–	32	891
Sturbridge	3	–	477	4	2	526	–	24	1,036
Sutton	1	–	519	3	3	642	–	39	1,207
Templeton	2	4	748	–	4	1,021	–	63	1,842
Upton	4	3	385	–	2	799	–	28	1,221
Uxbridge	4	6	1,799	3	10	1,236	–	77	3,135
Warren	1	2	840	4	1	763	–	63	1,674
Webster	20	11	4,013	13	5	2,630	–	198	6,890
West Boylston	2	2	255	–	1	776	–	30	1,066
West Brookfield	–	2	169	–	2	490	–	26	689
Westborough	6	5	747	2	–	1,695	–	43	2,498
Westminster	–	8	259	3	–	475	–	23	768
Winchendon	6	11	1,403	12	4	1,245	–	95	2,776
Worcester	163	209	43,202	276	115	44,893	–	2,776	91,634
Totals	438	522	112,684	563	334	116,710	–	6,990	238,241

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Henning A. Blomen of Cambridge, Socialist Labor	Jeffrey W. Campbell of Boston, Socialist	Paul A. Dever of Cambridge, Democratic	Otis Archer Hood of Boston, Communist	E. Tallmadge Root of Somerville, Prohibition	Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	30	30	5,112	17	32	12,785	–	540	18,546
Berkshire	118	166	29,356	78	100	27,919	–	2,245	59,982
Bristol	229	299	93,218	368	179	62,341	–	4,321	160,955
Dukes County	3	8	989	5	2	1,596	–	130	2,733
Essex	541	674	122,883	620	335	116,401	–	7,047	248,501
Franklin	30	63	8,317	13	25	15,104	–	611	24,163
Hampden	294	505	77,351	327	216	73,772	6	4,487	156,958
Hampshire	64	167	15,053	64	35	17,852	–	1,059	34,294
Middlesex	692	879	210,758	992	540	247,378	2	10,069	471,310
Nantucket	1	1	522	3	5	1,038	–	111	1,681
Norfolk	190	320	60,422	343	156	103,942	–	2,866	168,239
Plymouth	140	171	34,015	206	112	48,104	–	2,212	84,960
Suffolk	693	818	222,955	1,948	249	154,281	1	10,895	391,840
Worcester	438	522	112,684	563	334	116,710	–	6,990	238,241
Totals	3,463	4,623	993,635	5,547	2,320	999,223	9	53,583	2,062,403

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS IN 1940.

For Lieutenant-Governor.

Horace T. Cahill of Braintree (Republican)	985,884 votes
Hugo DeGregory of Springfield (Communist Party)	9,827 "
Owen A. Gallagher of Boston (Democratic)	928,739 "
Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield (Socialist Party)	8,212 "
George L. McGlynn of Springfield (Socialist Labor Party)	5,022 "
Guy S. Williams of Worcester (Prohibition)	11,339 "
All others	8 "

For Secretary.

Frederic W. Cook of Somerville (Republican)	1,052,390 votes
Katherine A. Foley of Lawrence (Democratic)	848,099 "
Thomas F. P. O'Dea of Boston (Communist Party)	10,766 "
Modestino Torra of Boston (Socialist Labor Party)	8,438 "
Peter Wartiainen, Jr., of Fitchburg (Socialist Party)	7,325 "
All others	2 "

For Treasurer and Receiver-General.

John J. Donahue of Somerville (Democratic)	889,495 votes
Henry Grossman of Worcester (Communist Party)	11,348 "
Thomas Hamilton of Lynn (Prohibition)	15,067 "
William E. Hurley of Boston (Republican)	985,164 "
Malcolm T. Rowe of Lynn (Socialist Labor Party)	6,386 "
Andrew Swenson of Greenfield (Socialist Party)	9,426 "
All others	2 "

For Auditor.

Arthur R. Buckley of Boston (Communist Party)	22,412 votes
Thomas J. Buckley of Boston (Democratic)	947,135 "
Charles H. Daniels of North Adams (Socialist Party)	8,573 "
Bernard G. Kelly of Springfield (Socialist Labor Party)	8,771 "
Harry W. Kimball of Needham (Prohibition)	12,345 "
Russell A. Wood of Cambridge (Republican)	904,590 "
All others	5 "

For Attorney General.

James Henry Brennan of Boston (Democratic)	926,748 votes
Robert T. Bushnell of Newton (Republican)	961,545 "
Joseph C. Figueiredo of New Bedford (Communist Party)	9,916 "
Austin H. Fittz of Natick (Prohibition)	4,804 "
Charles R. Hill of Brookline (Socialist Party)	7,625 "
Fred E. Oelcher of Peabody (Socialist Labor Party)	4,245 "
All others	4 "

For Executive Councillors.

FIRST DISTRICT

Joseph P. Clark, Jr., of Fall River (Democratic)	125,851 votes
Edgar S. Lindsay of Brockton (Republican)	101,014 "
All others	4 "

SECOND DISTRICT

Clayton L. Havey of Boston (Republican)	138,289 votes
Louis Shindler of Boston (Democratic)	88,661 "
All others	1 vote

THIRD DISTRICT

William E. Bennett, Jr., of Boston (Democratic)	110,884 votes
Frank A. Brooks of Concord (Republican)	132,626 "
All others	2 "

FOURTH DISTRICT

Hugh Morrison Brown of Revere (Republican)	86,166 votes
Daniel H. Coakley of Boston (Democratic)	130,072 "
All others	2 "

FIFTH DISTRICT

James A. Donovan of Lawrence (Democratic)	116,831 votes
William J. MacInnis of Gloucester (Republican)	110,627 "
All others	0 "

Sixth District

James J. Brennan of Somerville (Democratic)	122,641 votes
Eugene A. F. Burtnett of Somerville (Republican)	130,284 "
All others	2 "

Seventh District

Edmund Burke of Worcester (Democratic)	118,112 votes
George E. Nelson of Worcester (Republican)	109,454 "
All others	0 "

Eighth District

Arthur A. Hastings of Springfield (Republican)	118,704 votes
Daniel M. Walsh, Jr., of Springfield (Democratic)	125,259 "
All others	1 vote

LIST OF THE

Executive and Legislative Departments

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

AND OFFICERS IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED THEREWITH
WITH PLACES OF RESIDENCE

1941-1942

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (*R*)
of Newton,

GOVERNOR.

His Honor HORACE T. CAHILL (*R*)
of Braintree,

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Council.

District — The Lieutenant-Governor.
I. — Joseph P. Clark, Jr. (*D*) of Fall River.
II. — Clayton L. Havey (*R*) of Boston.
III. — Frank A. Brooks (*R*) of West Concord.
IV. — Daniel H. Coakley (*D*) of Boston.
V. — James A. Donovan (*D*) of Lawrence.
VI. — Eugene A. F. Burtnett (*R*) of Somerville.
VII. — Edmund Burke (*D*) of Worcester.
VIII. — Daniel M. Walsh, Jr. (*D*) of Springfield.

Private Secretary to the Governor.
Daniel J. Lynch of Belmont.

Counsel to the Governor.
Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington.

Assistant Secretaries to the Governor.
Russell Gerould of Cambridge.
Mark Galusha of Williamstown.

Executive Secretary.
William L. Reed of Boston.

Messenger.
George P. Capen of Canton.

Committees of the Council.

On Pardons, Charitable Institutions and Prisons. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Brooks, Mr. Burtnett, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Clark.

On Finance, Accounts and Warrants. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Burtnett, Mr. Havey, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Burke.

On Waterways, Public Lands and Railroads. — Mr. Burtnett, *Chairman*, Mr. Coakley, Mr. Clark, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Burke.

On State House. — Mr. Brooks, *Chairman*, Mr. Burtnett, Mr. Coakley, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Clark.

On Military and Naval Affairs. — Mr Havey, *Chairman*, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Coakley, Mr. Burke, Mr. Walsh.

On Nominations. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Havey, Mr. Walsh.

Military Establishment.

His Excellency LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Brig. Gen. EDGAR C. ERICKSON, *The Adjutant General, Chief of Staff*, Worcester.

Governor's Staff:

Personal Aides.

Col. Daniel Tyler, Jr., *Chief of Aides*	Brookline
Lt. Col. Charles T. Cahill	Cambridge
Major Glenwood J. Sherrard	Boston
Capt. Raymond Emerson	Concord
Capt. George W. Roberts	Boston

Special Aides.

Major Samuel O. Smith	Roxbury
Major Napoleon J. Vigeant	Chicopee
Major Willis S. Fitch	Boston
Capt. Frank R. Gaw	West Newton
Lieut. Ralph P. Evans	Boston

Detailed Aides.

Lt. Col. Michael J. McLaughlin	Brookline
Major David B. Weden	Wellesley
Major Roland A. Mangini	Melrose
Capt. Charles A. Stanley	New Bedford
Capt. Norman F. Hines	Ludlow
Capt. Marcel J. Ladouceur	Willimansett
1st Lt. Otis M. Whitney	Concord
1st Lt John J. Pakula	Worcester

Military Department:

Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, *The Adjutant General, Chief of Staff, Commanding Military Department*	Worcester

Col. Porter B. Chase, *Mass. N. G. Ret., Assistant Adjutant General, Executive Officer*	Newton (Auburndale)
Vincent H. Jacobs, *Chief Clerk*	Boston (West Roxbury)
Inspector General's Division:	
Col. Henry D. Cormerais, *Mass. N. G. Ret., State Inspector General*	Newton (Upper Falls)
Judge Advocate General's Division:	
Lt. Col. Dana T. Gallup, *Acting State Judge Advocate*	Cambridge
Medical Division:	
Col. Thomas F. Tierney, *State Surgeon*	Hudson
J. Murray Cox, *Principal Clerk*	Somerville
Military Intelligence:	
Lt. Col. Robert O. Dalton, *Mass. N. G. Ret.*	Cambridge
Military Service Commission:	
Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, *26th Division* (Chairman)	Belmont
Brig. Gen. Francis V. Logan, *52nd Brigade*	Cohasset
Brig. Gen. William F. Howe, Jr., *51st Field Artillery*	Weston
Lt. Col. Vincent H. Jacobs, *Headquarters 26th Division* (secretary)	Boston (West Roxbury)
Ordnance Division:	
Lt. Col. Harry R. Marshall, *State Ordnance Officer*	Newton (Centre)
Quartermaster Division:	
Major William H. Harrison, Jr., *State Quartermaster*	Roxbury
Robert E. Foster, *Head Administrative Clerk*	West Somerville
United States Property and Disbursing Officer:	
Lt. Col. Frank J. Killilea, *Finance Department*	Lawrence
Margaret L. Ryan, *Principal Clerk*	Newton (Highlands)
War Records Division:	
Albert E. Sargent, *Archivist*	Reading
Commanding Officers:	
26th Division: Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, *Commanding*	Belmont
241st Coast Artillery: Col. William B. Cottam, *Commanding*	Boston (Roxbury)
211th Coast Artillery: Col. Stuart G. Hall, *Commanding*	Brookline
3rd Bn., 372nd Infantry: Maj. Alexander R. Davis, *Commanding*	Boston

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FREDERIC W. COOK (*R.*) of Somerville.

William G. Grundy, *First Deputy*	Watertown.
Paul D. Howard, *Second Deputy*	Newton.
William N. Hardy, *Third Deputy*	Boston.
Ralph R. Currier, *Confidential Secretary*	Wilmington.
Edward J. Robbins, *Chief of Archives Division*	Chelmsford.
Arthur J. Hassett, *State Registrar of Vital Statistics*	Weymouth.
Edward J. Kelley, *Supervisor of Public Documents*	Arlington.

Treasurer and Receiver-General.

WILLIAM E. HURLEY (*R.*) of Boston.

Karl H. Oliver, *Deputy Treasurer and Receiver-General*	Needham.
A. Harris Paton, *Second Deputy*	Melrose.
Katherine McCluskey, *Secretary*	Waltham.
Alexander W. Terzis, *Confidential Secretary*	Belmont.
Raymond S. Dolber, *Head Bookkeeper*	Waltham.
William A. McGivney, *Paying Teller*	No. Attleborough.
John D. Lawrie, *Warrant Teller*	Boston.
Paul E. Laurent, *Receiving Teller*	Lexington.

Auditor of the Commonwealth.

THOMAS J. BUCKLEY (*D.*) of Boston.

Herbert M. Eveleth, *First Deputy Auditor*	Lynn.
Charles Wheeler, *Chief of Divisions*	Malden.

Attorney-General.

ROBERT T. BUSHNELL (*R.*) of Newton.

James E. Farley, *Assistant*	Peabody.
Frank G. Volpe, *Assistant*	Arlington.
Roger Clapp, *Assistant*	Brookline.
Jacob Lewiton, *Assistant*	Boston (Dorchester).
J. Burke Sullivan, *Assistant*	Boston (Jamaica Plain).
Harold P. Johnson, *Assistant*	Woburn.
Telesphore R. Lebœuf, *Assistant*	Webster.
John S. Stone, *Assistant*	Boston.
James F. Meagher, *Assistant*	Watertown.
Sherman W. Saltmarsh, *Assistant*	Winchester.
Joseph F. Bacigalupo, *Assistant*	Lawrence.
William F. Hayes, *Assistant*	Ipswich.
H. Wells Kilbourne, *Assistant*	Pittsfield.
Harold E. Magnuson, *Assistant*	Arlington.
Joseph S. Rezendes, *Assistant*	Cambridge.
Sarkis M. Zartarian, *Assistant*	Arlington.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE, ALPHABETICALLY.

HON. ANGIER L. GOODWIN (Fourth Middlesex),
President.

Babcock, Frank D.	*Fourth Essex District.*
Blanchard, Arthur F.	*Second Middlesex District.*
Bowers, Richard S.	*Norfolk and Suffolk District.*
Brackman, David M.	*Sixth Suffolk District.*
Casey, P. Eugene	*Fourth Worcester District.*
Connors, Louis B.	*Fifth Middlesex District.*
Coolidge, Arthur W.	*Seventh Middlesex District.*
Curtis, Laurence	*Third Suffolk District.*
Dolan, Chester A., Jr.	*Fifth Suffolk District.*
Francis, Joseph F.	*Third Bristol District.*
Giroux, Eugene H.	*Third Middlesex District.*
Goodwin, Angier L.	*Fourth Middlesex District.*
Grant, William P.	*Second Bristol District.*
Gunn, James A.	*Franklin and Hampshire District.*
Haley, Cornelius F.	*Third Essex District.*
Harrington, Joseph B.	*Second Essex District.*
Hogan, Charles V.	*First Essex District.*
Hollis, Arthur W.	*Middlesex and Suffolk District.*

Holmes, Newland H.	*Norfolk and Plymouth District.*
Hunt, Jarvis	*First Bristol District.*
Johnston, Thomas H.	*Worcester and Hampden District.*
Krapf, George W.	*Berkshire District.*
Lane, Thomas J.	*Fifth Essex District.*
Lee, Robert L.	*Second Suffolk District.*
Lundgren, Harold R.	*Second Worcester District.*
MacDonald, Donald A.	*Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire District.*
Mackay, John D.	*First Norfolk District.*
Miles, Charles G.	*Plymouth District.*
Montminy, Joseph F.	*First Middlesex District.*
Murphy, Joseph L.	*Seventh Suffolk District.*
Nicholson, Donald W.	*Cape and Plymouth District.*
Nolen, William E.	*Second Hampden District.*
Olson, Charles W.	*Middlesex and Norfolk District.*
Petersen, Tycho M.	*First Hampden District.*
Richardson, Harris S.	*Sixth Middlesex District.*
Sears, Mason	*Second Norfolk District.*
Stanton, George W.	*Third Worcester District.*
Sullivan, Bernard L.	*First Suffolk District.*
Sullivan, Charles F. Jeff	*First Worcester District.*
Sullivan, Leo J.	*Fourth Suffolk District.*

SENATE . . . BY DISTRICTS.

HON. ANGIER L. GOODWIN (*R*), *President.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Berkshire . .	George W. Krapf (*R*) .	Pittsfield, 39 Hollister Street.	Boston, Hotel Westminster.
First Bristol . .	Jarvis Hunt (*R*) . .	North Attleborough, 51 High Street.	At home.
Second Bristol . .	William P. Grant (*D*) .	Fall River, 81 Farnham Street.	At home.
Third Bristol . .	Joseph F. Francis (*R*) .	Fairhaven, 24 Fort Street	At home.
Cape and Plymouth .	Donald W. Nicholson (*R*) .	Wareham, Highland Road	At home.
First Essex . .	Charles V. Hogan (*D*) .	Lynn, 67 Phillips Avenue	At home.
Second Essex . .	Joseph B. Harrington (*D*) .	Salem, Winter Island Road	At home.

District.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Third Essex	Cornelius F. Haley (*R*)	Rowley, Main Street	At home.
Fourth Essex	Frank D. Babcock (*R*)	Haverhill, 4 Nichols Street.	At home.
Fifth Essex	Thomas J. Lane (*D*)	Lawrence, 92 Abbott Street	At home.
Franklin and Hampshire.	James A. Gunn (*R*)	Turners Falls, 10 High Street.	Boston, Hotel Touraine.
First Hampden	Tycho M. Petersen (*R*)	Springfield, 559 Wilbraham Road.	Boston, Hotel Manger.
Second Hampden	William E. Nolen (*D*)	Holyoke, 20 Woods Avenue	Boston, Hotel Manger.
Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.	Donald A. MacDonald (*R*)	West Springfield, 61 Silver Street.	Boston, Hotel Manger.
First Middlesex	Joseph F. Montminy (*R*)	Lowell, 723 Moody Street	At home.
Second Middlesex	Arthur F. Blanchard (*R*)	Cambridge, 159 Upland Road.	At home.
Third Middlesex	Eugene H. Giroux (*D*)	Somerville, 45 Pennsylvania Avenue.	At home.
Fourth Middlesex	Angier L. Goodwin (*R*)	Melrose, 33 Reading Hill Avenue.	At home.
Fifth Middlesex	Louis B. Connors (*D*)	Waltham, 37 Taylor Street	At home.

Sixth Middlesex	Harris S. Richardson (*R*)	Winchester, 15 Mt. Pleasant Street.	At home.
Seventh Middlesex	Arthur W. Coolidge (*R*)	Reading, 12 Pleasant Street	At home.
Middlesex and Norfolk.	Charles W. Olson (*R*)	Ashland, West Union Street	At home.
Middlesex and Suffolk	Arthur W. Hollis (*R*)	Newton, 90 Washington Street.	At home.
First Norfolk	John D. Mackay (*R*)	Quincy, 75 Greenleaf Street	At home.
Second Norfolk	Mason Sears (*R*)	Dedham, West Street	At home.
Norfolk and Plymouth.	Newland H. Holmes (*R*)	Weymouth, 83 Webb Street.	At home.
Norfolk and Suffolk	Richard S. Bowers (*R*)	Brookline, 357 Clinton Road.	At home.
Plymouth	Charles G. Miles (*R*)	Brockton, 26 Spring Street.	At home.
First Suffolk	Bernard L. Sullivan (*D*)	Chelsea, 58 Bellingham Street.	At home.
Second Suffolk	Robert L. Lee (*D*)	Boston (Charlestown) 44 Winthrop Street.	At home.
Third Suffolk	Laurence Curtis (*DR*)	Boston, 15 River Street	At home.
Fourth Suffolk	Leo J. Sullivan (*D*)	Boston (South), 357 K Street.	At home.
Fifth Suffolk	Chester A. Dolan, Jr. (*D*)	Boston (Jamaica Plain) 987 Parker Street.	At home.

District.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Sixth Suffolk . .	David M. Brackman (*DR*) .	Boston (Roxbury) 52 Brookledge Street.	At home.
Seventh Suffolk .	Joseph L. Murphy (*D*) .	Boston (Dorchester) 57 Samoset Street.	At home.
First Worcester .	Charles F. Jeff Sullivan (*D*) .	Worcester, 546 Cambridge Street.	At home.
Second Worcester .	Harold R. Lundgren (*R*) .	Worcester, 48 Gifford Drive.	At home.
Third Worcester .	George W. Stanton (*D*) .	Fitchburg, 130 Pacific Street.	At home.
Fourth Worcester .	P. Eugene Casey (*D*) . .	Milford, 30 Purchase Street	At home.
Worcester and Hampden.	Thomas H. Johnston (*R*) .	Clinton, 188 Walnut Street	At home.

SEATING ARRANGEMENT OF THE SENATE.

HON. ANGIER L. GOODWIN, *President.*

On President's Right.	*On President's Left.*
1. Hon. Newland H. Holmes.	1. Hon. Jarvis Hunt.
2. Hon. Arthur W. Coolidge.	2. Hon. Arthur W. Hollis.
3. Hon. William P. Grant.	3. Hon. Laurence Curtis.
4. Hon. Harris S. Richardson.	4. Hon. Eugene H. Giroux.
5. Hon. Robert L. Lee.	5. Hon. David M. Brackman.
6. Hon. Arthur F. Blanchard.	6. Hon. Chester A. Dolan, Jr.
7. Hon. Charles F. Jeff Sullivan.	7. Hon. Joseph L. Murphy.
8. Hon. Thomas H. Johnston.	8. Hon. Joseph F. Francis.
9. Hon. Mason Sears.	9. Hon. George W. Krapf.
10. Hon. Charles W. Olson.	10. Hon. Louis B. Connors.
11. Hon. Donald A. MacDonald.	11. Hon. P. Eugene Casey.
12. Hon. Cornelius F. Haley.	12. Hon. Richard S. Bowers.
13. Hon. Charles V. Hogan.	13. —— (Vacant) ——
14. Hon. Donald W. Nicholson.	14. Hon. Leo J. Sullivan.
15. Hon. Harold R. Lundgren.	15. Hon. Joseph B. Harrington.
16. Hon. William E. Nolen.	16. Hon. George W. Stanton.
17. Hon. Tycho M. Petersen.	17. Hon. Bernard L. Sullivan.
18. Hon. Thomas J. Lane.	18. Hon. Frank D. Babcock.
19. Hon. Joseph F. Montminy.	19. Hon. James A. Gunn.
20. Hon. Charles G. Miles.	20. Hon. John D. Mackay.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

President of the Senate.

HON. ANGIER L. GOODWIN, MELROSE.
Room 331, State House.

Clerk of the Senate.

IRVING N. HAYDEN, QUINCY (Wollaston), *Clerk.* Room 330, State House.

THOMAS A. CHADWICK, LOWELL, *Assistant Clerk.*

WILLIAM F. DILLON, REVERE, *Clerical Assistant to the Clerk.*

Sergeant-at-Arms.

CHARLES O. HOLT, MEDFORD. Room 200, State House.

Chaplain.

REVEREND ARTHUR W. OLSEN, MELROSE.

Counsel to the Senate.

(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51–55.)

FERNALD HUTCHINS, BROOKLINE, *Counsel.* Room 306, State House.

JAMES F. DELANEY, BOSTON, *Assistant Counsel.*

WILLIAM F. FURBUSH, WELLESLEY, *Clerk of the Committee on Rules and Secretary to the President.* Room 330, State House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(BY COUNTIES.)

[In this list the politics of the several members is designated as follows: R, Republican; D, Democrat.]

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Barnstable, Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee, Sandwich,	William A. Jones (R),	Barnstable.
2	Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Yarmouth,	Edwin F. Eldredge (R),	Chatham.

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

1	Clarksburg, Florida, North Adams,	Joseph N. Roach (D),	North Adams.

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
2	Adams, Cheshire, Savoy, Williamstown,	James P. McAndrews (D),	Adams.
3	Hancock, Lanesborough, New Ashford, Pittsfield, Richmond,	William A. Akeroyd (R), Michael H. Condron (D), Arthur W. Milne (R),	Lanesborough. Pittsfield. Pittsfield.
4	Becket, Dalton, Hinsdale, Lee, Lenox, Otis, Peru, Tyringham, Washington, Windsor,	Lawrence A. Haworth (R),	Dalton.
5	Alford, Egremont, Great Barrington, Monterey, Mt. Washington, New Marlborough, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, West Stockbridge,	Paul W. Foster (R),	Gt. Barrington.

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

1	Attleboro, No. Attleborough,	Francis J. Kelley (R), Arthur E. Young (R),	No. Attleboro'. Attleboro.
2	Easton, Mansfield, Norton, Raynham,	Royal B. Patriquin (R),	Mansfield.

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
3	Taunton, Wards 5, 7, 8, . .	Joseph W. Dooley (D), .	Taunton.
4	Taunton, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, .	Walter R. Baylies (R), .	Taunton.
5	Berkley, . . Dighton, . . Freetown, . . Rehoboth, . . Seekonk, . . Swansea, . . Taunton, Ward 6,	Stephen L. French (R), .	Swansea.
6	New Bedford, Wards 1, 2, .	Alfred M. Bessette (R), . Rodolphe G. Bessette (D), .	New Bedford. New Bedford.
7	New Bedford, Wards 3, 4, 5, .	Philip Barnet (R), . . John D. Pratt (R), . .	New Bedford. New Bedford.
8	New Bedford, Ward 6, . .	John M. Cawley (R), .	New Bedford.
9	Acushnet, . . Dartmouth, . Fairhaven, .	F. Eben Brown (R), . .	Fairhaven.
10	Fall River, Wards 1, 2, 3, . .	Terrance J. Lomax, Jr. (D), . Cornelius E. Reddy (D), .	Fall River. Fall River.
11	Fall River, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, .	Albert Rubin (D), . . William E. White (D), .	Fall River. Fall River.
12	Fall River, Ward 8, . . . Westport, . .	Richard H. Fish (R), . .	Fall River.
13	Fall River, Ward 9, . . . Somerset, . .	Robert L. Taylor (D), .	Fall River.

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, West Tisbury,	Joseph A. Sylvia (R),	Oak Bluffs.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

1	Amesbury, Merrimac, Salisbury,	Colin James Cameron (D),	Amesbury.
2	Haverhill, Wards 2, 4, 6, 7,	Clifford R. Cusson (R),	Haverhill.
		Benjamin B. Priest (R),	Haverhill.
3	Haverhill, Wards 1, 3, 5,	Harvey A. Pothier (D),	Haverhill.
4	Andover,	J. Everett Collins (R),	Andover.
	Lawrence, Ward 1,	Harold S. Pedler (R),	Methuen.
	Methuen,	Raymond W. Schlapp (R),	Methuen.
	North Andover,		
5	Lawrence, Wards 2, 6,	Thomas A. Barry (D),	Lawrence.
		Cornelius J. Twomey (D),	Lawrence.
6	Lawrence, Wards 3, 4,	J. Kenney Brooks (D),	Lawrence.
7	Lawrence, Ward 5,	Michael J. Batal (D),	Lawrence.
8	Boxford, Danvers, Middleton, Topsfield,	Oscar H. Perkins (R),	Danvers.
9	Peabody, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	Joseph F. Luz (R),	Peabody.

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
10	Lynn, Wards 1, 7, Lynnfield, . . Peabody, Ward 1, Saugus, . .	Fred A. Hutchinson (R), . Frederick B. Willis (R), .	Lynn. Saugus.
11	Lynn, Wards 5, 6,	Walter A. Cuffe (D), . George J. O'Shea (D), .	Lynn. Lynn.
12	Lynn, Wards 2, 3, 4, . . . Nahant, . .	William A. Baldwin (R), . Robert T. Sisson (R), . Richard J. White, Jr. (R), .	Lynn. Lynn. Lynn.
13	Marblehead, . Salem, Wards 3, 4, 5, . . Swampscott, .	Harold B. L. McIntosh (R), Lester B. Morley (R), . Edmond Talbot, Jr. (R), .	Marblehead. Swampscott. Salem.
14	Salem, Wards 1, 2, 6, . .	James F. Tobin (D), . .	Salem.
15	Beverly, . . Hamilton, . . Wenham, . .	Russell P. Brown (R), . James R. Reynolds (R), .	Beverly. Wenham.
16	Essex, . . Gloucester, Wards 4, 5, 6, 8, . Manchester, .	William G. Clark, Jr. (R), .	Gloucester.
17	Gloucester, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7, . Rockport, . .	William G. Reed (R), .	Rockport.
18	Georgetown, . Groveland, . Ipswich, . . Newbury, . . Rowley, . . West Newbury, .	Harland Burke (R), . .	Ipswich.
19	Newburyport, .	Henry M. Duggan (R), .	Newburyport.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Whately,	Fred B. Dole (R),	Shelburne.
2	Greenfield,	Frederick E. Pierce (R),	Greenfield.
3	Erving, Gill, Montague, New Salem, Orange, Warwick, Wendell,	Ralph C. Mahar (R),	Orange.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

1	Brimfield, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holland, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Monson, Palmer, Wales, Wilbraham,	Clarence B. Brown (R),	Brimfield.
		William J. Sessions (R),	Hampden.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
2	Springfield, Wd. 8,	Stanley Borsa (D),	Springfield.
3	Springfield, Wd. 1,	Daniel J. Bresnahan (D),	Springfield.
4	Springfield, Wd. 2,	Eugene Joseph Sweeney (D),	Springfield.
5	Springfield, Wd. 3,	Philip M. Markley (D),	Springfield.
6	Springfield, Wd. 4,	Keith F. Fletcher (R),	Springfield.
7	Springfield, Wd. 5,	Thomas T. Gray (R),	Springfield.
8	Springfield, Wd. 6,	Archie E. Bruce (D),	Springfield.
9	Springfield, Wd. 7,	Ralph V. Clampit (R),	Springfield.
10	Chicopee, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5,	Andrew J. Coakley (D),	Chicopee.
11	Chicopee, Wards 3, 6, 7, 8, 9,	Joseph J. Harnisch (R),	Chicopee.
12	Holyoke, Wards 1, 2, 4,	John J. Falvey (D),	Holyoke.
13	Holyoke, Wards 3, 6,	William C. Lunney (D),	Holyoke.
14	Holyoke, Wards 5, 7,	Laurence W. Law (R),	Holyoke.
15	Westfield,	John A. Sullivan (D),	Westfield.
16	Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, West Springfield,	John R. Fausey (R), George W. Porter (R),	W. Springfield. Agawam.

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Northampton, Wds. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,	Ralph Lerche (R),	Northampton.
2	Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Wards 6, 7, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg, Worthington,	George L. Barrus (R),	Goshen.
3	Easthampton, Hadley, South Hadley,	Vincent B. Dignam (D),	Easthampton.
4	Amherst, Belchertown, Granby, Pelham, Ware,	William M. Hyde (D),	Ware.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

1	Cambridge, Wds. 1, 2, 3, Somerville, Wd. 2,	Michael J. Neville (D), John Timothy Sullivan (D),	Cambridge. Cambridge.
2	Cambridge, Wds. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,	Dana T. Gallup (R), Haven Parker (R), Henry D. Winslow (R),	Cambridge. Cambridge. Cambridge.
3	Cambridge, Wds. 9, 10, 11, Watertown, Pcts. 1, 2,	Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D), Jeremiah J. Sullivan (D),	Cambridge. Cambridge.
4	Newton, Wds. 1, 2, 3, 7,	Clarence C. Colby (R), Loomis Patrick (R),	Newton. Newton.
5	Newton, Wds. 4, 5, 6,	Douglass B. Francis (R), Margaret L. Spear (R),	Newton. Newton.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Continued.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
6	Natick,	H. Edward Snow (R),	Natick.
7	Bedford, Lexington, Waltham,	George C. Cousens (R), Charles E. Ferguson (R), Richard I. Furbush (R),	Waltham. Lexington. Waltham.
8	Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Sherborn, Sudbury,	Charles H. Roberts, Jr. (R), Carl A. Sheridan (R),	Framingham. Framingham.
9	Marlborough,	John F. Manning (D),	Marlborough.
10	Boxborough, Hudson, Littleton, Maynard, Stow,	Avery W. Steele (R),	Boxborough.
11	Acton, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Tyngsborough, Westford,	John H. Valentine (R),	Chelmsford.
12	Ashby, Ayer, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend,	Fred Carpenter (R),	Groton.
13	Concord, Lincoln, Wayland, Weston,	Otis M. Whitney (R),	Concord.
14	Lowell, Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8,	Albert Bergeron (R), Joseph J. Sweeney (D), George T. Walsh (D),	Lowell. Lowell. Lowell.
15	Lowell, Wards 1, 2,	Cornelius Desmond, Jr. (D),	Lowell.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Continued.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
16	Lowell, Wards 10, 11, . .	George James Callahan (D),	Lowell.
17	Lowell, Wards 5, 9, . . .	Daniel F. Sullivan (D), .	Lowell.
18	North Reading, . Reading, . . Wilmington, . Woburn, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	Newell H. Morton (R), . Herman P. Peterson (R), .	Reading. Woburn.
19	Billerica, . . Burlington, . Dracut, . . Tewksbury, .	Sam G. Pillsbury (R), .	Dracut.
20	Everett, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, .	Lawrence H. Davis (R), . Sumner G. Whittier (R), .	Everett. Everett.
21	Malden, . .	William R. Gilman (R), . John V. Kimball (R), . Vernon C. Newman (R), .	Malden. Malden. Malden.
22	Melrose, . . Stoneham, . Wakefield, .	Theodore P. Hollis (R), . Joseph A. Milano (R), . Howard R. True (R), .	Stoneham. Melrose. Melrose.
23	Belmont, . . Watertown, Pcts. 3, 9, 10, . .	Clark B. Partridge (R), . John W. Vaughan (R), .	Watertown. Belmont.
24	Somerville, Wards 1, 3, 4, 5, .	Catherine E. Falvey (D), . Paul A. McCarthy (D), . Walter J. Moran (D), .	Somerville. Somerville. Somerville.
25	Arlington, Pcts. 1, 3, 5, . . Somerville, Wds. 6, 7, . .	Hiram N. Dearborn (R), . John F. Foster (R), . .	Somerville. Somerville.
26	Medford, Wds. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, .	Robert P. Campbell (R), . Walter E. Lawrence (R), . Arthur L. Youngman (R), .	Medford. Medford. Medford.
27	Everett, Ward 5, Medford, Wards 1, 7, . .	Michael F. Skerry (D), .	Medford.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
28	Arlington, Pcts. 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, .	Nelson B. Crosby (R), .	Arlington.
		Hollis M. Gott (R), . .	Arlington.
29	Winchester, .	William E. Ramsdell (R), .	Winchester.
	Woburn, Ward 1,		
30	Watertown, Pcts. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, .	Edward C. Hall (R), . .	Watertown.

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

1	Nantucket, .	Robert S. Backus (R), . .	Nantucket.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

1	Quincy, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, . .	Arthur I. Burgess (R), .	Quincy.
		Charles W. Hedges (R), .	Quincy.
		Myron N. Lane (R), . .	Quincy.
2	Quincy, Ward 1, .	Joseph L. Whiton (R), .	Quincy.
3	Braintree, . .	Everett E. Callahan (R), .	Weymouth.
	Quincy, Ward 2, .	Daniel L. O'Donnell (R), .	Weymouth.
	Weymouth, .	Raymond P. Palmer (R), .	Braintree.
4	Holbrook, . .	Josiah Babcock, Jr. (R), .	Milton.
	Milton, . .	Allan E. Gifford (R), . .	Milton.
	Randolph, . .		
5	Avon, . .	Roger Dennett (R), . .	Sharon.
	Sharon, . .		
	Stoughton, .		
6	Canton, . .	Leslie Bradley Cutler (R), .	Needham.
	Dedham, . .	Charles K. Endicott (R), .	Canton.
	Needham, . .		
7	Dover, . .	Charles F. Holman (R), .	Norwood.
	Norwood, . .	James Austin Peckham (R),	Wellesley.
	Wellesley, . .		
	Westwood, .		

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
8	Bellingham, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Walpole,	Rudolph F. King (R),	Millis.
9	Foxborough, Franklin, Norfolk, Plainville, Wrentham,	Clarence F. Telford (R),	Plainville.
10	Brookline,	Samuel G. Atkinson (R), Albert F. Bigelow (R), Hibbard Richter (R),	Brookline. Brookline. Brookline.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

1	Carver, Halifax, Kingston, Plymouth, Plympton,	Ira C. Ward (R),	Plymouth.
2	Duxbury, Hanover, Marshfield, Pembroke, Scituate,	Nathaniel Tilden (R),	Scituate.
3	Cohasset (Norfolk County), Hingham, Hull, Norwell,	John Q. Knowles (R),	Hull.
4	Abington, Hanson, Rockland,	William A. Brown (R),	Abington.
5	Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, West Bridgewater, Whitman,	Leo F. Nourse (R),	Bridgewater.

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
6	Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Rochester, Wareham,	George Ward Stetson (R),	Middleborough.
7	Brockton, Wards 3, 4,	Adolph Johnson (R),	Brockton.
8	Brockton, Wards 1, 2, 5,	Joseph H. Downey (D),	Brockton.
		Harvey Iris (R),	Brockton.
9	Brockton, Wards 6, 7,	Charles J. McCaffrey (D),	Brockton.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

1	Boston, Ward 1,	Enrico Cappucci (D),	Boston.
		Susan B. Donovan (D),	Boston.
2	Boston, Ward 2,	Michael Leo Kinsella (D),	Boston.
		James P. McDevitt (D),	Boston.
3	Boston, Ward 3,	Edmund E. Capodilupo (D),	Boston.
		George T. Lanigan (D),	Boston.
4	Boston, Ward 4,	Perlie Dyar Chase (R),	Boston.
		Charles J. Innes (R),	Boston.
5	Boston, Ward 5,	Christian A. Herter (R),	Boston.
		George A. Parker (R),	Boston.
6	Boston, Ward 6,	John E. Flaherty (D),	Boston.
		John E. Powers (D),	Boston.
7	Boston, Ward 7,	Richard A. Kelly (D),	Boston.
		Patrick J. McDonough (D),	Boston.
8	Boston, Ward 8,	Theodore A. Glynn, Jr. (D),	Boston.
9	Boston, Ward 9,	Francis William Nyhan (D),	Boston.
10	Boston, Ward 10,	Vincent Mannering (D),	Boston.
11	Boston, Ward 11,	Thomas F. McCready (D),	Boston.

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
12	Boston, Ward 12,	Milton Cook (D),	Boston.
		Harry Kalus (D),	Boston.
13	Boston, Ward 13,	Thomas F. Coyne (D),	Boston.
		Gerald F. Scally (D),	Boston.
14	Boston, Ward 14,	Charles Kaplan (D),	Boston.
		Charles Miller (D),	Boston.
15	Boston, Ward 15,	John Henry Carroll (D),	Boston.
		George H. Mitchell, Jr. (D),	Boston.
16	Boston, Ward 16,	Philip McMorrow (D),	Boston.
		Robert S. Tobin (D),	Boston.
17	Boston, Ward 17,	Patrick Gilbert Sullivan (D),	Boston.
		John E. Troy, Jr. (D),	Boston.
18	Boston, Ward 18,	Michael Paul Feeney (D),	Boston.
		John T. Padden (D),	Boston.
19	Boston, Ward 19,	Paul J. McCarty (D),	Boston.
		Lawrence P. McHugh (D),	Boston.
20	Boston, Ward 20,	Edmond J. Donlan (D),	Boston.
		Eric A. Nelson (R),	Boston.
		James L. Vallely (D),	Boston.
21	Boston, Ward 21,	Charles D. Driscoll (D),	Boston.
		Louis Lobel (R),	Boston.
22	Boston, Ward 22,	Charles J. Artesani (D),	Boston.
		Jeremiah D. W. Crowley (D),	Boston.
23	Chelsea, Wards 1, 2, 3,	Joseph Margolis (D),	Chelsea.
24	Chelsea, Wards 4, 5,	Edward A. McCarthy (D),	Chelsea.
25	Revere,	Peter J. Jordan (R),	Revere.
		William H. J. Rowan (D),	Revere.
26	Winthrop,	Walter G. Baker (D),	Winthrop.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
1	Athol, Royalston, Winchendon,	Charles H. Cooke (R),	Athol.
2	Ashburnham, Fitchburg, Wd. 3, Hubbardston, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Templeton, Westminster,	J. Philip Howard (R),	Westminster.
3	Barre, Hardwick, Holden, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Paxton, Rutland,	Charles J. Campbell (R),	Rutland.
4	Brookfield, East Brookfield, Spencer, Sturbridge, Warren, West Brookfield,	Charles E. Shepard (R),	Warren.
5	Southbridge,	Edward William Staves (R),	Southbridge.
6	Dudley, Webster,	Charles J. Skladzien (D),	Webster.
7	Auburn, Charlton, Leicester, Oxford,	Everett W. Stone (R),	Auburn.
8	Douglas, Millbury, Millville, Sutton, Uxbridge,	Michael J. Conway (D),	Millville.
9	Blackstone, Hopedale, Mendon, Northbridge,	Peter F. Fitzgerald (D),	Blackstone.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

District.	District.	Name of Representative.	Residence.
10	Grafton, Milford, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Upton, Westborough,	Henry D. Barbadoro (R), Earl G. Crockett (R),	Milford. Upton.
11	Gardner	Fred A. Blake (D),	Gardner.
12	Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Lancaster, Leominster, Wd. 3, Lunenburg, Northborough, Sterling, West Boylston,	Theodore Andrews (R), William O. Taft (R),	Clinton. Sterling.
13	Leominster, Wds. 1, 2, 4, 5,	Arthur U. Mahan (D),	Leominster.
14	Fitchburg, Wards 1, 2,	James T. Violette (D),	Fitchburg.
15	Fitchburg, Wards 4, 5, 6,	Edwin H. Nichols (R),	Fitchburg.
16	Worcester, Wd. 1,	Ernest A. Johnson (R),	Worcester.
17	Worcester, Wd. 2,	Sven A. Erickson (R),	Worcester.
18	Worcester, Wd. 3,	William F. Askin (D),	Worcester.
19	Worcester, Wd. 4,	Charles A. Kelley (D),	Worcester.
20	Worcester, Wd. 5,	Stanislaus G. Wondolowski (D)	Worcester.
21	Worcester, Wd. 6,	John J. Deedy (D),	Worcester.
22	Worcester, Wd. 7,	William D. Fleming (D),	Worcester.
23	Worcester, Wd. 8,	Anthony R. Doyle (D),	Worcester.
24	Worcester, Wd. 9,	J. Francis Southgate (R),	Worcester.
25	Worcester, Wd. 10,	Frank Clarkson (R),	Worcester.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ALPHABETICALLY,

WITH DISTRICTS REPRESENTED, POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES AND RESIDENCES DURING THE SESSION.

HON. CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, *Speaker*.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Akeroyd, William A.	3, Berkshire	Lanesborough	16 Exeter Street, Back Bay.	165
Andrews, Theodore	12, Worcester	Clinton	At home	185
Artesani, Charles J.	22, Suffolk	39 Seattle Street, Allston	At home	211
Askin, William F.	18, Worcester	Worcester	At home	221
Atkinson, Samuel G.	10, Norfolk	Brookline	At home	44
Babcock, Josiah, Jr.	4, Norfolk	Milton	At home	46
Backus, Robert S.	1, Nantucket	Nantucket (Wauwinet)	1717 Cambridge Street, Cambridge.	50

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Baker, Walter G.	26, Suffolk	Winthrop	At home	183
Baldwin, William A.	12, Essex	Lynn	At home	168
Barbadoro, Henry D.	10, Worcester	Milford	At home	140
Barnet, Philip	7, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	4
Barrus, George L.	2, Hampshire	Goshen (Lithia)	Hotel Manger	76
Barry, Thomas A.	5, Essex	Lawrence	At home	15
Batal, Michael J.	7, Essex	Lawrence	At home	68
Baylies, Walter R.	4, Bristol	Taunton	At home	116
Bergeron, Albert	14, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	207
Bessette, Alfred M.	6, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	1
Bessette, Rodolphe G.	6, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	209
Bigelow, Albert F.	10, Norfolk	Brookline	At home	13

Blake, Fred A.	11, Worcester	Gardner	At home	208
Borsa, Stanley	2, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Manger	164
Bresnahan, Daniel J.	3, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Manger	214
Brooks, J. Kenney	6, Essex	Lawrence	At home	51
Brown, Clarence B.	1, Hampden	Brimfield	Hotel Bellevue	52
Brown, F. Eben	9, Bristol	Fairhaven	At home	75
Brown, Russell P.	15, Essex	Beverly	At home	36
Brown, William A.	4, Plymouth	North Abington	At home	38
Bruce, Archie E.	8, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Touraine	152
Burgess, Arthur I.	1, Norfolk	Wollaston	At home	30
Burke, Harland	18, Essex	Ipswich	At home	86
Callahan, Everett E.	3, Norfolk	Weymouth	At home	84
Callahan, George James	16, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	158
Cameron, Colin J.	1, Essex	Amesbury	At home	124

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Campbell, Charles J.	3, Worcester	Rutland	At home	109
Campbell, Robert P.	26, Middlesex	Medford	At home	146
Capeless, Matthew J.	3, Berkshire	Pittsfield	Hotel Touraine	231
Capodilupo, Edmund E.	3, Suffolk	55 Hull Street, Boston	At home	128
Cappucci, Enrico	1, Suffolk	28 Haynes Street, East Boston.	At home	9
Carpenter, Fred	12, Middlesex	Groton	At home	16
Carroll, John Henry	15, Suffolk	23 Leedsville Street, Dorchester.	At home	35
Cawley, John M.	8, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	163
Chase, Perlie Dyar	4, Suffolk	136 Huntington Avenue, Back Bay.	At home	11
Clampit, Ralph V.	9, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Touraine	122
Clark, William G., Jr.	16, Essex	Gloucester	At home	234
Clarkson, Frank	25, Worcester	Worcester	At home	229
Coakley, Andrew J.	10, Hampden	Chicopee	Hotel Westminster	203

Colby, Clarence C.	4, Middlesex	Newton	At home	130
Collins, J. Everett	4, Essex	Andover	At home	58
Conway, Michael J.	8, Worcester	Millville	At home	96
Cook, Milton	12, Suffolk	6 Maple Street, Roxbury	At home	99
Cooke, Charles H.	1, Worcester	Athol	Hotel Touraine	23
Cousens, G. Chauncey	7, Middlesex	Waltham	At home	47
Coyne, Thomas F.	13, Suffolk	25 Sudan Street, Uphams Corner.	At home	74
Crockett, Earl G.	10, Worcester	West Upton	At home	49
Crosby, Nelson B.	28, Middlesex	Arlington	At home	80
Crowley, Jeremiah D. W.	22, Suffolk	462 Washington Street, Brighton.	At home	54
Cuffe, Walter A.	11, Essex	Lynn	At home	159
Cusson, Clifford R.	2, Essex	Haverhill	At home	161
Cutler, Leslie Bradley	6, Norfolk	Needham	At home	112
Davis, Lawrence H.	20, Middlesex	Everett	At home	Desk

NAME	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Dearborn, Hiram N.	25, Middlesex	West Somerville	At home	42
Deedy, John J.	21, Worcester	Worcester	At home	202
Dennett, Roger	5, Norfolk	Sharon	At home	143
Desmond, Cornelius, Jr.	15, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	153
Dignam, Vincent B.	3, Hampshire	Easthampton	Hotel Manger	37
Dole, Fred B.	1, Franklin	Shelburne Falls	Hotel Manger	233
Donlan, Edmond J.	20, Suffolk	176 Park Street, West Roxbury.	At home	232
Donovan, Susan Bradley	1, Suffolk	755 Bennington Street, East Boston.	At home	39
Dooley, Joseph W.	3, Bristol	Taunton	At home	89
Downey, Joseph H.	8, Plymouth	Brockton	At home	219
Doyle, Anthony R.	23, Worcester	Worcester	At home	115
Driscoll, Charles D.	21, Suffolk	5 Kilsyth Terrace, Brighton.	At home	118

Duggan, Henry M.	19, Essex	Newburyport	At home	135
Eldredge, Edwin F.	2, Barnstable	Chatham	Hotel Bellevue	237
Endicott, Charles K.	6, Norfolk	Canton	At home	133
Erickson, Sven A.	17, Worcester	Worcester	At home	107
Falvey, Catherine E.	24, Middlesex	Somerville	At home	25
Falvey, John J.	12, Hampden	Holyoke	Hotel Manger	26
Fausey, John R.	16, Hampden	West Springfield	Hotel Touraine	180
Feeney, Michael Paul	18, Suffolk	1001 River Street, Hyde Park.	At home	155
Ferguson, Charles E.	7, Middlesex	Lexington	At home	123
Fish, Richard H.	12, Bristol	Fall River	At home	106
Fitzgerald, Peter F.	9, Worcester	Blackstone	At home	87
Flaherty, John E.	6, Suffolk	322 W. 4th Street, South Boston.	At home	111
Fleming, William D.	22, Worcester	Worcester	At home	95
Fletcher, Keith F.	6, Hampden	Springfield	Boston City Club	20

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Foster, John F.	25, Middlesex	West Somerville	At home	22
Foster, Paul W.	5, Berkshire	Great Barrington	Hotel Touraine	105
Francis, Douglass B.	5, Middlesex	Newton Centre	At home	171
French, Stephen L.	5, Bristol	South Swansea	At home	101
Furbush, Richard I.	7, Middlesex	Waltham	At home	206
Gallup, Dana T.	2, Middlesex	42 Trowbridge Street, Cambridge.	At home	127
Gifford, Allan E.	4, Norfolk	Milton	At home	199
Gilman, William R.	21, Middlesex	Malden	At home	114
Glynn, Theodore A., Jr.	8, Suffolk	35 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Roxbury.	At home	62
Gott, Hollis M.	28, Middlesex	Arlington	At home	77
Gray, Thomas T.	7, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Touraine	195
Hall, Edward C.	30, Middlesex	Watertown	At home	69

Harnisch, Joseph J.	11, Hampden	Chicopee Falls	Hotel Manger	21
Haworth, Lawrence A.	4, Berkshire	Dalton	Hotel Touraine	88
Hedges, Charles W.	1, Norfolk	Wollaston	At home	113
Herter, Christian A.	5, Suffolk	61 Beacon Street, Boston	At home	Spkr.
Hollis, Theodore P.	22, Middlesex	Stoneham	At home	142
Holman, Charles F.	7, Norfolk	Norwood	At home	192
Howard, J. Philip	2, Worcester	Westminster	At home	32
Hutchinson, Fred A.	10, Essex	Lynn	At home	71
Hyde, William M.	4, Hampshire	Ware	Hotel Manger	40
Innes, Charles J.	4, Suffolk	51 Exeter Street, Back Bay.	At home	117
Iris, Harvey	8, Plymouth	Brockton	At home	110
Johnson, Adolph	7, Plymouth	Brockton	At home	10
Johnson, Ernest A.	16, Worcester	Worcester	At home	134
Jones, William A.	1, Barnstable	Barnstable	Hotel Westminster	6

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Jordan, Peter J.	25, Suffolk	Revere	At home	126
Kalus, Harry	12, Suffolk	112 Homestead Street, Grove Hall.	At home	210
Kaplan, Charles	14, Suffolk	102 Columbia Road, Grove Hall.	At home	205
Kelley, Charles A.	19, Worcester	Worcester	At home	174
Kelley, Francis J.	1, Bristol	North Attleborough	At home	162
Kelly, Richard A.	7, Suffolk	1690 Columbia Road, South Boston.	At home	83
Kimball, John V.	21, Middlesex	Malden	At home	125
King, Rudolph F.	8, Norfolk	Millis	At home	5
Kinsella, Michael Leo	2, Suffolk	8 Cook Street, Charlestown.	At home	60
Knowles, John Q.	3, Plymouth	Hull	At home	172
Lane, Myron N.	1, Norfolk	Quincy	At home	200
Lanigan, George T.	3, Suffolk	61 Allen Street, Boston	At home	91

Law, Laurence W.	14, Hampden	Holyoke	Hotel Manger	235
Lawrence, Walter E.	26, Middlesex	Medford	At home	169
Lerche, Ralph	1, Hampshire	Northampton	Hotel Manger	198
Lobel, Louis	21, Suffolk	18 Bellvista Road, Allston	At home	56
Lomax, Terrance J., Jr.	10, Bristol	Fall River	At home	92
Lunney, William C.	13, Hampden	Holyoke	Hotel Manger	12
Luz, Joseph F.	9, Essex	Peabody	At home	53
Mahan, Arthur U.	13, Worcester	Leominster	At home	57
Mahar, Ralph C.	3, Franklin	Orange	Hotel Touraine	24
Mannering, Vincent	10, Suffolk	45 Hillside Street, Roxbury.	At home	19
Manning, John F.[1]	9, Middlesex	Marlborough	At home	–
Margolis, Joseph	23, Suffolk	Chelsea	At home	33
Markley, Philip M.	5, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Touraine	78
McAndrews, James P.	2, Berkshire	Adams	Hotel Manger	34

[1] Resigned January 6, 1941.

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
McCaffrey, Charles J.	9, Plymouth	Brockton	At home	194
McCarthy, Edward A.	24, Suffolk	Chelsea	At home	193
McCarthy, Paul A.	24, Middlesex	Somerville	At home	66
McCarty, Paul J.	19, Suffolk	316 Hyde Park Avenue, Jamaica Plain.	At home	94
McCready, Thomas F.	11, Suffolk	33 Lourdes Avenue, Jamaica Plain.	At home	227
McDevitt, James P.	2, Suffolk	55 High Street, Charlestown.	At home	220
McDonough, Patrick J.	7, Suffolk	168 Marine Road, South Boston.	At home	131
McHugh, Lawrence P.	19, Suffolk	51 Eastland Road, Jamaica Plain.	At home	145
McIntosh, Harold B. L.	13, Essex	Marblehead	At home	217
McMorrow, Philip	16, Suffolk	322 Adams Street, Dorchester.	At home	132
Milano, Joseph A.	22, Middlesex	Melrose	At home	65
Miller, Charles	14, Suffolk	11 Wales Street, Dorchester.	At home	17

Milne, Arthur W.	3, Berkshire	Pittsfield	Hotel Touraine	121
Mitchell, George H., Jr.	15, Suffolk	11 Inwood Street, Dorchester.	At home	64
Moran, Walter J.	24, Middlesex	Somerville	At home	27
Morley, Lester B.	13, Essex	Swampscott	At home	28
Morton, Newell H.	18, Middlesex	Reading	At home	31
Nelson, Eric A.	20, Suffolk	287 Stratford Street, West Roxbury.	At home	137
Neville, Michael J.	1, Middlesex	401 Broadway, Cambridge.	At home	167
Newman, Vernon C.	21, Middlesex	Malden	At home	18
Nichols, Edwin H.	15, Worcester	Fitchburg	At home	149
Nourse, Leo F.	5, Plymouth	Bridgewater	At home	228
Nyhan, Francis William	9, Suffolk	1174 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury.	At home	102
O'Donnell, Daniel L.	3, Norfolk	Weymouth	At home	138
O'Neill, Thomas P., Jr.	3, Middlesex	74 Orchard Street, Cambridge.	At home	224
O'Shea, George J.	11, Essex	Lynn	At home	72

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Padden, John T.	18, Suffolk	22 Winthrop Street, Hyde Park.	At home	2
Palmer, Raymond P.	3, Norfolk	Braintree	At home	63
Parker, George A.	5, Suffolk	71 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.	At home	147
Parker, Haven	2, Middlesex	98 Avon Hill Street, Cambridge.	At home	90
Partridge, Clark B.	23, Middlesex	Watertown	At home	216
Patrick, Loomis	4, Middlesex	West Newton	At home	93
Patriquin, Royal B.	2, Bristol	Mansfield	At home	197
Peckham, J. Austin	7, Norfolk	Wellesley	At home	154
Pedler, Harold S.	4, Essex	Methuen	At home	222
Perkins, Oscar H.	8, Essex	Danvers	At home	82
Peterson, Herman P.	18, Middlesex	Woburn	At home	156
Pierce, Frederick E.	2, Franklin	Greenfield	Hotel Bellevue	236

Pillsbury, Sam G.	19, Middlesex	Dracut	At home	201
Porter, George W.	16, Hampden	Agawam	Hotel Manger	48
Pothier, Harvey A.	3, Essex	Haverhill	At home	120
Powers, John E.	6, Suffolk	776 East Sixth Street, South Boston.	At home	212
Pratt, John D.	7, Bristol	New Bedford	At home	175
Priest, Benjamin B.	2, Essex	Haverhill	At home	67
Ramsdell, William E.	29, Middlesex	Winchester	At home	213
Reddy, Cornelius E.	10, Bristol	Fall River	At home	97
Reed, William G.	17, Essex	Rockport	At home	43
Reynolds, James R.	15, Essex	Wenham	At home	148
Richter, Hibbard	10, Norfolk	Brookline	At home	129
Roach, Joseph N.	1, Berkshire	North Adams	Hotel Westminster	136
Roberts, Charles H., Jr.	8, Middlesex	Framingham	At home	55
Rowan, William H. J.	25, Suffolk	Revere	At home	225

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Rubin, Albert	11, Bristol	Fall River	At home	104
Scally, Gerald F.	13, Suffolk	17 Victoria Street, Dorchester.	At home	139
Schlapp, Raymond W.	4, Essex	Methuen	At home	160
Sessions, William J.	1, Hampden	Hampden	Beacon Chambers	8
Shepard, Charles E.	4, Worcester	Warren	At home	144
Sheridan, Carl A.	8, Middlesex	Framingham	At home	108
Sisson, Robert T.	12, Essex	Lynn	At home	150
Skerry, Michael F.	27, Middlesex	Medford	At home	41
Skladzien, Charles J.	6, Worcester	Webster	At home	204
Snow, H. Edward	6, Middlesex	Natick	At home	Desk
Southgate, J. Francis	24, Worcester	Worcester	At home	98
Spear, Margaret L.	5, Middlesex	Newton Centre	At home	85

Staves, Edward W.	5, Worcester	Southbridge	At home	73
Steele, Avery W.	10, Middlesex	Boxborough	At home	187
Stetson, George Ward	6, Plymouth	Middleborough	At home	79
Stone, Everett W.	7, Worcester	Auburn	At home	14
Sullivan, Daniel F.	17, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	173
Sullivan, Jeremiah J.	3, Middlesex	18 Hollis Street, Cambridge.	At home	218
Sullivan, John A.	15, Hampden	Westfield	Hotel Manger	166
Sullivan, John T.	1, Middlesex	54 Fayette Street, Cambridge.	At home	189
Sullivan, Patrick Gilbert	17, Suffolk	92 Codman Hill Avenue, Dorchester Center.	At home	3
Sweeney, Eugene Joseph	4, Hampden	Springfield	Hotel Touraine	184
Sweeney, Joseph J.	14, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	190
Sylvia, Joseph A.	1, Dukes	Oak Bluffs	Boston City Club	103
Taft, William O.	12, Worcester	Sterling	At home	151
Talbot, Edmond, Jr.	13, Essex	Salem	At home	45

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Taylor, Robert L.	13, Bristol	Fall River	At home	178
Telford, Clarence F.	9, Norfolk	Plainville	At home	223
Tilden, Nathaniel	2, Plymouth	Scituate	At home	230
Tobin, James F.	14, Essex	Salem	At home	59
Tobin, Robert S.	16, Suffolk	35 Tolman Street, Dorchester.	At home	226
Troy, John E., Jr.	17, Suffolk	57 Pleasant Hill Avenue, Dorchester.	At home	7
True, Howard R.	22, Middlesex	Melrose	At home	186
Twomey, Cornelius J.	5, Essex	Lawrence	At home	119
Valentine, John H.	11, Middlesex	North Chelmsford	At home	100
Vallely, James L.	20, Suffolk	44 Manthorne Road, West Roxbury.	At home	188
Vaughan, John W.	23, Middlesex	Belmont	At home	81
Violette, James T.	14, Worcester	Fitchburg	At home	61

Walsh, George T.	14, Middlesex	Lowell	At home	181
Ward, Ira C.	1, Plymouth	Plymouth	At home	238
White, Richard J., Jr.	12, Essex	Lynn	At home	170
White, William E.	11, Bristol	Fall River	At home	177
Whitney, Otis M.	13, Middlesex	Concord	At home	141
Whiton, Joseph L.	2, Norfolk	Quincy	At home	29
Whittier, Sumner G.	20, Middlesex	Everett	At home	179
Willis, Frederick B.	10, Essex	Saugus	At home	176
Winslow, Henry D.	2, Middlesex	8 Longfellow Road, Cambridge.	At home	70
Wondolowski, Stanislaus G.	20, Worcester	Worcester	At home	215
Young, Arthur E.	1, Bristol	Attleboro	At home	196
Youngman, Arthur L.	26, Middlesex	Medford	At home	182

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(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51–55.)

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LUNDGREN . . . . . of Worcester.
MONTMINY . . . . . of Middlesex.
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GRANT . . . . . of Bristol.

ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

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NOLEN . . . . . of Hampden.

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DEARBORN . . . . . of Somerville.
CROSBY . . . . . of Arlington.
DOLE . . . . . of Shelburne.
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WHITE . . . . . of Lynn.
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CROWLEY . . . . . of Boston.

* Clerk.

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TALBOT . . . . . of Salem.
JORDAN . . . . . of Revere.
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LOMAX . . . . . of Fall River.
MCCARTHY . . . . . of Somerville.
BARRY . . . . . of Lawrence.

ON BILLS IN THE THIRD READING.

Rep. SNOW . . . . . of Natick.
RICHTER . . . . . of Brookline.
FLEMING . . . . . of Worcester.

ON ENGROSSED BILLS.

Rep. DAVIS . . . . . of Everett.
FISH . . . . . of Fall River.
O'SHEA . . . . . of Lynn.

ON PAY ROLL.

Rep. WARD . . . . . of Plymouth.
LAWRENCE . . . . . of Medford.
ROWAN . . . . . of Revere.

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* Clerk.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Sen.	JOHNSTON	of Worcester and Hampden.
	HALEY	of Essex.
	OLSON	of Middlesex and Norfolk.
	STANTON	of Worcester.
Rep.	ANDREWS	of Clinton.
	DOLE	of Shelburne.
	BARRUS	of Goshen.
	STEELE	of Boxborough.
	BROWN*	of Brimfield.
	SHEPARD	of Warren.
	STONE	of Auburn.
	TAFT	of Sterling.
	MCANDREWS	of Adams.
	SULLIVAN	of Westfield.
	FITZGERALD	of Blackstone.

ON BANKS AND BANKING.

Sen.	GUNN	of Franklin and Hampshire
	NICHOLSON	of Cape and Plymouth.
	MACKAY	of Norfolk.
	MURPHY	of Suffolk.
Rep.	BROWN	of Beverly.
	HEDGES	of Quincy.
	HOLLIS	of Stoneham.
	PETERSON	of Woburn.
	ENDICOTT	of Canton.
	FERGUSON*	of Lexington.

* Clerk.

Rep. CLARK . . . . . of Gloucester.
FALVEY . . . . . of Somerville.
BATAL . . . . . of Lawrence.
COOK . . . . . of Boston.
DONLAN . . . . . of Boston.

ON CITIES.

Sen. LUNDGREN . . . . . of Worcester.
KRAPF . . . . . of Berkshire.
PETERSEN . . . . . of Hampden.
LANE . . . . . of Essex.

Rep. BALDWIN . . . . . of Lynn.
HARNISCH . . . . . of Chicopee.
NELSON* . . . . . of Boston.
JOHNSON . . . . . of Worcester.
WHITTIER . . . . . of Everett.
YOUNG . . . . . of Attleboro.
NEWMAN . . . . . of Malden.
O'SHEA . . . . . of Lynn.
LOMAX . . . . . of Fall River.
BRESNAHAN . . . . . of Springfield.
MANNERING . . . . . of Boston.

ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Sen. FRANCIS . . . . . of Bristol.
CURTIS . . . . . of Suffolk.
HUNT . . . . . of Bristol.
CASEY . . . . . of Worcester.

Rep. WILLIS . . . . . of Saugus.
NELSON . . . . . of Boston.
CUTLER . . . . . of Needham.
ATKINSON . . . . . of Brookline.
SCHLAPP* . . . . . of Methuen.
CALLAHAN . . . . . of Weymouth.
BRUCE . . . . . of Springfield.

* Clerk.

Rep. McDevitt . . . . . of Boston.
Sullivan, John T. . . . of Cambridge.
Nyhan . . . . . of Boston.
Askin . . . . . of Worcester.

ON CONSERVATION.

Sen. MacDonald . . . . of Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.
Holmes . . . . . of Norfolk and Plymouth.
Lane . . . . . of Essex.
Sullivan . . . . . of Worcester.

Rep. Burke . . . . . of Ipswich.
Haworth . . . . . of Dalton.
Stetson* . . . . . of Middleborough.
Sylvia . . . . . of Oak Bluffs.
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Crockett . . . . . of Upton.
Milne . . . . . of Pittsfield.
Blake . . . . . of Gardner.
Mahan . . . . . of Leominster.
Cameron . . . . . of Amesbury.
Walsh . . . . . of Lowell.

ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Sen. Bowers . . . . . of Norfolk and Suffolk.
Curtis . . . . . of Suffolk.
Brackman . . . . . of Suffolk.
Harrington . . . . of Essex.

Rep. Innes . . . . . of Boston.
Fletcher* . . . . . of Springfield.
Richter . . . . . of Brookline.
Winslow . . . . . of Cambridge.
Howard . . . . . of Westminster.
Lane . . . . . of Quincy.

* Clerk.

Rep. DUGGAN . . . . . of Newburyport.
NEVILLE . . . . . of Cambridge.
KALUS . . . . . of Boston.
DRISCOLL . . . . . of Boston.
MITCHELL . . . . . of Boston.

ON COUNTIES.

Sen. HOLMES . . . . . of Norfolk and Plymouth.
MACDONALD . . . . of Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.
OLSON . . . . . of Middlesex and Norfolk.
CONNORS . . . . . of Middlesex.

Rep. KNOWLES . . . . . of Hull.
SESSIONS . . . . . of Hampden.
DENNETT* . . . . . of Sharon.
STEELE . . . . . of Boxborough.
REED . . . . . of Rockport.
PATRICK . . . . . of Newton.
COLLINS . . . . . of Andover.
WHITE . . . . . of Fall River.
FLEMING . . . . . of Worcester.
CONWAY . . . . . of Millville.
SULLIVAN . . . . . of Lowell.

ON EDUCATION.

Sen. CURTIS . . . . . of Suffolk.
MILES . . . . . of Plymouth.
COOLIDGE . . . . . of Middlesex.
GRANT . . . . . of Bristol.

Rep. CLAMPIT . . . . . of Springfield.
NOURSE* . . . . . of Bridgewater.
MAHAR . . . . . of Orange.
ERICKSON . . . . . of Worcester.
HOLMAN . . . . . of Norwood.
SPEAR . . . . . of Newton.

* Clerk.

Rep. HOWARD . . . . . of Westminster.
WONDOLOWSKI . . . . of Worcester.
SULLIVAN . . . . . of Westfield.
MCCAFFREY . . . . of Brockton.
MCCARTHY . . . . . of Chelsea.

ON ELECTION LAWS.

Sen. BLANCHARD . . . . of Middlesex.
HUNT . . . . . of Bristol.
SEARS . . . . . of Norfolk.
HOGAN . . . . . of Essex.

Rep. HOLLIS . . . . . of Stoneham.
DEARBORN . . . . of Somerville.
BROWN . . . . . of Beverly.
MORLEY . . . . . of Swampscott.
REYNOLDS* . . . . . of Wenham.
PORTER . . . . . of Agawam.
HALL . . . . . of Watertown.
BROOKS . . . . . of Lawrence.
WHITE . . . . . of Fall River.
TAYLOR . . . . . of Fall River.
SULLIVAN . . . . . of Lowell.

ON HARBORS AND PUBLIC LANDS.

Sen. BABCOCK . . . . . of Essex.
FRANCIS . . . . . of Bristol.
CASEY . . . . . of Worcester.
LEE . . . . . of Suffolk.

Rep. SYLVIA . . . . . of Oak Bluffs.
ELDREDGE . . . . . of Chatham.
PEDLER . . . . . of Methuen.
TALBOT . . . . . of Salem.
SISSON . . . . . of Lynn.
LANE* . . . . . of Quincy.

* Clerk.

Rep. CARROLL . . . . . of Boston.
CUFFE . . . . . of Lynn.
MCDONOUGH . . . . of Boston.
MARGOLIS . . . . . of Chelsea.
KELLY . . . . . of Boston.

ON HIGHWAYS AND MOTOR VEHICLES.

Sen. MACDONALD . . . . of Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.
HALEY . . . . . of Essex.
MONTMINY . . . . . of Middlesex.
DOLAN . . . . . of Suffolk.

Rep. STAVES . . . . . of Southbridge.
BROWN . . . . . of Abington.
CLARKSON . . . . . of Worcester.
BROWN* . . . . . of Fairhaven.
IRIS . . . . . of Brockton.
BARRUS . . . . . of Goshen.
CAMPBELL . . . . . of Rutland.
MARKLEY . . . . . of Springfield.
TWOMEY . . . . . of Lawrence.
VIOLETTE . . . . . of Fitchburg.
SKLADZIEN . . . . . of Webster.

ON INSURANCE.

Sen NICHOLSON . . . . . of Cape and Plymouth.
PETERSEN . . . . . of Hampden.
SULLIVAN. BERNARD L. . of Suffolk.
LEE . . . . . of Suffolk.

Rep. VALENTINE . . . . . of Chelmsford.
HEDGES* . . . . . of Quincy.
FURBUSH . . . . . of Waltham.
MORLEY . . . . . of Swampscott.
TRUE . . . . . of Melrose.
LOBEL . . . . . of Boston.

* Clerk.

Rep.	CHASE	of Boston.
	BARRY	of Lawrence.
	MILLER	of Boston.
	BORSA	of Springfield.
	GLYNN	of Boston.

ON THE JUDICIARY.

Sen.	MACKAY	of Norfolk.
	FRANCIS	of Bristol.
	COOLIDGE	of Middlesex.
	BOWERS	of Norfolk and Suffolk.
	GRANT	of Bristol.
Rep.	BURGESS	of Quincy.
	INNES	of Boston.
	BARNET	of New Bedford.
	WHITNEY	of Concord.
	PATRIQUIN*	of Mansfield.
	PRIEST	of Haverhill.
	CLAMPIT	of Springfield.
	O'DONNELL	of Weymouth.
	COYNE	of Boston.
	MCHUGH	of Boston.
	VALLELY	of Boston.
	SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH J.	of Cambridge.

ON LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Sen.	OLSON	of Middlesex and Norfolk.
	MACKAY	of Norfolk.
	SEARS	of Norfolk.
	CONNORS	of Middlesex.
Rep.	VAUGHAN	of Belmont.
	KNOWLES	of Hull.
	CAWLEY	of New Bedford.

* Clerk.

Rep. FRENCH . . . . . of Swansea.
ATKINSON* . . . . . of Brookline.
MORTON . . . . . of Reading.
TELFORD . . . . . of Plainville.
CAMERON . . . . . of Amesbury.
FLAHERTY . . . . . of Boston.
REDDY . . . . . of Fall River.
DEEDY . . . . . of Worcester.

ON LEGAL AFFAIRS.

Sen. BRACKMAN . . . . . of Suffolk.
FRANCIS . . . . . of Bristol.
LANE . . . . . of Essex.
GIROUX . . . . . of Middlesex.

Rep. RAMSDELL . . . . . of Winchester.
WILLIS . . . . . of Saugus.
GILMAN . . . . . of Malden.
SNOW . . . . . of Natick.
PARKER* . . . . . of Cambridge.
NICHOLS . . . . . of Fitchburg.
GIFFORD . . . . . of Milton.
NEVILLE . . . . . of Cambridge.
KAPLAN . . . . . of Boston.
ARTESANI . . . . . of Boston.
CAPODILUPO . . . . of Boston.

ON MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.

Sen. SEARS . . . . . of Norfolk.
HOLLIS . . . . . of Middlesex and Suffolk.
GIROUX . . . . . of Middlesex.
STANTON . . . . . of Worcester

Rep. YOUNGMAN . . . . . of Medford.
KING . . . . . of Millis.
GRAY . . . . . of Springfield.

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* Clerk.

Rep. CHASE* . . . . . of Boston.
IRIS . . . . . of Brockton.
CUSSON . . . . . of Haverhill.
PILLSBURY . . . . . of Dracut.
KALUS . . . . . of Boston.
MCCAFFREY . . . . of Brockton.
SWEENEY . . . . . of Springfield.
TOBIN . . . . . of Boston.

ON METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS.

Sen. RICHARDSON . . . . of Middlesex.
HOLLIS . . . . . of Middlesex and Suffolk.
BLANCHARD . . . . of Middlesex.
SULLIVAN, BERNARD L. . of Suffolk.

Rep. MILANO . . . . . of Melrose.
BABCOCK . . . . . of Milton.
CROSBY . . . . . of Arlington.
WHITON . . . . . of Quincy.
LAWRENCE* . . . . of Medford.
DAVIS . . . . . of Everett.
FOSTER . . . . . of Somerville.
ROWAN . . . . . of Revere.
CAPPUCCI . . . . . of Boston.
MCMORROW . . . . of Boston.
MCCREADY . . . . . of Boston.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

Sen. KRAPF . . . . . of Berkshire.
MILES . . . . . of Plymouth.
BABCOCK . . . . . of Essex.
DOLAN . . . . . of Suffolk.

Rep. PIERCE . . . . . of Greenfield.
HUTCHINSON . . . . of Lynn.

* Clerk.

Rep.	PARKER	of Boston.
	STETSON	of Middleborough.
	WHITNEY	of Concord.
	ELDREDGE	of Chatham.
	GALLUP*	of Cambridge.
	KELLEY	of Worcester.
	DOOLEY	of Taunton.
	CAPPUCCI	of Boston.
	BLAKE	of Gardner.

ON PENSIONS.

Sen.	BOWERS	of Norfolk and Suffolk.
	RICHARDSON	of Middlesex.
	COOLIDGE	of Middlesex.
	CASEY	of Worcester.

Rep.	FURBUSH	of Waltham.
	AKEROYD	of Lanesborough.
	CAMPBELL	of Medford.
	PALMER*	of Braintree.
	REYNOLDS	of Wenham.
	MCINTOSH	of Marblehead.
	BAKER	of Winthrop.
	SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH J.	of Cambridge.
	POWERS	of Boston.
	O'NEILL	of Cambridge.
	MCMORROW	of Boston.

ON POWER AND LIGHT.

Sen.	GUNN	of Franklin and Hampshire.
	KRAPF	of Berkshire.
	MACDONALD	of Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire.
	SULLIVAN, LEO J.	of Suffolk.

* Clerk.

Rep.	PARKER	of Boston.
	PIERCE	of Greenfield.
	SOUTHGATE	of Worcester.
	LAW	of Holyoke.
	BARBADORO	of Milford.
	PERKINS	of Danvers.
	SHEPARD*	of Warren.
	MARKLEY	of Springfield.
	O'NEILL	of Cambridge.
	BESSETTE, RODOLPHE G.	of New Bedford.
	SWEENEY	of Lowell.

ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

Sen.	MONTMINY	of Middlesex.
	BLANCHARD	of Middlesex.
	BOWERS	of Norfolk and Suffolk.
	STANTON	of Worcester.

Rep.	CUTLER	of Needham.
	VAUGHAN	of Belmont.
	BESSETTE, ALFRED M.	of New Bedford.
	LERCHE	of Northampton.
	LAW	of Holyoke.
	SHERIDAN	of Framingham.
	PATRICK*	of Newton.
	KELLEY	of Worcester.
	DOOLEY	of Taunton.
	BROOKS	of Lawrence.
	KAPLAN	of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON PUBLIC SERVICE.

Sen. BLANCHARD . . . . . of Middlesex.
GUNN . . . . . of Franklin and Hampshire.
BRACKMAN . . . . . of Suffolk.
HARRINGTON . . . . . of Essex.

Rep. JOHNSON . . . . . of Brockton.
COOKE . . . . . of Athol.
BALDWIN . . . . . of Lynn.
GOTT . . . . . of Arlington.
VALENTINE . . . . . of Chelmsford.
FISH* . . . . . of Fall River.
MCHUGH . . . . . of Boston.
MCCARTY . . . . . of Boston.
DONOVAN . . . . . of Boston.
BRESNAHAN . . . . . of Springfield.
CALLAHAN . . . . . of Lowell.

ON PUBLIC WELFARE.

Sen. PETERSEN . . . . . of Hampden.
JOHNSTON . . . . . of Worcester and Hampden.
MILES . . . . . of Plymouth.
SULLIVAN, BERNARD L. . of Suffolk.

Rep. BROWN . . . . . of Abington.
JOHNSON . . . . . of Brockton.
PEDLER . . . . . of Methuen.
COUSENS* . . . . . of Waltham.
HOLMAN . . . . . of Norwood.
GALLUP . . . . . of Cambridge.
ROACH . . . . . of North Adams.
DONOVAN . . . . . of Boston.
RUBIN . . . . . of Fall River.
CONWAY . . . . . of Millville.
MCDEVITT . . . . . of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Sen.	HALEY	of Essex.
	RICHARDSON	of Middlesex.
	MONTMINY	of Middlesex.
	NOLEN	of Hampden.
Rep.	BARNET	of New Bedford.
	LERCHE*	of Northampton.
	BROWN	of Fairhaven.
	HAWORTH	of Dalton.
	WINSLOW	of Cambridge.
	COLBY	of Newton.
	FAUSEY	of West Springfield.
	RUBIN	of Fall River.
	LUNNEY	of Holyoke.
	CARROLL	of Boston.
	SCALLY	of Boston.

ON TAXATION.

Sen.	HUNT	of Bristol.
	NICHOLSON	of Cape and Plymouth.
	LUNDGREN	of Worcester.
	SULLIVAN, LEO J.	of Suffolk.
Rep.	GOTT	of Arlington.
	CLARKSON	of Worcester.
	MAHAR*	of Orange.
	NOURSE	of Bridgewater.
	FRENCH	of Swansea.
	PORTER	of Agawam.
	SHERIDAN	of Framingham.
	MAHAN	of Leominster.
	MILLER	of Boston.
	LANIGAN	of Boston.
	KINSELLA	of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON TOWNS.

Sen. OLSON . . . . . of Middlesex and Norfolk.
JOHNSTON . . . . . of Worcester and Hampden.
BABCOCK . . . . . of Essex.
CONNORS . . . . . of Middlesex.

Rep. PALMER . . . . . of Braintree.
REED* . . . . . of Rockport.
RAMSDELL . . . . . of Winchester.
PARTRIDGE . . . . . of Watertown.
STONE . . . . . of Auburn.
BROWN . . . . . of Brimfield.
TAFT . . . . . of Sterling.
CAPELESS . . . . . of Pittsfield.
MCANDREWS . . . . of Adams.
HYDE . . . . . of Ware.
DIGNAM . . . . . of Easthampton.

ON TRANSPORTATION.

Sen. COOLIDGE . . . . . of Middlesex.
JOHNSTON . . . . . of Worcester and Hampden.
GUNN . . . . . of Franklin and Hampshire.
SULLIVAN . . . . . of Worcester.

Rep. KELLEY . . . . . of North Attleborough.
WARD . . . . . of Plymouth.
DENNETT . . . . . of Sharon.
ANDREWS . . . . . of Clinton.
CAWLEY . . . . . of New Bedford.
PARTRIDGE* . . . . . of Watertown.
SULLIVAN, JOHN T. . . of Cambridge.
MORAN . . . . . of Somerville.
FALVEY . . . . . of Holyoke.
POTHIER . . . . . of Haverhill.
PADDEN . . . . . of Boston.

* Clerk.

ON WATER SUPPLY.

Sen.	PETERSEN	of Hampden.
	MACKAY	of Norfolk.
	MURPHY	of Suffolk.
Rep.	ERICKSON	of Worcester.
	COUSENS	of Waltham.
	BURKE	of Ipswich.
	HALL	of Watertown.
	COLBY*	of Newton.
	LUNNEY	of Holyoke.
	DESMOND	of Lowell.
	SKERRY	of Medford.

* Clerk.

List of Members of the Senate, with Committees of which Each is a Member.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Babcock, Frank D.	Engrossed Bills (*Chairman*), Harbors and Public Lands (*Chairman*), Military Affairs and Public Safety, Towns.
Blanchard, Arthur F.	Election Laws (*Chairman*), Metropolitan Affairs, Public Health, Public Service (*Chairman*).
Bowers, Richard S.	Constitutional Law (*Chairman*), Judiciary, Pensions (*Chairman*), Public Health.
Brackman, David M.	Constitutional Law, Legal Affairs (*Chairman*), Public Service, Rules.
Casey, P. Eugene	Civil Service, Harbors and Public Lands, Pensions.
Connors, Louis B.	Counties, Labor and Industries, Towns.
Coolidge, Arthur W.	Education, Judiciary, Pensions, Transportation (*Chairman*).
Curtis, Laurence	Civil Service, Constitutional Law, Education (*Chairman*), Ways and Means.
Dolan, Chester A., Jr.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Military Affairs, and Public Safety, Rules.
Francis, Joseph F.	Civil Service (*Chairman*), Harbors and Public Lands, Judiciary, Legal Affairs.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Giroux, Eugene H.	Legal Affairs, Mercantile Affairs, Municipal Finance.
Goodwin, Angier L.	[*President.*] Rules (*Chairman*).
Grant, William P.	Bills in the Third Reading, Education, Judiciary.
Gunn, James A.	Banks and Banking (*Chairman*), Power and Light (*Chairman*), Public Service, Transportation.
Haley, Cornelius F.	Agriculture, Highways and Motor Vehicles, State Administration (*Chairman*), Ways and Means.
Harrington, Joseph B.	Constitutional Law, Public Service.
Hogan, Charles V.	Election Laws, Engrossed Bills.
Hollis, Arthur W.	Mercantile Affairs, Metropolitan Affairs, Ways and Means (*Chairman*).
Holmes, Newland H.	Bills in the Third Reading (*Chairman*), Conservation, Counties (*Chairman*), Rules.
Hunt, Jarvis	Civil Service, Election Laws, Rules, Taxation (*Chairman*).
Johnston, Thomas H.	Agriculture (*Chairman*), Public Welfare, Towns, Transportation.
Krapf, George W.	Cities, Military Affairs and Public Safety (*Chairman*), Municipal Finance, Power and Light.
Lane, Thomas J.	Cities, Conservation, Legal Affairs.
Lee, Robert L.	Harbors and Public Lands, Insurance.
Lundgren, Harold R.	Bills in the Third Reading, Cities (*Chairman*), Municipal Finance, Taxation.
MacDonald, Donald A.	Conservation (*Chairman*), Counties, Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Chairman*), Power and Light.
Mackay, John D.	Banks and Banking, Judiciary (*Chairman*), Labor and Industries, Water Supply.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Miles, Charles G.	Education, Military Affairs and Public Safety, Municipal Finance (*Chairman*), Public Welfare.
Montminy, Joseph F.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Municipal Finance, Public Health (*Chairman*), State Administration.
Murphy, Joseph L.	Banks and Banking, Water Supply, Ways and Means.
Nicholson, Donald W.	Banks and Banking, Insurance (*Chairman*), Rules, Taxation.
Nolen, William E.	Engrossed Bills, State Administration.
Olson, Charles W.	Agriculture, Counties, Labor and Industries (*Chairman*), Towns (*Chairman*).
Petersen, Tycho M.	Cities, Insurance, Public Welfare (*Chairman*), Water Supply (*Chairman*).
Richardson, Harris S.	Metropolitan Affairs (*Chairman*), Pensions, State Administration, Ways and Means.
Sears, Mason	Election Laws, Labor and Industries, Mercantile Affairs (*Chairman*), Rules.
Stanton, George W.	Agriculture, Mercantile Affairs, Public Health.
Sullivan, Bernard L.	Insurance, Metropolitan Affairs, Public Welfare.
Sullivan, Charles F. Jeff	Conservation, Transportation.
Sullivan, Leo J.	Power and Light, Taxation.

List of Members of the House of Representatives, with Committees of which Each is a Member.

A.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Akeroyd, William A.	Rules, Pensions.
Andrews, Theodore	Agriculture (*Chairman*), Transportation.
Artesani, Charles J.	Legal Affairs.
Askin, William F.	Civil Service.
Atkinson, Samuel G.	Civil Service, Labor and Industries (*Clerk*).

B.

Babcock, Josiah, Jr.	Metropolitan Affairs.
Backus, Robert S.	Ways and Means (*Clerk*).
Baker, Walter G.	Pensions.
Baldwin, William A.	Cities (*Chairman*), Public Service.
Barbadoro, Henry D.	Power and Light.
Barnet, Philip	Judiciary, State Administration (*Chairman*).
Barrus, George L.	Agriculture, Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Barry, Thomas A.	Elections, Insurance.
Batal, Michael J.	Banks and Banking.
Baylies, Walter R.	Ways and Means.
Bergeron, Albert	Ways and Means.
Bessette, Alfred M.	Rules, Public Health.
Bessette, Rodolphe G.	Power and Light.
Bigelow, Albert F.	Ways and Means (*Chairman*).

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Blake, Fred A.	Conservation, Military Affairs and Public Safety.
Borsa, Stanley	Insurance.
Bresnahan, Daniel J.	Cities, Public Service.
Brooks, J. Kenney	Election Laws, Public Health.
Brown, Clarence B.	Agriculture (*Clerk*), Towns.
Brown, F. Eben	Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Clerk*), State Administration.
Brown, Russell P.	Banks and Banking (*Chairman*), Election Laws.
Brown, William A.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Public Welfare (*Chairman*).
Bruce, Archie E.	Civil Service.
Burgess, Arthur I.	Judiciary (*Chairman*).
Burke, Harland	Conservation (*Chairman*), Water Supply.

C.

Callahan, Everett E.	Civil Service.
Callahan, George James	Public Service.
Cameron, Colin J.	Conservation, Labor and Industries.
Campbell, Charles J.	Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Campbell, Robert P.	Municipal Finance (*Clerk*), Pensions.
Capeless, Mathew J.	Towns.
Capodilupo, Edmund E.	Legal Affairs.
Cappucci, Enrico	Metropolitan Affairs, Military Affairs and Public Safety.
Carroll, John Henry	Harbors and Public Lands, State Administration.
Cawley, John M.	Labor and Industries, Transportation.
Chase, Perlie Dyar	Insurance, Mercantile Affairs (*Clerk*).
Clampit, Ralph V.	Education (*Chairman*), Judiciary.
Clark, William G., Jr.	Banks and Banking.
Clarkson, Frank	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Taxation.
Coakley, Andrew J.	Rules, Municipal Finance.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Colby, Clarence C.	State Administration, Water Supply (*Clerk*).
Collins, J. Everett	Counties.
Conway, Michael J.	Counties, Public Welfare.
Cook, Milton	Banks and Banking.
Cooke, Charles H.	Municipal Finance (*Chairman*), Public Service.
Cousens, C. Chauncey	Public Welfare (*Clerk*), Water Supply.
Coyne, Thomas F.	Judiciary.
Crockett, Earl G.	Conservation.
Crosby, Nelson B.	Rules, Metropolitan Affairs.
Crowley, Jeremiah D. W.	Ways and Means.
Cuffe, Walter A.	Harbors and Public Lands.
Cusson, Clifford R.	Mercantile Affairs.
Cutler, Leslie Bradley	Civil Service, Public Health (*Chairman*).

D.

Davis, Lawrence H.	Engrossed Bills (*Chairman*), Metropolitan Affairs.
Dearborn, Hiram N.	Rules, Election Laws.
Deedy, John J.	Labor and Industries.
Dennett, Roger	Counties (*Clerk*), Transportation.
Desmond, Cornelius, Jr.	Water Supply.
Dignam, Vincent B.	Towns.
Dole, Fred B.	Rules, Agriculture.
Donlan, Edmond J.	Banks and Banking.
Donovan, Susan Bradley	Public Service, Public Welfare.
Dooley, Joseph W.	Military Affairs and Public Safety, Public Health.
Downey, Joseph H.	Ways and Means.
Doyle, Anthony R.	Ways and Means.
Driscoll, Charles D.	Constitutional Law.
Duggan, Henry M.	Constitutional Law.

E.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Eldredge, Edwin F.	Harbors and Public Lands, Military Affairs and Public Safety.
Endicott, Charles K.	Banks and Banking.
Erickson, Sven A.	Education, Water Supply (*Chairman*).

F.

Falvey, Catherine E.	Banks and Banking.
Falvey, John J.	Transportation.
Fausey, John R.	State Administration.
Feeney, Michael Paul	Municipal Finance.
Ferguson, Charles E.	Banks and Banking (*Clerk*).
Fish, Richard H.	Engrossed Bills, Public Service (*Clerk*).
Fitzgerald, Peter F.	Agriculture.
Flaherty, John E.	Labor and Industries.
Fleming, William D.	Bills in the Third Reading, Counties.
Fletcher, Keith F.	Constitutional Law (*Clerk*), Municipal Finance.
Foster, John F.	Metropolitan Affairs.
Foster, Paul W.	Ways and Means.
Francis, Douglass B.	Ways and Means.
French, Stephen L.	Labor and Industries, Taxation.
Furbush, Richard I.	Insurance, Pensions (*Chairman*).

G.

Gallup, Dana T.	Public Welfare, Military Affairs and Public Safety (*Clerk*).
Gifford, Allan E.	Legal Affairs.
Gilman, William R.	Rules, Legal Affairs.
Glynn, Theodore A., Jr.	Insurance.
Gott, Hollis M.	Public Service, Taxation (*Chairman*).
Gray, Thomas T.	Mercantile Affairs.

H.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Hall, Edward C.	Election Laws, Water Supply.
Harnisch, Joseph J.	Cities.
Haworth, Lawrence A.	Conservation, State Administration.
Hedges, Charles W.	Banks and Banking, Insurance (*Clerk*).
Herter, Christian A.	[*Speaker*.] Rules (*Chairman*).
Hollis, Theodore P.	Banks and Banking, Election Laws (*Chairman*).
Holman, Charles F.	Education, Public Welfare.
Howard, J. Philip	Constitutional Law, Education.
Hutchinson, Fred A.	Rules, Military Affairs and Public Safety.
Hyde, William M.	Towns.

I.

Innes, Charles J.	Constitutional Law (*Chairman*), Judiciary.
Iris, Harvey	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Mercantile Affairs.

J.

Johnson, Adolph	Public Service (*Chairman*), Public Welfare.
Johnson, Ernest A.	Cities.
Jones, William A.	Rules [*Majority Floor Leader*].
Jordan, Peter J.	Municipal Finance.

K.

Kalus, Harry	Constitutional Law, Mercantile Affairs.
Kaplan, Charles	Legal Affairs, Public Health.
Kelley, Charles A.	Military Affairs and Public Safety, Public Health.
Kelley, Francis J.	Transportation (*Chairman*).

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Kelly, Richard A.	Harbors and Public Lands.
Kimball, John V.	——
King, Rudolph F.	Rules, Mercantile Affairs [*Majority Whip*].
Kinsella, Michael Leo	Taxation.
Knowles, John Q.	Counties (*Chairman*), Labor and Industries.

L.

Lane, Myron N.	Constitutional Law, Harbors and Public Lands (*Clerk*).
Lanigan, George T.	Taxation.
Law, Laurence W.	Power and Light, Public Health.
Lawrence, Walter E.	Pay Roll. Metropolitan Affairs (*Clerk*).
Lerche, Ralph	Public Health, State Administration (*Clerk*).
Lobel, Louis	Insurance.
Lomax, Terrance J., Jr.	Elections, Cities.
Lunney, William C.	State Administration, Water Supply.
Luz, Joseph F.	Municipal Finance.

M.

Mahan, Arthur U.	Conservation, Taxation.
Mahar, Ralph C.	Education, Taxation (*Clerk*).
Mannering, Vincent	Cities.
Manning, John F.	(Resigned January 6, 1941).
Margolis, Joseph	Harbors and Public Lands.
Markley, Philip M.	Highways and Motor Vehicles, Power and Light.
McAndrews, James P.	Agriculture, Towns.
McCaffrey, Charles J.	Education, Mercantile Affairs.
McCarthy, Edward A.	Education.
McCarthy, Paul A.	Municipal Finance, Elections.
McCarty, Paul J.	Public Service.
McCready, Thomas F.	Metropolitan Affairs.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
McDevitt, James P.	Civil Service, Public Welfare.
McDonough, Patrick J.	Harbors and Public Lands.
McHugh, Lawrence P.	Judiciary, Public Service.
McIntosh, Harold B. L.	Pensions.
McMorrow, Philip	Metropolitan Affairs, Pensions.
Milano, Joseph A.	Elections, Metropolitan Affairs (*Chairman*).
Miller, Charles	Insurance, Taxation.
Milne, Arthur W.	Conservation.
Mitchell, George H., Jr.	Constitutional Law.
Moran, Walter J.	Transportation.
Morley, Lester B.	Election Laws, Insurance.
Morton, Newell H.	Labor and Industries.

N.

Nelson, Eric A.	Cities (*Clerk*), Civil Service.
Neville, Michael J.	Constitutional Law, Legal Affairs.
Newman, Vernon C.	Cities.
Nichols, Edwin H.	Legal Affairs.
Nourse, Leo F.	Education (*Clerk*), Taxation.
Nyhan, Francis William	Civil Service.

O.

O'Donnell, Daniel L.	Judiciary.
O'Neill, Thomas P., Jr.	Pensions, Power and Light.
O'Shea, George J.	Engrossed Bills, Cities.

P.

Padden, John T.	Transportation.
Palmer, Raymond P.	Pensions (*Clerk*), Towns (*Chairman*).
Parker, George A.	Military Affairs and Public Safety, Power and Light (*Chairman*).
Parker, Haven	Legal Affairs (*Clerk*).
Partridge, Clark B.	Towns, Transportation (*Clerk*).
Patrick, Loomis	Counties, Public Health (*Clerk*).

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Patriquin, Royal B.	Judiciary (*Clerk*).
Peckham, James Austin	Ways and Means.
Pedler, Harold S.	Harbors and Public Lands, Public Welfare.
Perkins, Oscar H.	Power and Light.
Peterson, Herman P.	Banks and Banking.
Pierce, Frederick E.	Military Affairs and Public Safety (*Chairman*), Power and Light.
Pillsbury, Sam G.	Mercantile Affairs.
Porter, George W.	Election Laws, Taxation.
Pothier, Harvey A.	Transportation.
Powers, John E.	Municipal Finance, Pensions.
Pratt, John D.	Elections, Municipal Finance.
Priest, Benjamin B.	Judiciary.

R.

Ramsdell, William E.	Legal Affairs (*Chairman*), Towns.
Reddy, Cornelius E.	Labor and Industries.
Reed, William G.	Counties, Towns (*Clerk*).
Reynolds, James R.	Election Laws (*Clerk*), Pensions.
Richter, Hibbard	Bills in the Third Reading, Constitutional Law.
Roach, Joseph N.	Rules, Public Welfare.
Roberts, Charles H., Jr.	Ways and Means.
Rowan William H. J.	Pay Roll, Metropolitan Affairs.
Rubin, Albert	Public Welfare, State Administration.

S.

Scally, Gerald F.	State Administration.
Schlapp, Raymond W.	Civil Service (*Clerk*).
Sessions, William J.	Counties, Elections (*Chairman*).
Shepard, Charles E.	Agriculture, Power and Light (*Clerk*).
Sheridan, Carl A.	Public Health, Taxation.
Sisson, Robert T.	Harbors and Public Lands.
Skerry, Michael F.	Water Supply.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Skladzien, Charles J.	Highways and Motor Vehicles.
Snow, H. Edward	Bills in the Third Reading (*Chairman*), Legal Affairs.
Southgate, J. Francis	Elections, Power and Light.
Spear, Margaret L.	Education.
Staves, Edward W.	Highways and Motor Vehicles (*Chairman*).
Steele, Avery W.	Agriculture, Counties.
Stetson, George Ward	Conservation (*Clerk*), Military Affairs and Public Safety.
Stone, Everett W.	Agriculture, Towns.
Sullivan, Daniel F.	Counties, Election Laws.
Sullivan, Jeremiah J.	Judiciary, Pensions.
Sullivan, John A.	Agriculture, Education.
Sullivan, John T.	Civil Service, Transportation.
Sullivan, Patrick Gilbert	Ways and Means.
Sweeney, Eugene Joseph	Mercantile Affairs.
Sweeney, Joseph J.	Power and Light.
Sylvia, Joseph A.	Conservation, Harbors and Public Lands (*Chairman*).

T.

Taft, William O.	Agriculture, Towns.
Talbot, Edmond, Jr.	Municipal Finance, Harbors and Public Lands.
Taylor, Robert L.	Election Laws.
Telford, Clarence F.	Labor and Industries.
Tilden, Nathaniel	Ways and Means.
Tobin, James F.	Ways and Means.
Tobin, Robert S.	Mercantile Affairs.
Troy, John E., Jr.	Rules [*Minority Floor Leader*].
True, Howard R.	Insurance.
Twomey, Cornelius J.	Highways and Motor Vehicles.

V.

NAME.	COMMITTEES.
Valentine, John H.	Insurance (*Chairman*), Public Service.
Vallely, James L.	Judiciary.
Vaughan, John W.	Labor and Industries (*Chairman*), Public Health.
Violette, James T.	Highways and Motor Vehicles.

W.

Walsh, George T.	Conservation.
Ward, Ira C.	Pay Roll (*Chairman*), Transportation.
White, Richard J., Jr.	Ways and Means.
White, William E.	Counties, Election Laws.
Whitney, Otis M.	Judiciary, Military Affairs and Public Safety.
Whiton, Joseph L.	Metropolitan Affairs.
Whittier, Sumner G.	Cities.
Willis, Frederick B.	Civil Service (*Chairman*), Legal Affairs.
Winslow, Henry D.	Constitutional Law, State Administration.
Wondolowski, Stanislaus G.	Education.

Y.

Young, Arthur E.	Cities.
Youngman, Arthur L.	Mercantile Affairs (*Chairman*).

RULES OF THE SENATE.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

[As finally adopted on January 9, 1941.]

[The dates under each rule indicate when the rule and its amendments were adopted.

The date 1817 denotes the time when the several rules against which it is placed were first preserved. Previously to that year these rules are not to be found, although from the Senate Journal it appears that they were printed.

Numbers enclosed in parentheses following each rule indicate the corresponding House rule.]

The President.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, shall call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed to business. (1.) [1831; 1888.]

2. The President shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the Senate. (2.) He shall rise to put a question, or to address the Senate, but may read sitting. (5.) [1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

3. The President may vote on all questions. (4.) [1826.]

4. The President may appoint a member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not exceeding three days at any one time. (7.) [1831; 1862; 1865; 1888.]

5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, or in case the President, or the member appointed by him to perform the duties of the chair, is absent at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, the eldest senior member present shall call the Senate to order, and shall preside until a President, or a President *pro tempore*, is elected by ballot, and such election shall be the first business in order. (8.) [1831; 1885; 1888.]

CLERK.

6. The Clerk shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the Senate, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (11.) He shall, in the journal, make note of all questions of order, and enter at length the decisions thereon. He shall insert in an appendix to the journal the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches. (12.) [1882; 1888.]

7. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a calendar of matters in order for consideration; a list of matters lying on the table; and such other memoranda as he may deem necessary, and as the Senate or the President may direct. (13.)
[1882; 1888.]

8. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders, reports of committees asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and engrossed bills and resolves) until the right of reconsideration has expired. (15, 57.)
[1855; 1856; 1875; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1919; 1921.]

9. When a bill or resolve coming from the other branch does not appear in print in the form in which it was passed in that branch, the Clerk shall either indicate the amendments on the Orders of the Day, or shall have the bill or resolve reprinted, at his discretion. [1882.]

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

10. No member shall be permitted to act on a committee or to vote upon a question in which his private right, distinct from the public interest, is immediately concerned. (24, 63.) [1855; 1888; 1889.]

11. No member shall absent himself from the Senate without leave, unless there is a quorum without his presence. (17.) [1817.]

COMMITTEES.

12. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political biennium, to wit: —

A committee on Rules;
To consist of the President and six other members.
A committee on Ways and Means;
A committee on Municipal Finance;
Each to consist of five members.
A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;
A committee on Engrossed Bills;
Each to consist of three members. (20.)
[1831; 1836; 1840; 1844; 1847; 1863; 1864; 1870; 1876; 1882; 1885; 1886; 1888; 1891; 1896; 1897; 1920; 1937; 1939; 1941.]

13. Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless the Senate shall otherwise specially order, and the member first named upon a committee shall be its chairman. (21.) In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall act as chairman. (22.)
[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

13A. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the Senate and all motions or orders providing that information be transmitted to the Senate shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who, within fourteen days after such reference, shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. All other motions that create main questions, except those that relate to privilege, to procedure and kindred matters, or to the subjects referred to in joint rules 29 and 30, shall also be referred without debate to the committee on Rules and be treated in like manner. (104.)
[1904; 1913; 1921.]

14. No committee shall be allowed to occupy the Senate Chamber without a vote of the Senate. (100.) [1836; 1863; 1888.]

15. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee, except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by

a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next General Court for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (31.)

[1870; 1871; 1885; 1890; 1921; 1939.]

16. When the object of an application, whether by petition, or bill or resolve introduced on leave, can be secured under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to whom the matter is referred shall report leave to withdraw, ought not to pass, or a general law, as the case may be. (30.)

[1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

Form of Bills and Resolves.

17. Bills and resolves shall be presented in a legible form without material erasures or interlineations, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections or resolves, and dates and numbers shall be written in words at length. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting

words in, such laws, unless such course is the best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law and no law which has expired by limitation, and no part of any such law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (42.)
[1844; 1857; 1880; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1889.]

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

18. Every member presenting a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, shall endorse his name thereon, and a brief statement of the nature and object of the instrument; and the reading of the instrument shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (37.)
[1831; 1888.]

19. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave. Committees to whom messages from the Governor, reports of State officers, boards, commissions, and others authorized to report to the Legislature shall be referred, may report by bill or otherwise such legislation as may be germane to the subject-matter referred to them. (40.) [1858; 1888; 1891; 1893.]

20. All petitions for legislation accompanied by bills or resolves embodying the subject-matter prayed for, which are intended for presentation or introduction to the Senate, bills and resolves proposed for introduction on leave, reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special committees and commissions shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of

the President, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the Senate may make. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule 13.

All orders and resolutions intended for adoption shall be deposited with the Clerk. If they relate to questions of privilege or to procedure and kindred matters, they shall be laid before the Senate by the President as soon as may be. If they relate to other subjects, except as provided in rule 13A or in joint rules 29 and 30, they shall be inspected by the committee on Rules and laid before the Senate not later than the fourth legislative day succeeding the day of their deposit with the committee.

Special reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves introduced on leave or accompanying petitions and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed on order of the President, and under the direction of the Clerk. They shall retain, during all subsequent stages, their original numbers and shall also bear such new numbers as may be necessary.

Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding biennium to the next General Court, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any Senator or Senator-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided for above.

Subject to the provisions of rule 22, every petition which is not accompanied by a bill or resolve shall be deposited with the Clerk and be retained in his custody until a bill or resolve embodying the legislation

prayed for shall be filed with him, and, not later than the fifth legislative day thereafter, the President shall present it to the Senate for reference to an appropriate committee or for such other disposition as the rules of the Senate or of the two branches may require. The Senate may at any time by order make any other disposition of petitions and remonstrances in the hands of the Clerk. Petitions and remonstrances relating to matters already sent to committees shall be by the President referred to the appropriate committees. (28.)

[1891; 1893; 1894; 1916; 1921; 1925; 1927; 1933; 1939.]

21. The committee on Rules shall make no change in the substance or form of any matter referred to them in accordance with the preceding rule, without the consent of the member depositing the same, but upon the presentation or introduction of any such matter to the Senate it shall be the duty of some member of the committee on Rules, acting under the committee's instruction, to suggest any failure to comply with the rules, and to offer such amendment or propose such other action as is determined proper or necessary by the committee within the scope of its duties, as above set forth. If, upon such motion, before a petition is referred to a committee, the petitioner is given leave to withdraw because the petition is not in proper form, such action shall not be deemed to be a final rejection under Rule 54, and shall not prejudice the right of a member to present a petition for the same object conformably to the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches.

[1893. — Partly embodied in Rule 20 of 1891.]

22. Any petition remaining in the hands of the Clerk subsequently to one o'clock in the afternoon of the second Saturday of the session, for the reason that no bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for has been presented, shall be forthwith submitted by him to the President, and by him, at the legislative session next succeeding, be referred to the next General Court. (29.)

[1893; 1894; 1898; 1905; 1910; 1921; 1933; 1939.]

23. No bill or resolve shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the House of Representatives, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee, except that special leave may be granted to a member to introduce a bill or resolve, and such bill or resolve shall thereupon be referred to the proper committee for consideration and report. (47.) [1881; 1882; 1888.]

24. The consideration of any order proposed for adoption, or of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend Senate Rule 15, or joint rule 8, 9 or 12, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the order is proposed or request made, if any member asks such postponement. (41.) [1885; 1891.]

25. [This rule omitted in 1929, the provisions thereof being covered by Joint Rule 9.] (32.)

Course of Proceedings.

26. Bills and resolves from the House, after they are read a first time, shall be referred to a committee of the Senate, unless they have been reported by a joint committee or substituted for the report of a joint committee. (45.) Bills and resolves reported in the Senate, and bills and resolves from the House

reported by joint committees or substituted for the reports of joint committees, shall, after they have been read once, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for a second reading without a question, except as otherwise provided by Rule 27. Resolutions received from the House, or introduced or reported in the Senate, shall be read and, pending the question on their adoption, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (56.)

[1825; 1885; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1897.]

27. Bills and resolves involving the expenditure of public money, or a grant of public property, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after the first reading, be referred in course to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth.

Bills and resolves involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties.

Bills and resolves involving an expenditure of city or town money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance for report on their relation to the finances of the city or town affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Municipal Finance. (44.)

[1871; 1882; 1887; 1888; 1889; 1896; 1921; 1941.]

28. No bill or resolve shall pass to be engrossed without three readings on three several days. (51.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

29. Bills and resolves, in their several readings, and resolutions, shall be read by their titles, unless objection is made. (48.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1890.]

30. If a committee to whom a bill or resolve is referred report that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be rejected?" and if such committee report recommending that the same be referred to the next General Court, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be referred to the next General Court?" If the rejection or the recommendation of reference to the next General Court is negatived, the bill or resolve, if it has been read but once, shall go to its second reading without a question; and if it has been read more than once it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or engrossment, as the case may be. (43.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1897; 1921; 1939.]

31. If an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill or resolve, substantially changing the greater part thereof, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill or resolve to a third reading or to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill or resolve, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the

amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition as amended shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (62.) [1882; 1888.]

32. Bills or resolves ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders for the next day for such reading. (58.)
[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

33. Bills and resolves when ordered to a third reading, and bills and resolves amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred forthwith to that committee, which shall examine and correct them, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, and insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes, and of giving effect to the provisions of section fifty-two of chapter three of the General Laws; but any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the Senate as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. Resolutions received from and adopted by the House or introduced or reported into the Senate, after they are read and before they are adopted, and amendments of bills and resolutions adopted by the House and sent to the Senate

for concurrence, shall also be referred, in like manner, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. When a bill, resolve or resolution has been so referred, no further action shall be taken until report thereon has been made by the committee. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (26, 50.)

[1817; 1836; 1882; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1914; 1919; 1925; 1927; 1929.]

34. Engrossed bills and resolves shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be carefully to compare the same with the bills or resolves as passed to be engrossed; and, if found by them to be rightly and truly engrossed, they shall so endorse on the envelope thereof; and the question of enactment or final passage or of adopting an emergency preamble shall be taken thereon without further reading, unless specially ordered. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (27, 52, 54.)

[1817; 1831; 1882; 1888; 1914; 1919.]

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

35. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day next after motions to reconsider. (60.) [1830; 1870.]

36. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are made to the Senate or received from the House, as the case may be; except that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred to another committee, shall be immediately considered. Amendments to a measure, which have been made by the House and sent back to the Senate for concurrence, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are received. Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule No. 23. (46. 57.)
[1845; 1853; 1888; 1891; 1919.]

37. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the Senate shall proceed with them in regular course, as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the calendar; then the matters that were passed over shall be considered and disposed of in like order. (59.)
[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1882; 1885.]

38. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom or considered out of its regular course. (61.) [1885.]

Rules of Debate.

39. Every member, when he speaks, shall stand in his place and address the President. (73.)
[1817; 1831; 1871.]

40. When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the President shall designate the member who is entitled to the floor. (74.)
[1831; 1888.]

41. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of any other member who has not spoken and desires to speak on the same question. (76.)
[1817; 1886.]

42. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (75.)
[1817; 1831.]

43. After a question is put to vote no member shall speak to it. [1817.]

Motions.

44. Any motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President so directs. (77.) A motion need not be seconded and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (78.) [1817; 1844; 1871; 1888.]

45. A question containing two or more propositions, capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter pro-

posed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (91.)
[1817; 1841; 1888.]

46. When a question is under debate the President shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except a motion to adjourn or some other motion which has precedence by express rule of the Senate, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same except: —

(1) To *lay on the table;*
(2) To *close debate at a specified time;*
(3) To *postpone to a day certain;*
(4) To *commit* (or recommit);
(5) To *amend;*
(6) To *refer to the next General Court;* or
(7) To *postpone indefinitely.*

These motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand. (80.)
[Between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1844; 1870; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1921; 1939.]

47. Debate may be closed at any time not less than one hour from the adoption of a motion to that effect. On this motion not more than ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (85.) [1882.]

48. When motions are made to refer a subject to different committees, the committees proposed shall be considered in the following order: —

(1) A standing committee of the Senate;
(2) A special committee of the Senate;

(3) A joint standing committee of the two branches;
(4) A joint special committee of the two branches. (88.) [1884; 1888.]

49. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be amended; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence. (53.) [1837; 1919; 1931.]

50. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under the color of an amendment. (90.) [1882.]

51. In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (87, 92.) [1882.]

52. The motion to adjourn, and the call for yeas and nays, shall be decided without debate. On the motions to lay on the table and take from the table, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit (except with instructions), not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (69, 79.)

On a motion to reconsider not exceeding thirty minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (72.)

On a motion to suspend any of the joint rules or Senate rules debate shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (102.)

[1817; 1859; 1870; 1874; 1882; 1885; 1937; 1941.]

RECONSIDERATION.

53. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote has passed, or on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present and before the Orders of the Day for that day have been taken up. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith: *provided, however*, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and *provided, further*, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any incidental, subsidiary or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the Senate, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (70.)

There shall be no reconsideration of the vote on the question on adjourning, for the yeas and nays, on laying on the table or on taking from the table: and when a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered. (71.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1858; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1902.]

Rejected Measures.

54. When any measure has been finally rejected, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the session. (49.)

[1817; dispensed with in 1831, and revived in 1838; amended in 1841; 1844; 1877; 1882.]

Voting.

55. The President shall declare all votes; but if a member doubts a vote, the President shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative, and in the negative, without further debate. (3, 66.)

[1831; 1888.]

56. When a member moves that a question be taken by yeas and nays, the President shall take the sense of the Senate in that manner, provided one-fifth of the members present so direct. If, before the question is taken, a member states to the Senate that he has paired with another member and how each would vote on the pending question, the fact shall be entered on the journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting. (68.)

[1817; 1852; 1888.]

57. Whenever a question is taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall call the names of all the members, except the President, in alphabetical order, and every member present shall answer to his name, unless excused before the vote is taken; and no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair. (64, 68.) [1837; 1844.]

Elections by Ballot.

58. In all elections by ballot a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto, except in case of an election of President or President *pro tempore*, under the provisions of Rule 5. (96.) [1831; 1891.]

Reporters' Gallery.

59. Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the President after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. Except in the employ of the newspaper or publication which he represents as a legislative reporter, no person who is entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery shall seek to influence the action of the Senate or any member thereof, nor shall such person approach a member to seek to influence him in any place from which legislative agents are excluded by Rule 61. Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the Senate. (100.) [1847; 1911; 1914; 1925.]

THE SENATE CHAMBER AND ADJOINING ROOMS.

60. No person not a member shall be allowed to sit at the Senate table while the Senate is in session. (99.) [1853; 1888.]

61. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate, and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall, unless invited by the President, be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, or to the reception room or to the corridor between the reception room and the Senate Chamber, during the sessions of the Senate, or during the half hour preceding or succeeding said sessions, nor to the Senate reading room, cloak room corridor, cloak room or anterooms on any day when a session of the Senate is held, except upon written invitation bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the Senator extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered when the said person enters the apartment.

Publications desiring the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber for legislative reporters, not members of the State House Press Association, shall make written application to the President stating the purposes for which the privileges are required, and such privileges shall be granted only upon written approval by the President.

No legislative counsel or agent shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, nor, on any day when a session of the Senate is held, to the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms. No person, except

members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall be permitted to loiter in the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms at any time. Smoking shall not be permitted in the reception room. (99.)

[1870; 1875; 1886; 1891; 1895; 1896; 1897; 1898; 1907; 1909; 1914; 1916; 1925.]

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

62. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in the revised edition of Crocker's Principles of Procedure in Deliberative Bodies, and the principles of parliamentary law set forth in Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the rules of the Senate, or the joint rules of the two branches. (101.) [1847; 1858; 1882; 1895.]

ALTERATIONS, SUSPENSION OR REPEAL OF RULES.

63. This rule and rules 24, 31, 33, 34 and 53 shall not be suspended if objection is made; rule 22 shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon; and no other rule shall be altered, suspended or repealed, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting thereon. (103.)

[1817; 1841; 1848; 1882; 1888; 1891; 1893; 1899.]

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RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CORRECTED TO JANUARY 15, 1941.

RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[This schedule of Rules was adopted Jan. 27, 1874. Subsequent amendments are noted under each Rule which has been amended.]

SPEAKER.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, proceed to business. (Senate Rule 1.)

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. (2.) [With regard to appeals, see Rules 83 and 94.]

3. He shall declare all votes, subject to verification as hereinafter provided. (55.) [See Rules 65 to 69, inclusive.]

4. In all cases he may vote. (3.)

5. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the House, but may read sitting. (2.)

6. Upon a vacancy in the office of representative, the Speaker shall issue a precept, conformably with Section 141 of Chapter 54 of the General Laws, appointing such time as the House may order for an election to fill such vacancy; provided, that if such vacancy occurs after prorogation of the regular biennial session, the Speaker may fix the time for an election to fill such vacancy.

[Adopted March 27, 1922. Amended Jan. 9, 1939.]

7. He may appoint a member to perform the duties of the Chair for a period not exceeding three days at one time. At the beginning of each session he shall, unless the House otherwise directs, appoint a Chaplain; and he shall promptly fill any vacancy in the office of Chaplain. (4.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 11, 1924; Jan. 9, 1939.]

8. In case of a vacancy in the office of Speaker, or in case the Speaker or the member named by him in accordance with the preceding rule is absent at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, the senior member present shall call the House to order, and shall preside until a Speaker *pro tempore* or a Speaker is elected by ballot, which shall be the first business in order. (5.)

MONITORS.

9. Two monitors shall be appointed by the Speaker for each division of the House, whose duty it shall be to see to the due observance of the rules, and, on request of the Speaker, to return the number of votes and members in their respective divisions.

10. If a member transgress any of the rules after being notified thereof by a monitor, it shall be the duty of such monitor to report the case to the House. [See Rule 19.]

Clerk.

11. The Clerk shall keep the Journal of the House. He shall enter therein a record of each day's proceedings, and submit it to the Speaker before the hour fixed for the next sitting, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (6.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

12. Every question of order with the decision thereon shall be entered at large in the Journal, and shall be noted in an appendix, which shall also contain the rules of the House and of the two branches. (6.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

13. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a Calendar of matters in order for consideration, a list of matters lying on the table, and such other memoranda as the House or the Speaker may direct. (7.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

14. Any objection to the Calendar shall be made and disposed of before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

15. The Clerk shall retain bills and other papers, in reference to which any member has a right to move a reconsideration (except petitions, engrossed bills and resolves, orders of inquiry and orders of notice), until the right of reconsideration has expired; provided, that the operation of this rule shall be suspended during the last week of the session. (8.) [See Rule 57.]

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919.]

MEMBERS.

16. No member shall stand up, to the inconvenience of others, while a member is speaking; or pass unnecessarily between the Speaker of the House and the member speaking; or stand in the passages, or in the area in front of the Chair; or stand at the Clerk's desk while a roll call is in progress.
[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

17. No member shall be absent more than two days, without leave of the House. No member shall absent himself from the House without leave, unless there be a quorum without his presence. When it appears to the presiding officer that the presence of a quorum is endangered, he shall order the doors to be closed until the House takes action thereon. (11.)
[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

18. Papers in possession of a member obtaining leave of absence, or at the end of the session, shall be left by him with the Clerk.

19. If a member is guilty of a breach of any of the rules, he may be required by the House, on motion, to make satisfaction therefor; and, until he has done so, he shall not be allowed to vote or speak, except by way of excuse. [See Rule 10.]

COMMITTEES.

20. At the beginning of the political biennium, standing committees shall be appointed as follows: (12.)

A committee on Rules;
(to consist of the Speaker, who shall be chairman of the committee, and twelve other members).

A committee on Ways and Means;
(to consist of fifteen members).

A committee on Municipal Finance;
(to consist of eleven members).
A committee on Elections;
(to consist of seven members).
A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;
A committee on Engrossed Bills;
A committee on Pay Roll;
(to consist of three members each).

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 7, 1901; Jan. 5, 1921; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939.]

21. Unless other provision is made in any case, all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, and the member first named shall be chairman. (13.)

22. In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall be chairman. (13.)

23. No member shall be required to be on more than two committees at the same time, or chairman of more than one.

24. No member shall serve on any committee in any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 63.]

25. Subject to the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Ways and Means shall report in appropriation bills only such items of expenditure as are based on existing law, on the Governor's recommendations or on propositions for legislation duly referred to the committee, or which the committee has been directed by the House to insert; and the

committee shall report the total amount appropriated in each bill. [See Rules 40 and 44.]

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939.]

26. The committee on Bills in the Third Reading shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes; provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the House as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (33.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

27. The committee on Engrossed Bills shall carefully examine and compare engrossed bills, and report them rightly and truly engrossed, when found to be so, without delay. When an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Engrossed Bills shall

plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (34.) [See Rules 52 to 55, inclusive.]

[Amended Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919.]

28. (1) Petitions, memorials and remonstrances, recommendations and reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special committees and commissions, shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the Speaker, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the House may make. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule thirteen. [See Rules 36 and 37.]

(2) Orders, resolutions and other papers intended for presentation, except those hereinbefore mentioned, and bills and resolves proposed for introduction on leave as provided in rule forty-seven, shall be filed with the Clerk; and, not later than the fifth legislative day thereafter, the Speaker shall present them to the House for reference to appropriate committees or for such other disposition as the rules of the House or of the two branches may require. [See Rules 47 and 104.]

(3) Provided, that petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, seven B, seven C, nine or twelve, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all such papers may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference. [See Rule 33.]

(4) Matters which have been placed on file, or which have been referred during the preceding biennium to the next General Court, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any member or member-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided above.

(5) Recommendations and special reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves introduced on leave or accompanying petitions, recommendations and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed under the direction of the Clerk, who also may cause to be printed, with the approval of the Speaker, any other documents filed as herein provided. (20.)

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893. Amended Jan. 11 and March 30, 1894; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929; Jan. 9, 1939.]

29. Every petition for legislation shall be accompanied by a bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for. Every petition for legislation not so accompanied, unless it relates to a matter previously referred, shall be retained by the Clerk until a bill or resolve is filed to accompany it, when such petition shall be referred as provided in rule twenty-eight, or be subject to any other rule applicable thereto.

Any petition remaining in the hands of the Clerk subsequently to one o'clock in the afternoon on the second Saturday of the biennial session, for the reason that no bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for has been filed to accompany it, shall be presented to the House by the Speaker and by him referred to the next General Court. This rule shall not be suspended except by unanimous consent. (22.)

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893. Amended Jan. 11, 1894; Jan. 10, 1898; Feb. 21, 1905; Feb. 1, 1910; Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 9, 1939.]

30. When the object of an application can be secured without a special act under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or leave to withdraw, or ought not to pass, as the case may be. (16.) [See Joint Rule 7.]

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Jan. 13, 1893.]

31. No proposition contemplating legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall, except as provided in rule forty, be proposed or introduced except upon a petition; nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred; nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given, by public advertisement or otherwise, to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next General Court, for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof, shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for or amendment of such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (15.)

[Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939.]

32. [Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 18, 1898; Feb. 6, 1902; Dec. 20, 1920. Repealed Feb. 27, 1929, being covered by Joint Rule 9.]

33. With the exception of matters referred to the committee on Rules under the provisions of paragraph (3) of rule twenty-eight, and of rule thirty-eight, committees shall report on all matters referred to them.

[Amended Feb. 15, 1883; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 11, 1924; March 15, 1937.]

Committee of the Whole.

34. When the House determines to go into a committee of the whole, the chairman shall be appointed by the Speaker.

35. The rules of the House shall be observed in a committee of the whole, so far as they may be applicable, except the rules limiting debate. A motion to rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, shall always be first in order and be decided without debate.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Petitions, etc., and Reports of Committees.

36. Petitions, memorials, remonstrances and papers of a like nature, and reports of committees, shall be presented before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

37. The member presenting a petition, memorial or remonstrance shall indorse his name thereon; and the reading thereof shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (18.)

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Papers from the Senate.

38. Papers from the Senate shall be laid before the House by the Speaker, and received for action conformably to such of these rules as are applicable thereto; except that petitions and other papers which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, seven B, seven C, nine, twelve or twenty-nine shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all such papers, and of other papers intended for direct reference, in concurrence, to committees, may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference. (26.) [See Rule 33.]

[Amended Jan. 28, 1925.]

Papers other than Petitions, etc.

39. Papers addressed to the House or to the General Court, other than petitions, memorials and remonstrances, or those received from the Senate, may be presented by the Speaker, and shall be read, unless it is specially ordered that the reading be dispensed with.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

Motions contemplating Legislation, etc.

40. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition, or upon bill or resolve proposed to be introduced on leave, except as follows:

The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills as provided in rule twenty-five. Messages from the Governor shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to the appropriate committee, which may report by bill or otherwise thereon. A similar disposition shall, unless otherwise ordered, be made of reports by state officers and

recess committees authorized to report to the Legislature, and similar action may be had thereon. (19.) [See Rules 25 and 44.]

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922.]

Postponement to the Next Day on Request of a Member.

41. The consideration of any request for leave to introduce a bill or resolve, or of any motion to suspend joint rules eight or thirteen or House rules thirty-one, forty-five or forty-six, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the request or motion is made, if any member asks such postponement. (24.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920.]

Bills and Resolves. [See Rule 95.]

42. Bills shall be printed or written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections, dates and numbers being written in words at length. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be reenacted by reference merely. (17.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891.]

43. If a committee to whom a bill is referred reports that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill be rejected?" If the question on rejection is negatived, the bill, if it has been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question; otherwise it shall be placed in the Orders of the

Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or to engrossment, as the case may be. Similar procedure shall be followed when a committee to whom a bill is referred recommends reference to the next General Court. (30.)

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939.]

44. Bills involving an expenditure of public money or grant of public property, or otherwise affecting the state finances, unless the subject matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, for report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. Bills involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties; and no new provisions shall be added to such bills by the committee on Counties on the part of the House, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof.

Bills and resolves involving an expenditure of city or town money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance for report on their relation to the finances of the city or town affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Municipal Finance. (27.) [See Rules 25 and 40.]

[Amended Jan. 24, 1887; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 25 and 29, 1895; Jan. 2 and 27, 1896; Jan. 10, 1898; Dec. 20, 1920.]

45. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, shall be referred to a committee of the House, unless they were reported to the Senate by a joint committee. (26.)

46. Amendments proposed by the Senate, and sent back to the House for concurrence, shall be referred to the committee which reported the measure proposed to be amended, unless such committee is composed of members of both branches, in which case such amendments shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day; provided, that amendments affecting the state finances or involving an expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, or Counties on the part of the House, as the case may be. (36.) [See Rules 50 and 53.]

[Amended April 9, 1878; March 27, 1922.]

47. No bill shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the Senate, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee; provided, that the House may grant special leave to a member to introduce a bill; but, when leave is asked for the introduction of a bill, it shall be read for information before the question is put on granting leave; and, if leave is granted, it shall be committed before it is ordered to a second reading. (23.) [See Rule 28(2).]

48. Bills, resolves and other papers that have been, or, under the rules or usage of the House, are to be, printed, shall be read by their titles only, unless the full reading is requested. (29.) [But see Rule 54 as to engrossed bills.]

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1883.]

49. When a bill, resolve, order, petition or memorial has been finally rejected or disposed of by the House, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the same session. (54.)

[Amended April 26, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Dec. 20, 1920.]

50. Bills ordered to a third reading, and bills amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred to that committee for examination, correction and report. Resolutions reported in the House or received from and adopted by the Senate, and amendments of bills and resolutions adopted by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by rule forty-six in respect to amendments, also be referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. A bill, resolution or amendment so referred shall not be acted upon until report thereon has been made by said committee. (33.) [See Rule 26.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 11, 1924; March 15, 1937.]

51. No bill shall pass to be engrossed without having been read on three several days. (28.)

52. Engrossed bills shall be referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills for examination, comparison and report. (34.) [See Rule 27.]

53. No engrossed bill shall be amended, except by striking out the enacting clause [see Rule 93]; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor

shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, which amendments shall be subject to the provisions of rule forty-six. (49.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

54. When an engrossed bill or resolve is found by the committee on Engrossed Bills to be rightly and truly engrossed, the committee shall so endorse the envelope thereof; and, when a bill or resolve is so reported, the question shall be on passing the bill to be enacted, on passing the resolve, or on adopting an emergency preamble, as the case may be, without further reading, unless specially ordered. (34.) [See Rule 95.]

[Amended Feb. 27, 1919.]

55. No engrossed bill shall be sent to the Senate without notice thereof being given by the Speaker.

Orders of the Day.

56. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, when not referred to a committee of the House, bills favorably reported in the House by committees, and bills the question of the rejection of which is negatived, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, and, if they have been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question. Resolutions received from and adopted by the Senate, or reported in the House by committees, shall, after they are read, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (26.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 10, 1898.]

57. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next

day after that on which they are received from the Senate, or made in the House, as the case may be; provided, that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred or recommitted to another committee, shall be immediately considered and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule fifteen. Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of joint rule twenty-three. (36.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

58. Bills ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for such reading. (32.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1898.]

59. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the House shall proceed with them in regular course as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the Calendar; after which the matters that were passed over shall be considered in like order and disposed of. (37.) [See Rule 61.]

60. When the House does not finish the consideration of the Orders of the Day, those which had not been acted upon shall be the Orders of the Day for the next and each succeeding day until disposed of, and shall be entered in the Calendar, without change in their order, to precede matters added under rules fifty-six, fifty-seven and fifty-eight. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the time of adjournment shall have the preference in the

Orders of the Day for the next day, after motions to reconsider. (35.)
[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Special Rules affecting the Course of Proceedings.
[For postponements to the next day, on request of a member, see Rule 41.]

61. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom, or considered out of the regular course. This rule shall not be rescinded or revoked or suspended except by a vote of four fifths of the members present and voting thereon. (38.) [See Rule 59.]
[Amended Jan. 10, 1895.]

62. If, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill substantially changing the greater part of such bill, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill to a third reading or passing it to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (31.)

Voting.

63. No member shall vote upon any question where his private right is immediately concerned,

distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 24.]

64. Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application to that effect before the division of the House or the taking of the yeas and nays is begun. Such application may be accompanied by a brief statement of reasons by the member making it, but shall be decided without debate, and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight. (57.)
[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 13, 1893.]

65. When a question is put, the sense of the House shall be taken by the voices of the members, and the Speaker shall first announce the vote as it appears to him by the sound. (55.)

66. If the Speaker is unable to decide by the sound of the voices, or if his announcement made thereupon is doubted by a member rising in his place for that purpose, the Speaker shall order a return by divisions of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without further debate upon the question. (55.) [For duty of monitors in case of a division, see Rule 9.]

67. When a return by divisions is ordered, the members for or against the question, when called on by the Speaker, shall rise in their places, and stand until they are counted. If, upon the taking of such a vote, the presence of a quorum is doubted, a count of the House shall be had, and if a quorum is present the vote shall stand.
[Amended Feb. 11, 1889.]

68. The sense of the House shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever required by thirty of the members present. When the yeas and nays are taken,

the roll of the House shall be called in alphabetical order, and no member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote is declared. If, before the question is taken, a member states to the House that he has paired with another member who is absent with a committee by authority of the House, and how each would vote upon the pending question, the fact shall be entered in the Journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting, but shall be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum. (56.) (57.)

[Amended Jan. 4 and April 2, 1878; April 1, 1879; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1895; Jan. 21, 1909; Jan. 18, 1910.]

69. The call for the yeas and nays shall be decided without debate. If the yeas and nays have been ordered before the question is put, the proceedings under rules sixty-five, sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted; if not, they may be called for in lieu of a return by divisions when the Speaker's announcement is doubted by a member rising in his place, and, if then ordered, the proceedings under rules sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted. (52.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Reconsideration.

[For rule requiring the Clerk to retain papers, except, etc., until the right of reconsideration has expired, see Rule 15.]

70. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote was passed, or before the Orders of the Day have been taken up on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (except during the last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved

on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith; provided, however, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and provided, further, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the House, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (53.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1902.]

71. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

to adjourn,
to lay on the table,
to take from the table, or,
for the previous question. (53.)

72. Debate on motions to reconsider shall be limited to thirty minutes, and no member shall occupy more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary or incidental question, debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

[Amended Feb. 5, 1886; June 13, 1890.]

Rules of Debate.

73. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and shall sit down when he has finished. No member shall speak out of his place without leave of the Speaker. (39.)

74. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member entitled to the floor, preferring one who rises in his place to one who does not. (40.)

75. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (42.)

76. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of those who have not spoken and desire to speak on the same question. (41.)

Motions.

77. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker so directs. (44.)

78. A motion need not be seconded, and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (44.) [See Rule 94.]

Limit of Debate.

[For questions to be decided without debate, see Rules 64, 69 and 83.]

79. A motion to adjourn shall always be first in order, and shall be decided without debate; and on the motions to lay on the table, to take from the table, for the previous question, to close debate at a specified time, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit, not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (52.) [See Rules 72 and 102.]

[Amended Feb. 19, 1878; Jan. 26, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; March 14, 1899.]

80. When a question is before the House, until it is disposed of, the Speaker shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except the motion

to adjourn, or some other motion that has precedence either by express rule of the House, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, —

to lay on the table,	See Rule 79.
for the previous question,	See Rules 79, 81–86.
to close debate at a specified time,	See Rules 79, 85, 86.
to postpone to a time certain,	See Rules 79 and 87.
to commit (or recommit),	See Rules 79 and 88.
to amend,	See Rules 89–92.
to refer to the next General Court.	

— which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged in this rule. (46.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Dec. 20, 1920; Jan. 9, 1939.]

Previous Question.

81. The previous question shall be put in the following form: "*Shall the main question be now put?*" — and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided.

82. On the previous question, debate shall be allowed only to give reasons why the main question should not be put.

[Amended March 14, 1899.]

83. All questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question shall be decided without debate, except on appeal; and on such appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the House. [See Rules 2 and 94.]

84. The adoption of the previous question shall put an end to all debate, except as provided in rule eighty-six, and bring the House to a direct vote upon

pending amendments, if any, in their regular order, and then upon the main question.
[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 13, 1893.]

Motion to Close Debate at a Specified Time.

85. Debate may be closed at any time not less than thirty minutes from the adoption of a motion to that effect. In case the time is extended by unanimous consent, the same rule shall apply at the end of the extended time as at the time originally fixed. (47.) [See Rule 86.]
[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Jan. 15, 1880; March 14, 1899.]

When Debate is Closed, Ten Minutes allowed, etc.

86. When debate is closed by ordering the previous question, or by a vote to close debate at a specified time, the member in charge of the measure under consideration shall be allowed to speak ten minutes, and may grant to any other member any portion of his time. When the measure under consideration has been referred as provided in rule forty-four, the member originally reporting it shall be considered in charge, except where the report of the committee on Ways and Means or Counties on the part of the House is substantially different from that referred to them, in which case the member originally reporting the measure and the member of either of said committees reporting thereon shall each be allowed to speak five minutes, the latter to have the close. When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent, the member standing first in order upon the committee reporting the measure, who is present and joined in the report, shall have the right to occupy such time.
[Amended March 28, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Motion to Postpone to a Time Certain.

87. When a motion is made to postpone to a time certain, and different times are proposed, the question shall first be taken on the most remote time; and the time shall be determined before the question is put on postponement, which may then be rejected if the House see fit. (51.) [See Rule 92.]

Motion to Commit.

88. When a motion is made to commit, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

a standing committee of the House,
a select committee of the House,
a joint standing committee,
a joint select committee;

and a subject may be recommitted to the same committee or to another committee at the pleasure of the House. (48.)

Motions to Amend.

89. A motion to amend an amendment may be received; but no amendment in the third degree shall be allowed.

90. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. (50.)

91. A question containing two or more propositions capable of division shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter

proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (45.)

92. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (51.) [See Rule 87.]

93. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall only be received when the bill is before the House for enactment. [See Rule 53.]
[Amended June 13, 1890.]

Appeal.

94. No appeal from the decision of the Speaker shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and no other business shall be in order until the question on the appeal has been disposed of. [See Rules 2 and 83.]

Resolves.

95. Such of these rules as are applicable to bills, whether of the House or of the Senate, shall apply likewise to such resolves as require the concurrence of the Senate and approval by the Governor in order to become laws and have force as such. Except in rule fifty-four, the word "bill" shall be equivalent to the word "resolve" in the same place.
[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Elections by Ballot.

96. A time shall be assigned for elections by ballot, at least one day previous thereto, except in the cases provided for in rule eight. (58.)
[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

Secret Session.

97. All proceedings in secret session, and matters relating thereto, shall be kept secret until the House removes the injunction of secrecy.

SEATS.

98. (1) The desk on the right of the Speaker shall be assigned to the use of the Clerk and such persons as he may employ to assist him, and that on the left to the use of the chairmen of the committees on Bills in the Third Reading and Engrossed Bills.

(2) The senior member of the House, and the oldest member of the House who is not the senior member, shall be allowed to select their seats from those not otherwise assigned, before the drawing of seats by the members.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878.]

(3) The seat numbered 6, in the third division, shall be assigned to the use of the first member named by the Speaker on the committee on Rules; that numbered 7, in the second division, to the use of the second member named by the Speaker on the committee on Rules; that numbered 30, in the first division, to the use of the chairman of the committee on the Judiciary; and that numbered 13, in the fourth division, to the use of the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878; Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 4, 1939.]

(4) The following seats shall be assigned to the use of the monitors:

Those numbered 86 and 78, in the first division;
77 and 72, in the second division;
71 and 66, in the third division;
65 and 57, in the fourth division.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895.]

(5) The first business in order, after the appointment of the standing committees and monitors is an-

nounced by the Speaker, shall be the drawing of the other seats upon the floor of the House.

(6) The Clerk shall call the roll of the members in alphabetical order, omitting the names of the Speaker, the senior member, the oldest member, those designated in paragraph (3) of this rule, and the monitors; and the drawing shall be had in presence of the House, under the supervision of a committee of three selected from the members mentioned in this paragraph.

(7) The seat assigned to any member, or drawn by him, shall be his seat for the biennium, unless an exchange is made and notice thereof given to the Sergeant-at-Arms within five days from the day of the drawing.

[Amended Jan. 4, 1939.]

Privilege of the Floor.

99. The following persons shall be entitled to admission to the floor of the House, during the session thereof, to occupy seats not numbered:

(1) The Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Executive Council, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Receiver-General, Auditor of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Librarian and Assistant Librarian.

(2) The members of the Senate.

(3) Persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the House.

(4) The legislative reporters entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery. (59.)

Contestants for seats in the House, whose papers are in the hands of the committee on Elections, may be admitted, while their cases are pending, to seats to be assigned by the Speaker.

No other person shall be admitted to the floor during the session, except upon the permission of the Speaker. (60.) (61.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1890. Amended Jan. 25, 1894; March 14, 1899; Feb. 25, 1914.]

Representatives' Chamber and Adjoining Rooms.

100. Use of the Representatives' Chamber shall not be granted except by a vote of four fifths of the members present and voting thereon.

No person shall be admitted to the members' corridor and adjoining rooms, except persons entitled to the privilege of the floor of the House, unless upon written invitation, bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the member extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered upon the person entering the corridor. No legislative agent or counsel shall be admitted to said corridor and adjoining rooms.

No smoking shall be allowed in the writing room of the House or in the ladies' parlor.

No person shall be admitted to the north gallery of the House except upon a card of the Speaker; and no person shall be so admitted except ladies, or gentlemen accompanied by ladies.

Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the Speaker after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the House Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association.

Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corpora-

tion interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the House. (59.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 5, 1895; Feb. 6, 1900; Jan. 26, 1911; Jan. 27, 1914; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Parliamentary Practice.

101. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches. (62.)

Debate on Motions for Suspension of Rules.

102. Debate upon a motion for the suspension of any of the joint rules or House rules shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889; June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891.]

Suspension, Alteration and Repeal of Rules.

103. Nothing in these rules shall be dispensed with, altered or repealed, unless two thirds of the members present consent thereto; but this rule, and rules forty-one, forty-nine, fifty, sixty-two, seventy, ninety-nine and one hundred, shall not be suspended, unless by unanimous consent of the members present. (63.)

[Amended Jan. 10 and June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 13, 1893.]

References to Committee on Rules.

104. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the House to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the House, all resolutions presented for adoption by the House only, and all motions and orders except those which relate to the procedure of the House or are privileged in their nature or are authorized by rule eighty, shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. The committee shall not recommend suspension of joint rule nine, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that the petitioners have previously given notice, by public advertisement or otherwise, equivalent to that required by Chapter 3 of the General Laws. (13A.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended March 14, 1899; Jan. 22, 1904; Feb. 21, 1905; Jan. 28, 1913; Jan. 14 and 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 29, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929; March 15, 1937.]

Quorum.

105. One hundred and twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum for the organization of the House and the transaction of business. [See Amendments of the Constitution, Art. XXXIII.]

[Adopted Feb. 8, 1892.]

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JOINT RULES OF THE TWO BRANCHES

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[As finally adopted on January 9, 1941.]

Committees.

1. Joint standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political biennium as follows:—

A committee on the Judiciary;

To consist of five members on the part of the Senate, and twelve on the part of the House;

A committee on Water Supply;

To consist of three members on the part of the Senate, and eight on the part of the House;

A committee on Agriculture;
A committee on Banks and Banking;
A committee on Cities;
A committee on Civil Service;
A committee on Conservation;
A committee on Constitutional Law;
A committee on Counties;
A committee on Education;
A committee on Election Laws;
A committee on Harbors and Public Lands;
A committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles;
A committee on Insurance;
A committee on Labor and Industries;
A committee on Legal Affairs;
A committee on Mercantile Affairs;
A committee on Metropolitan Affairs;
A committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety;

A committee on Pensions;
A committee on Power and Light;
A committee on Public Health;
A committee on Public Service;
A committee on Public Welfare;
A committee on State Administration;
A committee on Taxation;
A committee on Towns;
A committee on Transportation;

Each to consist of four members on the part of the Senate, and eleven on the part of the House.

Matters referred by either the Senate or the House to its committee on Ways and Means or on Municipal Finance shall be considered by the respective committees of the two branches, acting as a joint committee, when, in the judgment of the chairmen of the respective committees of the two branches, the interests of legislation or the expedition of business will be better served by such joint consideration. Matters may also be referred respectively to the committees on Ways and Means and on Municipal Finance, of the two branches, as joint committees.

The committees on Rules, together with the presiding officers of the two branches, acting concurrently, may consider and suggest such measures as shall, in their judgment, tend to facilitate the business of the session.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 5, 1883; Jan. 7, 1884; Jan. 8 and 26, 1885; Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 12, 1887; Jan. 9, 1888; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 8, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 11 and Feb. 10, 1892; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 8, 1894; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 7, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Jan. 22 and 29, 1901; Jan. 6, 1902; Jan. 9, 1903; Jan. 8, 1904; Jan. 6, 1905; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 5, 1910; Jan. 4, 1911; Jan. 1, 1913; Jan. 12, 1914; Jan. 2, 1918; Jan. 1 and 8, and Feb. 21, 1919; Jan. 7, 1920; Jan. 5, 1921; April 17 and April 30, 1925; Jan. 5, 1927; Jan. 7, 1931; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 1, 1941.]

2. No member of either branch shall act as counsel for any party before any committee of the Legislature.

2A. No member of either branch shall purchase, directly or indirectly, the stock or other securities of any corporation or association knowing that there is pending before the General Court any measure specially granting to such corporation or association any immunity, exemption, privilege or benefit or any measure providing for the creation of, or directly affecting any, contractual relations between such corporation or association and the Commonwealth. This rule shall not apply to the purchase of securities issued by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof. [See G. L., 268, § 10.]

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1922.]

3. No committee of the Senate or the House shall travel unless authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the members of its branch present and voting. No joint committee shall travel unless authorized by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting. No committee shall travel except at the expense of the Commonwealth. In any case when a committee is authorized to travel, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall provide transportation only for members of the committee and the officer accompanying them, and the reasonable travelling expenses of such members and officers only shall be charged to or paid by the Commonwealth. Neither the Sergeant-at-Arms nor the officer detailed by him shall permit any person to accompany such committee while in the discharge of its official duties unless invited by vote of the committee.

All bills for the travelling expenses of committees shall, in such form and detail as may be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Commonwealth, be submitted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the committee by whom they have been incurred; and such bills, before they are presented to the Comptroller, shall be approved by a majority of the committee incurring them. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall procure from the Comptroller, and shall transmit to the General Court during the first week of each month, a statement of all such bills which have been presented to the Comptroller during the preceding month.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 20, 1904; April 17, 1925.]

4. Joint committees may report by bill, resolve, or otherwise, to either branch, at their discretion, having reference to an equal distribution of business between the two branches, except that money bills shall be reported to the House; and except that when a report is made from any committee to either branch, and the subject-matter thereof is subsequently referred therein to a joint committee, such committee shall report its action to the branch in which the original report was made. [See also next rule.]

5. Matters reported adversely by joint committees may be recommitted to the same committees at the pleasure of the branch first acting thereon, and bills or resolves may be recommitted in either branch, but no such recommittal shall be made after the fourth Wednesday in March. A concurrent vote shall, however, be necessary for recommittal, with instructions. After recommitment, report

shall, in all cases, be made to the branch originating the recommitment.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; April 11, 1935.]

6. Bills and resolves reported by joint committees shall be printed or fairly written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, and on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins, and with spaces between the several sections. Dates and numbers shall be printed or written in words at length, with the exception of general and supplementary appropriation bills and county appropriation bills, so called.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 9, 1941.]

7. Whenever, upon any application for an act of incorporation or other legislation, the purpose for which such legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interests by a general law or under existing laws, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or "leave to withdraw," or "ought not to pass."

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893.]

7A. A petition for legislation to authorize a county, city or town to reinstate in its service a person formerly employed by it, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by House Rule No. 28, be referred to the next General Court, unless when filed it be the petition or be approved by vote of the county commissioners of a county, the mayor and city council or similar body of a city, or the selectmen of a town, or be approved by vote of a town at a regular or special town meeting, and having endorsed

thereon or being accompanied by a statement under oath that the person seeking reinstatement has requested a hearing or has petitioned the local court for a review in cases where the same is provided by law.

[Adopted April 29, 1915. Amended Jan. 13, Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939.]

7B. A petition for legislation to authorize a county, city or town to retire or pension or grant an annuity to any person, or to increase any retirement allowance, pension or annuity, or to pay any sum of money in the nature of a pension or retirement allowance, or to pay any salary which would have accrued to a deceased official or employee but for his death, or to pay any claim for damages or otherwise, or to alter the benefits or change the restrictions of any county or municipal retirement or pension law, or, in the case of a city or town, to borrow money outside of the debt limit, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by House Rule No. 28, be referred to the next General Court, unless when filed it be the petition or be approved by vote of the county commissioners of a county, the mayor and city council or similar body of a city, or the selectmen of a town, or be approved by vote of a town at a regular or special town meeting.

Any petition for legislation raising any statutory limitation on appropriations authorized to be made for any school purpose by the school committee in any city where the city council has unlimited authority to make appropriations for all such purposes on the recommendation of the mayor and at the request of the school committee, shall be referred to the next General Court, unless when filed it be

the petition or be approved by vote of the mayor and city council.

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1920. Amended Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941.]

7c. A petition for the incorporation of a town as a city, or for a representative form of town government, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by House Rule No. 28, be referred to the next General Court, unless when filed there is annexed thereto an affidavit of the town clerk and a majority of the selectmen that the provisions of Article II of the Amendments of the Constitution and any amendment of said Article have been complied with, accompanied by a certified copy of the vote of the town making application for such form of government in the manner provided in said Article and any amendment thereof.

[Adopted March 30, 1921. Amended May 24, 1926; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939.]

Notice to Parties Interested.

8. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public

advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting leave to withdraw or reference to the next General Court for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Dec. 22, 1920; Jan. 12, 1939.]

9. A petition for the incorporation of a city or town, for the annexation of one municipality to another, for the consolidation of two or more municipalities or for the division of an existing municipality, or for the incorporation or revival of a railroad, street railway, elevated railroad, canal, telephone, telegraph, water, gas, electric light, power or other public service corporation, for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any such company, whether specially incorporated or organized under general laws, or for authority to take water for a water supply, or relative to building structures in or over navigable or tide waters, shall be referred to the next General Court, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 5 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as most recently amended by section 1 of chapter 508 of the acts of 1939.

A petition for the incorporation of a college, junior college, university or other educational institution with

power to grant degrees, or for an amendment to the charter of any existing educational institution which will give it such power, or for authority to use the designation junior college, shall be referred to the next General Court, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 6 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, as most recently amended by section 1 of chapter 424 of the acts of 1939.

A petition for the establishment or revival, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any corporation, except a petition subject to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, shall be referred to the next General Court, and not to a committee, unless the petitioner has conformed with the requirements of section 7 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as amended by section 3 of chapter 364 of the acts of 1937.

But if, no objection being raised, any such petition is referred to a committee without such required notice or procedure, the committee shall forthwith report reference to the next General Court, setting forth as the reason for such report failure to comply with the provisions of law, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. In case a bill or resolve is reported upon such a petition, after proof of such waiver of notice, this fact shall be set forth in the report of the committee. When a report of reference to the next General Court is made by a committee, on account of failure to give the required notice, no bill or resolve shall be substituted for such report, nor shall such report be recommitted or referred to another committee; but reference of

the petition to the next General Court for want of proper notice or procedure under this rule shall not affect action upon any other measure involving the same subject-matter.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 3, 1898; Jan. 16, 1903; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; Feb. 27, 1929; April 11, 1935; Jan. 6, 1938; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9. 1941.]

Limit of Time allowed for Reports of Committees.

10. Joint committees shall make final report not later than the second Wednesday of March on all matters referred to them previously to the first day of March, and within ten days on all matters referred to them on and after the first day of March; but, except as provided in Rule No. 30, the time within which joint committees are required to report may be extended by concurrent vote. When the time within which such joint committees are required to report has expired, all matters upon which no report has then been made shall, within three legislative days thereafter, be reported by the chairman of the committee on the part of the branch in which they were respectively introduced, with a recommendation of reference to the next General Court under this rule. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 16, 1903; Jan. 20, 1904; Dec. 22, 1920; April 17, 1925; Jan. 12, 1939.]

Committees of Conference.

11. Committees of conference shall consist of three members on the part of each branch, repre-

senting its vote; and their report, if agreed to by a majority of each committee, shall be made to the branch asking the conference, and may be either accepted or rejected, but no other action shall be had, except through a new committee of conference.

Committees of conference to whom are referred matters of difference in respect to bills or resolves, shall, before filing their reports, have the same approved by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading of the branch to which the report is to be made.

[Amended April 22, 1937.]

Limit of Time allowed for New Business.

12. Resolutions intended for adoption by both branches of the General Court, and petitions, memorials, bills and resolves introduced on leave, and all other subjects of legislation, except reports required or authorized to be made to the Legislature, deposited with the Clerk of either branch subsequently to one o'clock in the afternoon on the second Saturday of the biennial session, shall, when presented, be referred to the next General Court; but this rule shall not apply to petitions in aid of, and remonstrances against, legislation already introduced and pending; nor shall it apply to a petition offered in place of a former one having in view the same object, upon which, before reference to a committee, leave to withdraw was given because the same was not in proper form, provided that such subsequent petition is deposited with the Clerk of either branch within one week from the day on which leave to withdraw was given. At any special session called under Rule 26A, however, matters relating to the facts constituting the necessity for convening

such session shall, if otherwise admissible, be admitted as though filed seasonably in accordance with the first sentence of this rule. Any recommendations from the Governor shall be similarly considered. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon: *provided, however*, that, except by unanimous consent, it shall not be suspended with reference to a petition for legislation when such petition is not accompanied by a bill or a resolve embodying the legislation requested.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Feb. 15, 1901; May 4, 1904; Jan. 31, 1910; Feb. 2, 1917; Dec. 22, 1920; March 30, 1921; Jan. 30, 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12 and Aug. 7, 1939.]

Requests for Legislation to be deposited with the Clerks.

13. Papers intended for presentation to the General Court by any member thereof shall be deposited with the Clerk of the branch to which the member belongs; and all such papers, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the Senate or House, shall be referred by the Clerk, with the approval of the President or Speaker, to appropriate committees, subject to such changes as the Senate or House may make. The reading of papers so referred may be dispensed with, but they shall, except as hereinafter provided, be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference.

Papers so deposited previously to the convening of the General Court by any member-elect shall be referred in like manner and shall be printed in advance, conformably to the rules and usages of the

Senate or House, and shall be entered in the Journal during the first week of the session.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 25, 1894; Dec. 22, 1920; May 25, 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941.]

Dockets of Legislative Counsel and Agents.

14. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall have authority to prescribe the manner and form of keeping the dockets of legislative counsel and agents which are required by law.

[Adopted Feb. 2, 1891. Amended Feb. 19, 1920.]

Duties of the Clerks.

15. If any part of the report of a committee over the signature of the chairman or members of the committee is amended in either branch, the Clerk of that branch shall endorse upon the report such amendment.

16. All papers, while on their passage between the two branches, may be under the signature of the respective Clerks, except as to the adopting of emergency preambles and the final passage of bills and resolves. Messages may be sent by such persons as each branch may direct.

[Amended Feb. 21, 1919.]

17. After bills and resolves have passed both branches to be engrossed, they shall be in the charge of the Clerks of the two branches, who shall deliver the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be engrossed in the manner prescribed by law; and

when engrossed the said Clerks shall forthwith deliver the same to the committee of the House of Representatives on Engrossed Bills; and when the bills have been passed to be enacted or the resolves have been passed in that House, they shall, in like manner, be delivered to the committee of the Senate on Engrossed Bills. If an engrossed bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, it shall be delivered, in like manner, to the latter committee after the preamble has been adopted by the House of Representatives and before the bill or resolve is put upon its final passage in that branch; and, if the Senate concurs in adopting the preamble. the bill or resolve shall be returned to the House to be there first put upon its final passage, in accordance with the requirements of Joint Rule No. 22.

[Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 21, 1919.]

18. If any petition, memorial, bill, resolve or order, presented or originating in one branch, is adversely acted upon in the other, notice thereof shall be given, under the signature of the Clerk, to the branch in which the same originated.

19. The Clerk of the branch in which a bill or a resolve originated shall make an endorsement on the envelope of the engrossed copy thereof, certifying in which branch the same originated, which endorsement shall be entered on the journals by the Clerks respectively.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Feb. 24, 1914.]

20. Bills, resolves and other papers requiring the approval of the Governor shall be laid before him for his approbation by the Clerk of the Senate,

who shall enter upon the journal of the Senate the day on which the same were so laid before the Governor.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889.]

Printing and Distribution of Documents.

21. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may make regulations for the distribution of all documents printed or assigned for the use of the Legislature not otherwise disposed of, and such regulations shall be reported to and be subject to the order of the two branches.

Under the general order to print a report, bill or other document, the number printed shall be nine hundred.

Leave to report in print shall not be construed to authorize the printing of extended reports of evidence.

Bills, reports and other documents, printed under the general order of either branch, shall be distributed as follows, to wit: two copies to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives (to be placed on his file under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, if desired by the member); three copies to each Clerk in either branch, and three copies to each reporter in regular attendance, to whom a seat has been assigned in either branch; twenty copies to the Executive; twenty copies to the Secretary's office; six copies to the State Library; one copy to each Public Library in the Commonwealth, which shall make due application therefor to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall make proper provision for the transmission and preservation thereof; and, when the document is the report of a

committee, ten copies shall be assigned to the committee making the report. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall preserve as many as may be necessary for the permanent files to be placed in the lobbies, and distribute the remainder under such regulations as may be prescribed by said committees, acting concurrently.

[Amended Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 27, 1911; Feb. 19, 1920.]

Emergency Measures.

22. The vote on the preamble of an emergency law, which under the requirements of Article XLVIII as amended by Article LXVII of the Amendments of the Constitution must, upon request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, be taken by call of the yeas and nays, shall be had after the proposed law has been engrossed; and neither branch shall vote on the enactment of a bill or on the passage of a resolve containing an emergency preamble until it has been determined whether the preamble shall remain or be eliminated. If the two branches concur in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall first be put upon its final passage in the House of Representatives. If either branch fails to adopt the preamble, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and the bill or resolve, duly endorsed, shall be returned to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for re-engrossment without the said preamble and without any provision that the bill or the resolve shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become law. Procedure shall be otherwise in accordance with the joint rules and the rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended Jan. 30, 1923.]

Legislative Amendments of the Constitution.

23. A joint committee to which is referred any proposal for a specific amendment of the Constitution shall, when recommending final action, make in each branch a separate report of its recommendation, and shall then file the said proposal, together with any official papers in its possession that relate thereto, with the Clerk of the Senate. If the committee recommends adverse action on a petition for an amendment of the Constitution, the form of the report shall be that the amendment ought not to pass. In each branch the report shall be read and forthwith placed on file; and no further legislative action shall be taken on the measure unless consideration in joint session is called for by vote of either branch, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Part IV of Article XLVIII of the Amendments of the Constitution. A joint committee to which is referred any recommendation for an amendment of the Constitution made by the Governor or contained in a report authorized to be made to the General Court may report thereon a proposal for a legislative amendment, which shall be deemed to have been introduced by the member of the Senate who reports for the committee; and the procedure as regards reporting, filing and subsequent action shall be that provided for legislative amendments by this rule. Or it may report that no legislation is necessary or that the recommendation should be referred to the next General Court; and in such cases the usual procedure as regards similar reports by joint committees shall be followed. If such an adverse report is amended in the Senate by substituting a proposal for a legislative amend-

ment, notice of the Senate's action shall be sent to the House, and the said proposal, together with the official papers relating to the subject, shall be in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate; and if the said report is so amended in the House, the proposal, duly endorsed, together with the other papers, shall be sent to the Senate for its information and shall be kept in the custody of its Clerk. No further legislative action shall be taken in either branch on a proposal so substituted unless consideration in joint session is called for in accordance with the before-mentioned provisions of the Constitution. If either branch calls for the consideration of any proposal in joint session, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and it shall then be the duty of the Senate and the House of Representatives to arrange for the holding of the joint session not later than the second Wednesday in June. Subject to the requirements of the Constitution, joint sessions or continuances of joint sessions of the two branches to consider proposals for specific amendments of the Constitution, and all rules or provisions concerning procedure therein, shall be determined only by concurrent votes of the two branches. The rules relative to joint conventions shall apply to the joint sessions of the two houses.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended March 30, 1921; April 11, 1935; Jan. 12, 1939.]

Joint Conventions.

24. The President of the Senate shall preside in Conventions of the two branches, and such Conventions shall be holden in the Representatives' Chamber; the Clerk of the Senate shall be Clerk of

the Convention, and a record of the proceedings of the Convention shall be entered at large on the journals of both branches.

25. When an agreement has been made by the two branches to go into Convention, such agreement shall not be altered or annulled, except by concurrent vote.

26. No business shall be entered on, in Convention, other than that which may be agreed on before the Convention is formed.

Special Sessions.

26A. If during a recess of the General Court a majority of all the members of each branch thereof file with the Clerks of their respective branches statements in writing that in their opinion it is necessary that the General Court assemble, with directions to such Clerks to notify all the members of such respective branches to assemble on a date specified in such directions, and if members constituting majorities in both branches of those sending such statements and directions specify the same date therein, said Clerks, at least ten days before the date so specified, or forthwith if such date is less than ten days following the receipt of directions from members constituting such majorities, shall notify all the members of their respective branches to assemble at the State House in Boston at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on said date. When so assembled, the first business to be taken up shall be the question of the necessity of so assembling, in accordance with Article I of Section I of Chapter I of Part the Second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. If each branch, by a roll call vote, by a majority of all its members,

judges that such assembling of the General Court is necessary, specifying the facts constituting such necessity, the General Court shall then complete its organization as a special session and proceed to the consideration of matters properly before it. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Court from assembling in any other constitutional manner when it judges necessary.

[Adopted Aug. 7, 1939.]

Joint Elections.

27. In all elections by joint ballot a time shall be assigned therefor at least one day previous to such election.

Recess Committees.

28. No standing or special committee of the Senate or House of Representatives and no joint committee shall sit during the recess of the General Court unless authorized so to do by concurrent votes of the two branches.

[Adopted Feb. 24, 1914.]

References to the Committees on Rules.

29. All motions and orders authorizing joint committees to travel or to employ stenographers, or authorizing joint committees or special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the General Court to make investigations or to file special reports, all propositions reported by joint committees which authorize investigations or special reports by joint committees or by special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the General Court, and all motions or orders proposed for joint adoption which provide that informa-

tion be transmitted to the General Court, shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken.

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended Jan. 20, 1904; Jan. 28, 1913; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937.]

30. All motions or orders extending the time within which joint committees are required to report shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report recommending what action should be taken thereon. No such extension beyond the second Wednesday in April shall be granted, against the recommendation of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, except by a four-fifths vote of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1903. Amended Feb. 6, 1912; Feb. 19, 1920.]

Members.

31. A member of either branch who directly or indirectly solicits for himself or others any position or office within the gift or control of a railroad corporation, street railway company, gas or electric light company, telegraph or telephone company, aqueduct or water company, or other public service corporation, shall be subject to suspension therefor, or to such other penalty as the branch of which he is a member may see fit to impose. [See G. L., 268, § 10.]

[Adopted May 22, 1902.]

Accommodations for Reporters.

32. Subject to the approval and direction of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, during the session and of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House after prorogation, the use of the rooms and facilities assigned to reporters in the State House shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. No person shall be permitted to use such rooms or facilities who is not entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate or of the House. Within ten days after the General Court convenes the Massachusetts State House Press Association shall transmit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Sergeant-at-Arms a list of the legislative reporters with the principal publication or news service which each represents.

[Adopted Jan. 27, 1911. Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 19, 1920; April 17, 1925.]

Suspension of Rules.

33. Any joint rule except the tenth, twelfth and thirtieth may be altered, suspended or rescinded by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1893. Adopted in revised form Jan. 9, 1899. Amended Jan. 16, 1903.]

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NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS

FROM THE YEAR 1833.

PREPARED BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE G. CROCKER AND CONTINUED BY HIM UNTIL 1913. SUBSEQUENT NOTES HAVE BEEN ADDED BY THE CLERKS OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

MEMORANDA. — S. stands for Senate Journal, H. for House Journal. Citations from Journals which have never been printed refer to the duplicate manuscript copy in the State Library.

NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Power of Presiding Officers to decide Constitutional Questions. — In a decision on a money bill, in which it was held that it was within the province of the Chair to decide the constitutional question involved, the following statement was made: "It is of course not intended to assume to the Chair any right of decision as to the constitutionality of matters of legislation in relation to their substance; but where the question relates to form and manner of proceeding in legislation, or, in other words, is one of order, it is the duty of the chair to rule upon the same, although it may depend upon the provisions of the Constitution for its solution." Cases of a proposition to adjourn for more than two days, of proceedings without a quorum, of a faulty enacting form, and of neglecting to take the yeas and nays on a vetoed bill, are cited. Pitman, S. 1869, p. 341. See also Stone, H. 1866, p. 436; Jewell, H. 1868, p. 386; Butler, S. 1894, pp. 555, 648; Meyer, H. 1894, pp. 509, 1399; Butler, S. 1895, p. 378; Darling (acting President), S. 1895, p. 578; Treadway, S. 1911, p. 506; Young, H. 1922, p. 683.

A point of order having been raised that a proposed amendment was not in order for the reason that it was unconstitutional, it was held that it was not within the province of the Chair to decide as to the constitutionality of the amendment. BATES, H. 1897, p. 979. See also BLANCHARD (acting President), S. 1911, p. 1497; WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1480; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 999.

That it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on the constitutional question that the House was in session on the Lord's Day contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. HERTER, H. 1939, p. 2112.

For further rulings regarding the power of the presiding officer to decide constitutional questions, see MEYER, H. 1896, p. 254; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1352; MCKNIGHT (*in joint session*), Journals of Extra Session of 1920, S. p. 61 and H. p. 87; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 315; WRAGG, S. 1938, pp. 487, 836; COTTON (acting President), S. 1938, p. 1239; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 784. See also notes on "Courtesy between the Branches," under the heading "SUNDRY RULINGS."

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, ART. XXX. — For a case in which it was ruled that it was not within the province of the Chair to decide as to the constitutionality of a bill that delegated legislative power to the Supreme Judicial Court, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 487. See also note to Chap. II., Sect. I., Art. V.

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II. — "*No bill or resolve.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

"*Laid before the Governor for his revisal.*" If either branch desires for any reason to revise an enacted bill, concurrent action of the two branches must be had, and the motion should be one providing that a message be sent by the two branches requesting the

Governor to return the bill to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 645. Notwithstanding this ruling, it is customary for the Senate, when it desires to revise an enacted bill, to request the return of the bill, without asking the concurrent action of the House.

"*Who shall enter the objections . . . and proceed to reconsider the same.*" In a case in which a resolve and the objections thereto were laid on the table, it was held that it was then out of order to introduce a new resolve of a similar nature. GOODWIN, H. 1890, p. 613.

"*But if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said Senate or House of Representatives shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the Legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law.*" Under this provision it has been held that in the branch first taking action a vote of two-thirds of the members present is sufficient to pass a bill. CLIFFORD, S. 1862 p. 625; BULLOCK, H. 1862, p. 586; (full discussion). See Kay Jewelry Company *v.* Board of Registration in Optometry, Mass. Adv. Sh. (1940) 709. See also Walker *v.* State, 12 S. C. 200; Frillsen *v.* Mahan, 21 La. Ann. 79. *Contra*, see Co. of Cass *v.* Johnston, 95 U. S. 360; 2 Op. Atty. Gen., 513 (1904, July 11).

In 1862, in a case in which, the President not voting, 33 votes were cast, of which 22 were in favor of the passage of the bill, it was held that the record of the yeas and nays was the only evidence of the number or the names of the members present, and that the necessary two-thirds had been obtained. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625. Later decisions do not

support this position. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also House Rule 67. See Brown *v.* Nash, 1 Wyoming Terr. 85.

It is permissible to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a reconsideration of the bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. But see Sank *v.* Phila., 4 Brewster, 133. Wilson's Digest, 2058; 2151.

"*Returned by the Governor within five days.*" It is not within the province of the Chair to rule on a point of order that a bill is not properly before the House for the reason that it was not returned by the Governor with his objections thereto in writing within the time fixed by the Constitution. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1399.

"Both Sunday and a legal holiday . . . are to be excluded in computing the five-day period." OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1935, p. 838. *Contra*, See Op. Atty. Gen., Vol. III, p. 414.

As to the practice of recalling bills from the Governor by the Senate, see SALTONSTALL. H. 1934, p. 710.

Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed on the fifth day, with no official record whether left before or after midnight, is not such a return. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1879. [See notes to Articles of Amendment, LVI.]

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. IV. — "*All manner of wholesome and reasonable orders.*" An order may not be used as the form for anything "on its way to become law." LONG, H. 1878, p. 60; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 229.

"*To set forth the several duties, powers and limits of the several civil and military officers.*" For certain resolves defining the powers of the Legislature, especially the power to prescribe duties to the Governor and other executive officers, see PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 557.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VI. — See note to Chap. I., Sect. III., Art. VIII.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VII. — For opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court relative to the term for which officers of the Senate may be elected, see S. 1922, p. 3.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VI. — For a case of an arraignment of a State official at the bar of the House, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 149.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VII. — "*All money bills shall originate in the House of Representatives.*" The exclusive constitutional privilege of the House of Representatives to originate money bills is limited to bills that transfer money or property from the people to the State, and does not include bills that appropriate money from the treasury of the Commonwealth to particular uses of the government or bestow it upon individuals or corporations. The Senate can originate a bill or resolve appropriating money from the treasury of the Commonwealth, or directly or indirectly involving expenditures of money from the treasury, or imposing a burden or charge thereon. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1878, appendix; 126 Mass. Reports, 596; PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 340; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 279. See, *contra*, JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 385; JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 630; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 197, 563. See LORING, S. 1873,

p. 409, for opinion that money bills should be allowed to originate in either branch.

It is the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate to observe with punctilious care the constitutional prerogatives of the House of Representatives. Without waiting for a point of order to be raised, he should cause a money bill which originates in the Senate to be laid aside or recommitted. In such case the action on the bill previously taken by the Senate is to be considered as not having been taken. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 555; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 378; SOULE, S. 1901, p. 753; MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 583; ALLEN, S. 1924, p. 450; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, pp. 376 and 447, and S. 1926, p. 372; BACON, S. 1932, p. 670; FISH, S. 1933, p. 282, and S. 1934, p. 360.

It was formerly held that bills designating certain property as subject to or exempted from taxation, as well as bills imposing a tax in terms, were "money bills." BISHOP, S. 1881. p. 419; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 811. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 283; STONE, H. 1866, p. 436. Later, an important bill exempting certain kinds of personal property from taxation was held not to be a "money bill." In rendering his decision, President BUTLER called attention to the fact that conditions which led to the adoption of this constitutional provision no longer exist, that the members of the Senate, like the members of the House, are now elected directly by the people, that the property qualifications of senators have been abolished, that representation in both branches alike is based on the number of legal voters, and that there remains no reason or excuse for construing into the Constitution a prohibition which does not clearly appear, that the bill was not in itself a proposition to impose a tax, and that in determining the point of

order it was unnecessary to conjecture what results might accrue from its passage. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 737.

It has been held that a bill exempting from taxation certain property in a particular town is not a "money bill." PILLSBURY (acting President), S. 1884, p. 259.

A bill abolishing certain existing exemptions from taxation and thereby subjecting to taxation property previously exempted, was held not to be a money bill. TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 506.

A bill, known as the bar and bottle bill, was held not to be a "money bill." WALKER, H. 1910, p. 941.

The words "money bill" do not cover bills merely creating a debt, but only bills relating to the taking of money or property from the people for the payment of a debt, or for some other public purpose. DANA, S. 1906, p. 1033.

A bill is considered as originating in that branch in which it is first acted upon. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 759.

For a case in which the Senate instructed a committee to report a bill to the House, see PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

A bill providing for the payment of a filing fee for petitions for legislation was held to be a "regulatory measure" and not a "money bill" within the meaning of the Constitution, WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VIII. — "*Provided such adjournments shall not exceed two days at a time.*" Sunday is not to be counted, but Fast Day must be counted. STONE, H. 1867, p. 270; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 311. See also MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1313. See also notes to CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. X. — "*And settle the rules and orders of proceedings in their own House.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 60.

CHAP. II., SECT. I., ART. V. — An amendment which would have made a certain bill provide that a special session of the General Court be called by the Governor was held not to be in order for the reason that such a provision would interfere with the prerogative of the latter. BLISS (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1502.

CHAP. III., ART. II. — Opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court may be required only when "such questions of law are necessary to be determined by the body making the inquiry, in the exercise of the legislative or executive power entrusted to it by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth" and "upon solemn occasions." OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1935, p. 448.

"Important questions of law" must be explicitly stated. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1938, p. 382.

CHAP. VI., ART. II. — "*But their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the Senate or House of Representatives.*" It is not within the province of the Chair to decide whether a member has forfeited his membership by accepting an office incompatible with his seat in the Legislature. HALE, H. 1859, p. 48.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, VIII. — See note to Constitution, Chap. VI., Art. II.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, IX. (*Annulled by Art. XLVIII.*) — An amendment of the Constitution

may be amended on the second year of its consideration, but such action will necessitate its reference to the next Legislature. BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 321; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 57; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1890, p. 369.

It has also been held that an amendment to the Constitution cannot be amended on the second year of its consideration. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 906; PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 323.

A vote agreeing to an article of amendment of the Constitution can be reconsidered. MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 377, 422–427; MORAN (in joint session), S. 1935, p. 992, and H. 1935, p. 1289.

As to the method of procedure in acting on an amendment on the second year, and in providing for its submission to the people, see NOYES, H. 1881, p. 466. See also MEYER, H. 1896, pp. 255, 269.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, X. — "*But nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary.*" As to methods of providing for such assembling, see OPINION OF JUSTICES, H. 1936, p. 1461. See note to Chap. II., Sect. I., Art. V.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XVII. — In a joint convention for the purpose of filling a vacancy in a state office, the calling of the roll, and each member arising and announcing his choice, does not constitute a "ballot" within the meaning of this Amendment. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1928, p. 689, and H. 1928, p. 960.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XXXIII. — See note to House Rule 68.

It is immaterial that a quorum does not vote if a quorum is present. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584;

HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See notes to House Rules 67 and 105, and note to Senate Rules under "Voting." *Contra*, see CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625.

As to what constitutes a quorum of the House, see Opinion of the Attorney-General, House Doc. No. 38 (1892).

In ascertaining the presence of a quorum, senators who are in the chamber but do not answer to their names when the roll is called are to be counted. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1014.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XLVIII. — See note to Constitution, "POWER OF PRESIDING OFFICERS TO DECIDE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS." See also note to House Rule 80, "*And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc.*"

That nothing would be gained by the adoption of the preamble of a bill, in view of an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court that the bill is not subject to a referendum petition. HULL, H. 1926, p. 874.

Affirmative action having been taken on an Initiative Amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the General Court and for a biennial budget, it was held (in joint session of the two houses) that a motion to reconsider such action must be entertained. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 992, and H. 1935, p. 1289. [This ruling was confirmed by the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, — see S. 1935, p. 1084.]

It is not necessary to take action on a resolution providing for a legislative substitute before taking final action on an original initiative bill. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 1029.

An amendment proposing a state wide referendum on any bill is not in order, for the reason that this Article of Amendment (XLVIII) repealed Article XLII (authorizing reference to the people of acts and resolves) and substituted therefor a new method of referendum by petition. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, pp. 1080 and 1740; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 836.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, LVI. — For opinion of Attorney-General Attwill as to certain procedure in case of the return of a bill by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment, and for action taken in accordance therewith, see S. 1919, pp. 749, 750; 5 Op. Att'y Gen. 349 (1919, May 12).

As to the practice of recalling bills from the Governor by the Senate, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 710.

A bill must be returned to the branch in which it originated. FISH, S. 1934, p. 562.

The Governor is restricted to amendments which are germane to the original proposition. YOUNG, H. 1924, pp. 630-632; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1573.

That returning a bill with a recommendation that it be referred for further consideration and study to a special commission is an evasion of the responsibility of the Governor, see CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1622.

That the action of the General Court is limited to "amendment and re-enactment", and a motion to refer to the next annual session not in order. ALLEN, S. 1923, p. 764; HULL, H. 1927, p. 639.

That, after a bill has been returned by the Governor, and action thereon postponed, it is too late

to raise the point of order that the message of His Excellency is null and void having lacked a signature when received and read. SLATER WASHBURN (acting Speaker), H. 1927, p. 683.

"*Within five days.*" Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed on the fifth day, is not sufficient. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 1191 and 1250. [See notes of Rulings on Chap. I., Sec. I., Art. II.]

As to the danger of substituting a new bill for one returned by the Governor, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910; 1932, p. 458.

That, when a bill is returned by His Excellency the Governor with a recommendation of amendment specified by him, a motion to place the message on file is improperly before the House for the reason that the Constitution provides that "Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the General Court and subject to amendment and re-enactment." HERTER, H. 1939, p. 895.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, LXIII. — Special appropriation bills may be enacted, on recommendation of the Governor, before final action on the general appropriation bill. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 852.

After final action on the general appropriation bill, or on recommendation of the governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted, but such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained. See YOUNG, H. 1922, pp. 683–685.

That a bill which provided for carrying out the provisions of the proposed act only "after an appropriation had been made therefor" is not a special appropriation bill. HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1940.

That a bill providing for "a distribution of funds" is not an appropriation bill. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1217. That a bill authorizing a department to expend money for state functions "without appropriation" is contrary to facts, for the reason that a state department cannot operate without an appropriation. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1217.

On a point of order that appropriations must be made by bill and not by resolve, it was ruled that while it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on a question of interpretation of the Constitution, a precedent had been established for appropriating money by resolve. COTTON (acting President), S. 1938, p. 1239.

That an amendment proposing the insertion in the general appropriation bill of an item not included *in the budget* is out of order, and defining the words "in the budget". HULL, H. 1926, p. 327; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 581.

As to competency of amendments which would introduce into appropriation bills subject-matter in the nature of new legislation "not required for reasonable financial control", see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, pp. 879 and 889; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 775. Also see SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1273; 1935, p. 1637; 1936, pp. 886, 926.

As to competency of amendments of appropriation bills "reserving specific amounts for certain purposes and otherwise limiting the discretion of the Governor and Council", see SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 886, 926.

"*The Governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money.*" But the right to disapprove "does not extend to the removal of restrictions imposed upon the use of the

items appropriated". "No power is conferred to change the terms of an appropriation except by reducing the amount thereof." SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 1323 and 1424. [This ruling was based on an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court (from which the quotations are made), — see H. 1936, p. 1418.]

As to advisability of the House amending its rules so "that budgetary items may not be moved a second time (except under suspension of the rules), on the ground that the Constitution recognizes and provides for separate action on individual items of an appropriation bill, thus giving them a separate entity", see SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 846.

As to reference of budget recommendations to the House committee on Ways and Means only, see CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 246.

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

SENATE RULES.

ORGANIZATION.

An order for the appointment of a special committee to appoint committees was ruled out of order prior to the organization of the Senate, as business cannot be transacted by a legislative assembly until it is duly organized, the three essential parts of which are the qualification of the members, and the choice of the presiding and recording officers. MORAN (acting President), S. 1935, p. 4.

THE PRESIDENT.

For opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court relative to the term for which officers of the Senate may be elected, see S. 1922, p. 3.

The President has no power, either by general parliamentary law or by special authority vested in him by the Senate, to cause any document to be printed or distributed, or to prevent any document from being printed or distributed; and, upon the simple request of a member of the Senate, he has no authority to issue an order to the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove from the desks and files of the senators a report, portions of which are claimed to be unparliamentary. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 575.

CLERK.

Rule 8. The suspension of this rule by itself does not take a bill out of the possession of the Clerk, nor does it preclude reconsideration moved in accordance with Senate Rule 53. JONES, S. 1904, p. 802; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 435.

This rule does not apply to a bill which is referred to the committee on Ways and Means under the Senate rule relating to bills involving the expenditure of public money. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

See notes to House Rule 70.

"*Except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders,*" etc. As to the reason for these exceptions and their effect, see LORING, S. 1873, pp. 295, 299. It would seem that the right to reconsider the enactment of a bill, the reference of a petition or bill, or the adoption of an order, should expire when the bill, petition or order passes out of the hands of the Clerk.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Rule 10. In the case of a bill relative to the common use of tracks by two or more street railway companies it was held that it was not a matter in which the private right of a senator who was president of a street railway company could be said to be immediately concerned as distinct from the public interest. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 730.

A senator may vote on a measure affecting his private right if the vote is cast against his own pecuniary interest. FISH, S. 1934, p. 716.

In the case of a bill providing for the election by the General Court of the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities, it was held that the

private right of a member of the Senate who was a director of a division under the control of said commissioners was not distinct from the public interest. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 487.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the vote has been recorded and before the result is announced. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 502.

For a case in which the private right of a member was declared to be immediate and distinct from the public interest, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 502.

See also notes to Senate Rule 56 and House Rule 63.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 12. For sundry rulings as to committees, see "Sundry Rulings."

"*A committee on Ways and Means*" (*formerly "on the Treasury"*). See notes to House Rules 20, 25.

Rule 13A. An order relating to procedure of the Senate is exempt from this rule. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 1181.

Rule 15. A bill relating to the taxation of telegraph companies was held not to come within the provisions of this section, although it appeared that there might be but one such company in existence. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 732. See also notes to House Rule 31 and Joint Rule 8.

Rule 16. A special act, as distinguished from a general law, is one which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S.

1885, pp. 588, 589. It is not within the province of the chair to rule that the object of an application can be secured under existing laws, or without detriment to the public interests by a general law. This question must be determined by the committee (PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 588; HARWOOD (acting President), S. 1899, p. 249), unless it appears on the face of the papers that the object can be secured under existing laws. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700. For a case in which it was held not to be allowable to substitute a general law for a special act, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

A bill relating to the appointment of certain officers of the city of Boston was held not to be a special bill. JONES, S. 1904, p. 210.

A bill which applied to any and all officials of a specified city was held to be a "special act" and not a "general law" and, therefore, not applicable to, because broader than the scope of, a petition which sought legislation relative to one particular official of that city. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 494.

A new draft offered as a substitute for a bill based on petitions for special legislation was laid aside on a point of order as it was beyond the scope of the petitions and could not be considered a general bill as it did not accomplish the result desired by the petitioners. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1164.

An amendment to a general bill to eliminate certain counties, cities or towns from the provisions thereof would have the effect of converting said general bill into a special act. See COTTON, S. 1939, pp. 711, 1340.

See notes to Senate Rule 50 and House Rules 30 and 31, and to Joint Rule 7.

FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

Rule 17. Objection that this rule is violated cannot be sustained in the case of a House bill. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582.

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

Rule 19. Under this rule a bill based on a resolution was laid aside, for the reason that a resolution differs from a bill or resolve in that it is simply an expression of opinion by the General Court, has but one reading and is not laid before the Governor for his approval. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 900.

A bill which had been reported in the House and passed to be engrossed by that branch was laid aside by the Senate as the petition upon which it was purported to have been based had not been concurrently referred to the committee. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530.

A motion to substitute a resolve for an order is in order if the order is based on a petition properly introduced. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 500.

Rule 20. This rule requires that petitions for legislation be referred to "appropriate committees", but the fact that a petition has not been heard by the proper committee would not invalidate legislation which is reported on a petition regularly referred to any committee. FISH, S. 1933, p. 478.

Rule 23. See note to House Rule 47.

"*Unless received from the House of Representatives.*" A bill coming from the House must be entertained even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470.

See notes on "Courtesy between the Branches," under the heading "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

Rule 24. For cases in which an order has been held to be unparliamentary in form, see SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140.

COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Rule 27. The question being on ordering to a third reading a bill involving the *expenditure* of public money, the point of order was raised that the bill had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means. The point of order was held to be well taken and the bill was referred. SMITH, S. 1898, p. 759; DANA, S. 1906, p. 517; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1373; MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 356; S. 1920, p. 376; MORAN, S. 1935, p. 644.

A point of order having been raised that a bill *indirectly* involving the expenditure of public money, having had its third reading, had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. BACON, S. 1932, p. 425.

It was held that the rule did not apply to a bill which provided for the *payment of money to the Commonwealth*. See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

A bill to extend the time for filing returns of taxable property by foreign corporations was held not to come within the scope of this rule. HENRY G. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 487.

Exempting from taxation a certain sort of income does not involve the expenditure of public money or a grant of public property, under this rule. ALLEN, S. 1921, p. 298.

It was held that a provision in a bill requiring the State Secretary to furnish cards at cost to registrars did not come under this rule. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 748.

For a case in which it was ruled that a bill did not come under the provisions of this rule, see COTTON, S. 1939, p. 833.

For a case in which a point of order was raised that a bill should not be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, see COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1178.

The rule does not apply to orders, but to bills and resolves only. HENRY G. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 311.

For an opinion relative to the limitations of this rule and to the authority of the committee to report thereunder, see MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 797.

A resolve substituted for a bill which already had been considered by the committee on Ways and Means, was held to be "a different measure from that acted upon by the committee on Ways and Means; that it was a measure 'involving the expenditure of public money'; and that, under this rule, it should be referred to the committee on Ways and Means." WELLINGTON WELLS (acting President), S. 1923, p. 785.

See also notes on House Rule 44.

Rule 28. The subsequent rejection of a bill substituted for a report of a committee recommending "no legislation" does not revive the question upon the adoption of the recommendation of the report. The requirement that every bill shall be read three times does not render the substitution liable to be nullified by the rejection of the bill at a subsequent stage. BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 212.

Rule 31. For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 487.

Rule 33. Notwithstanding this rule, a motion to instruct the committee to report on a bill forthwith is in order. For sundry other rulings in a case in which, such instructions having been given and not having been complied with, some of the members of the committee were held to be in contempt, see JONES, S. 1903, pp. 769, 771, 778.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

See note to House Rule 61.

RULES OF DEBATE.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

Rule 39. A member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. Such right can only be secured through compliance with the rule. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 696.

In a case in which, pursuant to a standing order, the Senate adjourned while a member was speaking, it was held that such member was not in consequence thereof entitled to the floor when the subject was again taken up. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 1139.

Rule 41. The principle of this rule, although exemplifying the principles of general parliamentary procedure, was held not to apply in debate prior to the organization of the Senate and the adoption of its rules for the current year. MORAN (acting President), S. 1935, p. 6.

MOTIONS.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

A motion in its nature trivial and absurd will not be entertained. SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140.

The Senate having passed a general order that the reading of the Journal should be dispensed with unless otherwise ordered, it was held that a senator could not require the reading of the Journal without a vote to that effect, and that a motion that the Journal be read was not a question of privilege. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 290.

APPEALS. When Cushing was by rule the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held, in accordance with Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies (Sect. 1467), that a question on an appeal could be laid on the table; and if such action was taken, the matter, whatever it was, which gave rise to the appeal, proceeded as if no appeal had been taken. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289. In the House it has been held that a motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. See MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See also notes to House Rule 94.

It is to be noted that the Senate was required to follow Cushing's statement of Parliamentary Law, while the House, by its Rule 101, was simply required to conform to the rules of parliamentary practice.

In Crocker's Principles of Procedure it is held that an appeal cannot be laid upon the table separately from the proceedings out of which the point of order arose. Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 94.

Rule 45. For an instance in which it was held that the adoption of an amendment inserting certain words precluded, except through reconsideration,

striking out such words in part at the same stage of the bill, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 530.

See notes to House Rule 91.

Rule 46. "*To adjourn.*" It was held that when, upon a motion to adjourn, the yeas and nays had begun before the time fixed for adjournment and had ended after that time, and the Senate had voted in the negative upon the motion, the refusal to adjourn had the effect of suspending the operation of the order relative to adjournment, and was equivalent to otherwise ordering. MORSE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 912.

A motion to adjourn having been lost, a second motion to adjourn was held not to be in order when the only intervening business had been the rejection of a motion to postpone further consideration of the pending bill. DANA, S. 1906, p. 496.

For a case in which it was ruled that a motion to take a recess was in order at any time, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 928.

See notes to House Rule 79.

"*Or some other motion which has precedence.*" Where the Senate assigned one matter for 2.30 P.M., and one matter for 3 P.M., it was held to be the duty of the presiding officer to call up the second assignment at 3 P.M., even though the consideration of the first assignment was not finished. PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 316. See notes to House Rule 80.

"*To lay on the table.*" Pending the consideration of one of the Orders of the Day, a motion to lay the Orders of the Day on the table is admissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to postpone laying the orders on the table is inadmissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to lay a bill on the table is in order pending a motion to refer the bill to the next General Court. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 586.

When Cushing was the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held that, if a motion to reconsider is laid upon the table, or is postponed to a specified time, the pending bill does not go with it. See PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 627. *Contra*, see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 62, and appendix note thereto. See also Senate Rule 62.

"*To close debate at a specified time.*" See notes to Senate Rule 47 and House Rule 80.

After the time for closing debate has arrived, the taking of the question cannot be postponed by a motion to adjourn or to commit, or that the Journal be read, and these motions cannot then be entertained. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289.

If a motion to close debate in one hour is reconsidered, the question does not recur upon the original motion, because that motion, owing to the lapse of time, is out of order. The debate will proceed without limitation unless a new motion to close it is made. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

"*To commit (or recommit).*" A motion to recommit, with instructions to report a bill broader in its scope than the measures upon which the bill is based, is out of order. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 266.

"*To amend.*" A substitute which, by Rule 28, must have three several readings on three successive days, can be amended in the second degree. H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 416.

It is not out of order to substitute an entire bill for another entire bill. BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 48. See also Senate Rule 28.

The substitution of a question on the rejection of

an order for a question on the passage of the order is not a parliamentary substitution, because one is simply the negative of the other. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 575, 578.

If an amendment has been once rejected, the same or substantially the same amendment cannot again be moved at the same stage of the bill, but the rejection of the amendment may be reconsidered. HOWLAND (acting President), S. 1886, p. 611; BRADFORD (acting President), S. 1895, p. 715; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1553; CALVIN COOLIDGE, 1914, p. 930. So also an amendment embodying a rejected amendment cannot be entertained at the same stage. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 471. As to whether an amendment is similar to one previously acted upon, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 989. An amendment which has been rejected at one stage of a bill can be offered again at a subsequent stage. JONES, S. 1903, p. 941; CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 1004, 1095.

See notes to House Rule 90.

Rule 47. A motion to close debate in one hour is in order although a standing order requires adjournment before the expiration of the hour, and, if the Senate adjourns before the time allowed for debate has elapsed, the bill when again considered is open for debate for such portion of the hour as had not elapsed at the time of adjournment. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 735.

Rule 49. An amendment to an engrossed bill is not in order unless this rule has been suspended. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 433.

Rule 50. According to Cushing's Manual, Sect. 102, amendments proposing subjects different from

those under consideration would be in order if they were not excluded by special rule. *Contra*, see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 44. See also BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 51.

If a committee reports only in part, amendments must be germane to that portion of the subject which is reported on. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86.

Amendments are admissible if they are germane to any portion of the subject-matter which is the basis of a committee's report. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 715. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049.

An amendment may be inadmissible on the ground that it introduces a subject different from that under consideration, although it would operate as a limitation on the terms of the bill. BUTLER, S. 1894, pp. 644, 656–658.

A proposal to ascertain the will of the people with reference to the subject-matter, and provide for a report to the General Court, upon which legislation could be based, must be held to be germane, even though not requested by the petitioners. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 928.

Inasmuch as a bill coming from the House must be entertained, even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based, it seems that in such cases amendments which are germane to the bill are admissible, although they may not be germane to the petition. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 493.

See also notes to Senate Rule 23.

An amendment which, if adopted, would render the bill inoperative, may nevertheless be germane. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 556.

Amendments changing a special act into a general law are admissible because, under Senate Rule 16,

the committee could have reported a general law. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 707.

But a general law reported on a petition for general legislation cannot be so amended as to change it into a special act. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 493. See also LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 427; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 873; WELLS, S. 1918, p. 501; MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 1139; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 489; COTTON, S. 1939, pp. 711, 1236, 1340.

Upon the question whether a proposed amendment would change a bill from a general to a special law, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 543.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year.

After an amendment has been adopted, the objection that the bill in its amended form is broader than the scope of the petition on which it is based, cannot be entertained. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473.

It is too late to raise the objection that an amendment is not germane if the amendment has been considered and voted on at a previous stage of the bill. LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 848.

See also notes to House Rule 90.

Rule 51. Prior to the adoption of this rule it was held that the smallest sum and the longest time must be put first. COGSWELL, S. 1897, p. 376.

See note to House Rule 91.

Rule 52. "*Not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate.*" Time consumed in taking the question on a motion to adjourn is not to be de-

ducted from the ten minutes allowed for the debate. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 288. See notes to Senate Rule 46 and House Rules 79, 80.

RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 53. This rule was reconstructed and certain new provisions were added in 1902.

The right to move a reconsideration is not limited to those who voted with the majority on the motion which is to be reconsidered. DANA, S. 1906, p. 500.

President LORING (S. 1873, p. 299) went so far as to say that there is no reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc.; but it would seem that a better position to take would be that there can be no reconsideration after such petition, etc., has actually been handed over by the Clerk to the committee. See SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

The same would be true, *mutatis mutandis*, with reference to enacted bills. In the case of the latter, a method usually adopted is to request the Governor to return the bill, and then reconsider its enactment. See note to Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

A motion to reconsider a vote recalling a bill from the Governor is not in order after the bill has been taken from the Governor's office. FISH, S. 1934, p. 578. See Senate Rule 8 and notes thereto.

As to the effect of a reconsideration of a vote to close debate at a specified time, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

Previous to the change made in 1902, in a case where a bill had been amended and rejected, and when reconsideration of the rejection had been moved within the time allowed, and the motion to reconsider postponed until another day and then carried, it was held that a motion to reconsider the

adoption of the amendment was not then in order. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 969.

Previous also to the change made in 1902, when the rule provided for a reconsideration only on "the same day or before the Orders of the Day are taken up on the succeeding day," it was held that if on the day following that on which the vote was passed a quorum was not present, such day should not be counted as "the succeeding day." SOULE, S. 1901, p. 955.

A motion to reconsider a "*subsidiary, incidental or dependent question*" may be moved at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 1206. A motion to amend by substituting an entirely new bill is covered by these words. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 697.

"*No reconsideration of the vote on the question of adjourning.*" Reconsideration of motions to adjourn, to lay on or take from the table and for the yeas and nays was held to be cut off by the rule as it stood in 1883. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

"*When a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered.*" The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. See DANA, S. 1906, p. 500; MORAN, S. 1936, p. 1131; WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 789.

In a case where the rejection of a bill has been reconsidered and the bill has been substantially amended and passed to be engrossed, a motion to reconsider engrossment may be entertained, as the second motion to reconsider presents a different question from the first. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 608.

See notes to House Rules 70 and 71 and note to Constitution, ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT, XLVIII.

REJECTED MEASURES.

Rule 54. See notes to Senate Rule 46, under the heading "*To amend*," and to House Rule 49.

This rule is an expression of a principle of parliamentary law. For a discussion of its origin and effect, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243.

General parliamentary practice not only forbids the introduction of a proposition which is substantially the same as a proposition previously rejected, but also forbids the introduction of a proposition substantially the same as one already pending, or substantially the same as one previously adopted or passed. In legislative procedure a bill is not passed within the meaning of the foregoing general parliamentary rule until it has passed to be enacted. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 713.

"*Finally rejected.*" These words must be construed to refer either to a rejection by both Houses, or to such action of the Senate as amounts to a final rejection of the measure independently of any action of the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584. See also BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864.

"When an order is rejected, or a petition excluded, or leave is refused to bring in a bill, or a bill or resolve is refused any one of its stages of advancement, it is 'finally rejected.'" COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. Indefinite postponement is a final rejection. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

"The phrase 'when any measure has been finally rejected' must be construed to apply solely to such measures as the Senate has power finally to reject, and cannot of course apply to amendments which may be offered at any stage of a bill, even if rejected at a previous stage; nor has it ever been denied that

an amendment rejected by the Senate may be adopted by the House and sent up for concurrence. A substitute is an amendment differing only in this, that it is capable of amendment in the second degree, and by rules of the Senate, but not of the House, requires three several readings. To propose a substitute is therefore only to propose an amendment, and it does not become a 'measure' until it is adopted. The rule, being made by the Senate, and applicable to the Senate alone, must mean that no senator shall introduce a second time a 'measure,' that is, a bill or resolve, and some kinds of orders, which has been once and finally rejected by the Senate. Any other interpretation would put it in the power of a single senator to defeat any bill, which might be pending in either branch or in the committee, and to which he was opposed, by offering it as a substitute for any other bill which he had reason to believe the Senate was desirous of passing, and so compelling the Senate to choose between two bills, both of which it might be desirous of passing." H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 415. This ruling was made before the adoption of Senate Rule 50. See also SMITH, S. 1898, p. 730; SOULE, S. 1902, p. 755. See, *contra*, PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 517.

In conformity with the foregoing it was held that a bill passed in the branch in which it began might be sent from that branch to the other, and so introduced, although a similar bill was there pending, or had been passed or rejected. COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. See also BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 1036; SMITH, S. 1898, p. 981.

A House bill, practically identical with a previous bill which had been received from the House and re-

jected by the Senate, was admitted, in recognition of the practice of the Senate that courtesy to the co-ordinate branch usually requires the consideration of a bill so received. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 931.

So also in a case when a report "inexpedient to legislate" had been adopted by the Senate, it was held that the Senate was still bound to entertain a House bill on the same subject, if the report had not been concurred in by the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 585.

When the above decisions of Presidents COOLIDGE and COGSWELL were given, the words "by any committee or member" were not embodied in the rule, and the rule ended as follows: "and this rule shall apply as well to measures originating in the House as to those originating in the Senate." These words were left out in 1877.

The fact that a bill has been finally rejected in one branch does not prevent its introduction in the other. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 822. Nor would the fact that a measure is pending in one branch preclude its introduction in the other branch. GOODWIN (acting President), S. 1939, p. 1364.

If, however, a bill or measure has been once rejected by both branches, general parliamentary law as well as this rule would prevent any measure substantially the same from being again introduced into either branch at the same session; and the fact that one branch had passed such measure and forwarded it to the other would not justify its introduction in the latter branch. Thus, where a report of "leave to withdraw" had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill (reported by a committee *after* such concurrent action) that embodied a measure

substantially the same as that contemplated in the petition must be laid aside, even though the bill came from the other branch. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243. See also PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583. But, an adverse report on a measure having been accepted by the House and subsequently accepted by the Senate, a bill from the House was entertained and the alleged similarity of the two measures held to be immaterial because the bill had been introduced in the House previously to the Senate's action on the other measure. WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605; S. 1918, p. 318; FISH, S. 1933, p. 967.

It seems that, notwithstanding this rule, an amendment of the Constitution can be introduced, although it is substantially the same as an amendment which came from the previous Legislature and which has been rejected. PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325.

"*No measure substantially the same.*" A resolve providing only for biennial elections is not substantially the same as a resolve providing for biennial elections and biennial sessions of the Legislature. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 581. See also PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 635; SMITH, S. 1898, p. 893.

For cases in which measures were ruled out under this provision, see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 804; BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 945; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1914, p. 710; S. 1915, p. 362; MORAN, S. 1935, p. 510; NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1935, p. 739; S. 1936, p. 1045; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 553.

For cases in which measures were held not to be substantially the same, see BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 804; JONES, S. 1903, p. 875; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 883; TREADWAY,

S. 1911, p. 1542; ALLEN, S. 1922, pp. 738, 750; S. 1924, p. 413; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 616; BACON, S. 1929, p. 613; FISH, S. 1933, p. 477; S. 1934, pp. 398, 548; MORAN, S. 1935, pp. 463, 667, 1164; S. 1936, p. 1011; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 554.

"*Shall be introduced.*" The rejection of a measure does not prevent the consideration of a measure substantially the same, if it was introduced previously to such rejection. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 485: PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 897. But the fact that an order was presented and laid upon the table prior to the indefinite postponement of another order practically identical was held not to be an introduction within the meaning of this section. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

A point of order having been raised that a Senate bill was substantially the same as a bill previously rejected by the Senate, the President refused to lay the bill aside on the ground that the Senate, having first rejected the later bill and then having reconsidered its rejection, had indicated its willingness to act upon it. DANA, S. 1906, p. 882.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the Senate because substantially the same subject-matter had previously been adversely disposed of. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 875.

VOTING.

Rule 55. A vote of less than a quorum is not conclusive proof that a quorum is not present, and is valid, provided a quorum is in fact present. SAN-

FORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 905; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 470. See also Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 114, and appendix note thereto.

When the presiding officer by count ascertained that a quorum was not present at the time of the taking of a vote, the vote was declared void. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, pp. 633, 745.

As to what constitutes a quorum of the Senate, see rulings on Amendment XXXIII of the Constitution and opinion of the Attorney-General, House Doc. No. 38 (1892).

A motion that the Orders of the Day be laid on the table having been entertained by the presiding officer but not stated by him, it was held that it was not then too late to verify a vote taken just previously, as the member that requested the verification had risen for the purpose of making the request in due season. GALLOUPE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 823.

Rule 56. For a case in which it was held that a request for the yeas and nays was made too late, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660.

The Senate having refused to direct that a certain vote be taken by yeas and nays, it was held that verification by yeas and nays was not in order. PRESCOTT (acting President), S. 1919, p. 869.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays, a point of order will not be entertained. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 896; S. 1938, p. 394.

A member may announce a pair with an absent member regardless of the vote required to carry the question. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 749.

Rule 57. "*Unless excused before the vote is taken.*" After a *viva voce* vote has been taken, a request to be excused from voting cannot be entertained. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583.

"*And no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.*" If other business has intervened, a vote cannot be cast even if this rule is suspended. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 650.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 62. See notes to House Rule 101.

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

HOUSE RULES.

SPEAKER.

Rule 7. It is not necessary that the Speaker should be in the chair in order to make an appointment under this rule. Such appointment can be made by a communication in writing. LOMASNEY (Chairman), H. 1912, pp. 1158, 1284.

Custom makes it unnecessary for the Chaplain to officiate more than once during a calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065.

Rule 8. This rule applies only to a vacancy in the office of Speaker occurring after the permanent organization of the House. EAMES (Chairman), H. 1911, p. 4.

CLERK.

Rule 15. "*Except petitions, enacted bills, orders of inquiry and orders of notice.*" See notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53, and to House Rule 70.

A standing order fixing the last week of the session is in force from the time it takes effect until the close of the session. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

"*During the last week of the session.*" The suspension of this rule during said week, or at any other time, does not make it mandatory upon the Clerk to forward papers to the Senate without delay; and it has been his custom to retain possession or regain possession of any paper with reference to which there

has been any kind of notice of a probable motion to reconsider. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 996.

MEMBERS.

For a discussion of methods of procedure in connection with the resignation of a member, see HULL, H. 1928, p. 601.

If objection is made, it is not the privilege of any individual member to have an amendment which is printed in the calendar read by the Clerk. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1211.

If the report of a committee that Mr. A., a sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, has been accepted, it is out of order for Mr. A. to take part in the proceedings, although a motion to reconsider the acceptance of the report is pending. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 493.

Rule 17. "*No member shall absent himself from the House without leave.*" The phrase "the House" refers to the Representatives' Chamber alone. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 313.

The presence of a quorum is not necessary to excuse a member from attending. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 774.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 20. For sundry rulings as to reports of committees, see notes on the Joint Rules, under the head of "Committees."

"*A committee on Ways and Means.*" Notwithstanding a previous investigation and report by the committee on Claims, or other committee, it seems that this committee has power to examine every matter before it as a new question, and decide for or against it, on its merits. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 454. But see notes to House Rules 40 and 44.

Rule 24. A point of order that a bill was improperly before the House for the reason that two of the members of the committee reporting it were ineligible under this rule was held not to be well taken. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1431. A point of order of this nature should be raised before prolonged discussion. HULL, H. 1928, p. 587.

Rule 25. See note to Rule 20.

It is in order for the committee on Ways and Means to include in a general appropriation bill an item of expenditure which, although not based upon any existing statute, is, however, based upon the budget recommendations of the Governor to the General Court, in accordance with the provisions of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 425.

Said committee does not exceed its authority in "reserving specific amounts for certain purposes and otherwise limiting the discretion of the Governor and Council" (in appropriation bills), for the reason that "the House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions and limitations as to it may seem fit". SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 886, 926.

This committee does not have authority to insert in an appropriation bill a section providing for the discontinuance of a work which an existing statute (St. 1899, c. 477) orders to be continued, thus in effect repealing the statute. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 328. [For various rulings in respect to amendments of appropriation bills, see Notes of Rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, LXIII.]

An amendment of a supplementary appropriation bill must be entertained, even though the identical amendment was presented and rejected when the general appropriation bill was under consideration. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599.

The General Court must, when it passes a special appropriation bill, provide the means for defraying the new appropriation. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 683.

See LONG, H. 1878, p. 347.

Rule 26. It was held to be within the powers of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to recommend an amendment containing provisions not found in a bill referred to said committee. KNEELAND (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1002.

Rule 30. A bill is special or general as it applies to one or all of the individuals of a given class. BATES, H. 1897, p. 182. See HULL, H. 1926, p. 668. See also notes to Senate Rule 16.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is in violation of this rule. COX, H. 1915, p. 1158; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1466; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 698. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 350.

"*Can be secured . . . under existing laws.*" It is the province of the committee, not of the Speaker, to determine whether the object of an application can be secured under existing laws. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 350, 485; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Pending the point of order that the object desired by a bill could be secured by existing law, a motion to recommit was entertained. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 808.

Amendments extending the provisions of a private or special bill so as to make it general are admissible if the committee might have reported such a general bill on the order referred to it. YOUNG, H. 1923, p. 772; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 628; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 630; MELLEN (acting Speaker), H. 1893, p. 660; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1146; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1383; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1843; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 488; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 428, 889; H. 1931, p. 1057; H. 1932, p. 855. See Senate Rule 16 and Joint Rule 7.

An amendment including town clerks in a bill relating to city clerks is permissible, on the ground "that many references in the General Laws to city clerks are applicable also to town clerks." CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 958.

Resolutions general in their scope may be moved as a substitute for resolutions special in character. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 60; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 866.

If the subject-matter referred to a committee is general in its character, it is not in order to propose amendments changing the bill reported thereon from a general law to a special act. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 700, 785; H. 1888, p. 600; MEYER, H. 1895, pp. 826, 1071, 1132; BATES, H. 1897, pp. 875, 968; H. 1898, p. 674; H. 1899, p. 332; COX, H. 1915, p. 835; H. 1917, p. 738. See also notes to Senate Rule 50.

As to the rule of parliamentary procedure prohibiting special bills on petitions for general legislation, see ALLEN, S. 1924, p. 762; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910.

"*Or without detriment to the public interests by a general law.*" Prior to the adoption of this rule a committee could not change a special to a general bill.

SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 502. Nor could the Legislature change a private or special bill by amendment into a general law. SANFORD, H. 1874, pp. 217, 513; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 117, 361. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 600.

Rule 31. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 8.

"*No legislation affecting the rights of individuals,*" etc. A bill to prohibit the imposition of fines, or deductions of wages of employees engaged in weaving, was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as it affected the interests of the whole people. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 476.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 272.

For a case in which an amendment restricting the scope of a bill to some of the cases covered by it was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as they were affected by the original bill, see MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 484, 522, 523.

Under this rule in the form which it had before 1890, it was held that an order to consider the expediency of legislation limiting the maximum fares on trunk or main lines of steam railroads did not affect the "legal" rights of such corporations otherwise than as it affected generally the interests of the whole people of the Commonwealth. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 230.

A bill requiring railroad corporations, when issuing new stock, to sell the same at auction, was held not to come within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 638.

A bill providing for supervision by the State of the

issue of securities by water companies was held not to be within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 986.

A bill contemplating legislation affecting certain trust companies differently from other trust companies of the same class was held to be within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 866.

"*Shall be proposed or introduced except upon a petition.*" On a petition asking the extension of the provisions of a certain act, a bill cannot be reported extending the provisions of a different act. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 392.

For instances in which bills have been ruled out because not based upon petition, see BARRETT, H. 1889, pp. 26, 230, 390.

Rule 32. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 9.

Rule 34. While a motion to commit is pending, a motion may be entertained that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 696.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

It is the custom of the House to have the Chaplain officiate but once during a calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065.

Rule 36. Immediately after the Speaker calls for petitions, etc., and before any are presented, a motion to proceed at once to the consideration of the Orders of the Day is not out of order. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 965. [An amendment in 1920 made it unnecessary for the Speaker to call for such papers.]

Rule 37. After a petition has been presented in accordance with the rules, and the question on its reference has been stated, it is then too late to call for a vote on its reception. HALE, H. 1859, p. 64.

Rule 38. Papers from the Senate may be laid before the House by the Speaker after the Orders of the Day have been laid upon the table. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1064. [An amendment in 1925 abolished the restriction on receiving papers from the Senate.]

Rule 40. "*All motions contemplating legislation.*" This rule does not prevent the introduction of orders of inquiry or investigation, but does take away the power of committees making investigations under such orders to report bills. The rule does not prevent suggestions of legislation. BATES, H. 1898, p. 456.

An order may not be the medium of effecting legislation. LONG, H. 1878, pp. 58–61; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 229.

An order directing that a department of a city be transferred to and placed under the control of a state commission was laid aside on the ground that the result proposed could only be accomplished by legislation. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1365.

"*Founded upon petition.*" The loss of a petition, which the records show to have been duly presented, does not bar procedure thereunder. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 847.

A bill passed by the House was laid aside in the Senate on a point of order that it was not founded upon petition, as it purported to be, the Senate never having concurred in the reference of the petition to the committee which reported it. WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530 (see H. 1927, p. 734).

A bill will be laid aside if found to be broader in its scope than the petition (or other subject matter) on which it was reported. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 387, 691; 1931, p. 568; 1933, pp. 847, 1408.

A bill authorizing the sale of soda water was held to be germane to a petition for legislation to authorize the sale of "soda" on the Lord's Day, on the ground that "soda" was the colloquial phrase for soda water, and was the term most often used. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 917 and 920.

A bill providing for punishment of murder in the first degree by imprisonment for life was held not to be germane to petitions asking for "the abolition of capital punishment". CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1271.

For an instance when a bill was considered (in the interest of "justice, fair play and orderly procedure"), even though broader than the scope of the petition on which it was founded, see CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1384.

"*The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills.*" See notes to Rule 25.

"*Unless otherwise ordered.*" In announcing that a message from the Governor would be placed on file, the Speaker is acting for and with the consent of the House, and his action becomes the action of the House if not disputed; and reference of the message to a committee is not required by this rule if the House thus otherwise orders. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1473.

The Governor's budget recommendations cannot be "otherwise" disposed of, because of this rule, than by reference to the committee on Ways and Means under Rule 25. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 246.

As to the right to require the submission of facts

and information as aids to legislation (without requesting recommendations), see 14 Gray, 239; Attorney-General *v.* Brissenden, April 15, 1930.

Rule 41. This rule is not applicable to motions for adjournment. RICE (acting Speaker), H. 1859, p. 224.

In order to make a request for postponement, a member must obtain the floor in the regular way. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 699.

Rule 42. "*No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely.*" HULL, H. 1926, p. 387.

Rule 43. When the question, "Shall this bill be rejected?" is pending, a motion to amend the bill is not in order (PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 323), but it is in order to move the previous question. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 332.

Rule 44. As to the power of the committee on Ways and Means to examine a matter as a new question, see note to Rule 20.

A bill which would operate to deprive the Commonwealth of money to which it would otherwise be entitled, comes under the provisions of this rule. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1020; COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1467; COX, H. 1915, p. 1172; COX, H. 1917, p. 533; HULL, H. 1928, p. 887.

For instances in which bills were held to come within the provisions of this rule, see YOUNG, H. 1922, pp. 508, 519; JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1921, p. 524; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 919; HULL, H. 1927, p. 516; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 777; CAHILL, H. 1938, pp. 845, 912, 1170.

For instances in which bills were held not to come

within the provisions of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 940; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 580.

A bill will be referred by the Speaker, under this rule, to the committee on Ways and Means, even though the fact that it involves expenditure of public money is not discovered, or brought to his attention by point of order or otherwise, until the question on its engrossment is pending. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 1099; WARNER, H. 1919, pp. 644, 754; COX, H. 1917, p. 684; COX, H. 1916, pp. 454, 598; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 875, 893; 1067; 1318, 1373; 1467; 1516; CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1087, 1960; COLE, H. 1907, p. 914; MYERS, H. 1900, pp. 640, 1303; BATES, H. 1899, p. 516; WHIPPLE (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 728; BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 709, 732; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 795; BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 330, 824, 1168; BATES, H. 1898, p. 742; HULL, H. 1926, pp. 417, 525; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 397, 681; HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1149. See also BATES, H. 1899, pp. 619, 635; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 756, 977.

For an instance in which this rule applies to county expenditures and to reference of a bill to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, see YOUNG, H. 1924, pp. 260 and 265.

A bill to provide for the widening and construction of Cambridge and Court streets, in the city of Boston, was held to come within the scope of this rule. YOUNG, 1923, pp. 750, 760.

A bill providing for an expenditure by the Board of Railroad Commissioners was referred under the rule, although provision is made by law for repayment to the State of all sums expended by or for said board. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 936, 943. See YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 729.

The committee on Ways and Means may recommend rejection of a bill which would bring money into the treasury of the Commonwealth. SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, pp. 967 and 1409.

This rule applies to resolves providing for special investigations, notwithstanding "budget" recommendations. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 239.

A resolve providing for an extension of time within which suit should be brought under an act previously passed upon by the committee on Ways and Means was held not to come within the scope of this rule. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 572, 971.

The operation of this rule cannot be reconsidered. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885. But the announcement of the reference to a committee of a substituted bill does not preclude verification of the vote, provided the bill is in the possession of the Clerk. SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 869.

When the committee, making no recommendations, had been discharged from the further consideration of a bill, it was held that the rule did not require further committal for definite report. COX, H. 1915, p. 1216.

"*New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means unless*," etc.

For an instance in which it was ruled that the committee on Ways and Means had exceeded its authority, see MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 797.

Also see COX, H. 1917, p. 810; CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1398, 1404; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 1197, 1219. See YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 425; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862.

Rule 47. See notes to Rule 40.

As to whether it is proper under this rule to move to take from the files of last year a bill (which

was then referred to the next General Court), and move its reference to a committee, without geting special leave to introduce it, see LONG, H. 1877, p. 466, and OSGOOD, appellant, p. 469.

After a bill has been laid aside as broader than the scope of the petition, the petition may be recommitted but it is not in order to move to substitute another bill for the petition. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 691.

"*Unless received from the Senate.*" See note to Senate Rule 23.

"*Moved as an amendment to the report of a committee.*" After a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is broader in its scope than the subject-matter referred to the committee. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 463; HULL, H. 1927, p. 552.

Rule 48. Full reading may be requested of a bill not printed in amended form, if request is made at any time before the Clerk begins the calling of the roll. JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1933, p. 973. But see Rule 54.

Rule 49. See notes to Senate Rule 54. See also "Courtesy between the Branches," under "Sundry Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

"*Finally rejected or disposed of by the House.*" The words "by the House" were added in 1890, following a ruling [that the House could send to the Senate two or more similar bills] by Speaker BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864. [For a statement of the general parliamentary practice which differs from the position taken by Speaker BARRETT, see notes to Senate Rule 54.]

"A measure is rejected when the House refuses to allow it to take any of those steps necessary to its

ultimate success." COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 305, 306. But "rejected" does not apply to a bill laid aside on a point of order. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1219.

The words "or disposed of" were inserted in 1920.

An amendment in the form of a substitute bill is not to be debarred when an identical bill has been reported and is pending before the committee on Ways and Means, for pendency of a bill before a committee does not constitute final disposition. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 671.

[Previous to the amendment of this rule adopted in 1920, it was held that a bill passed to be engrossed by the House but rejected by the Senate, is not by this rule barred from being again introduced in the House. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1151. Also see CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1908.]

The rejection of a bill providing for permanent clerical assistance does not exclude the subsequent introduction of a resolve providing for temporary clerical assistance. ADAMS (acting Speaker), H. 1900, p. 325. See also CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1207.

It is not in order to move as an amendment a bill the same as one which has been passed by the House and then refused passage over a veto. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 819. [Distinction should be made between a rejected *bill*, which had been reported by a committee or substituted by the House, and a rejected *amendment* in the form of a proposed substitute bill. The latter, because of its rejection, never acquired standing as a bill, and would not come under this rule.]

After a bill "making appropriations for expenses of various charitable and reformatory institutions" was rejected, it was held that one of the sections of that bill could be introduced without violating this rule.

MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 569. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1226.

Under this rule it was held that a bill from the Senate must be laid aside when the course of proceedings had been as follows: The petition with accompanying bill was originally presented in the Senate and there referred to a joint committee, in which reference the House concurred. The committee reported to the House, recommending reference to the next General Court; a motion to substitute the bill in question was rejected, and then the report was accepted by the House. In the Senate the bill was substituted for the report, and this bill, on its passage to a third reading in the House, was laid aside as coming within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 856; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1142. Also see BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 419. [These rulings are inconsistent with the present practice of permitting the same amendment to be moved at different readings or stages of a bill.] Subsequently, in the same session, in a case in which the House had previously adopted a report recommending that the petitioner have leave to withdraw, it was held that a bill substituted in the Senate for the report should be entertained. The distinction made was that in this case the bill itself had not been previously offered in and rejected by the House. BARRETT, H. 1893, pp. 961, 967.

That this rule does not apply to amendments previously disposed of by the House, see HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1950.

Previous to the foregoing rulings it had been held that a bill may be received from the Senate and considered by the House, although a similar bill is there pending, or has been passed or rejected. Once in the

House, and there referred to a committee of the House, a subsequent report of it back from that committee is a part of its career, and not such an introduction of it as to bring it within this rule as "introduced by a committee." LONG, H. 1877, p. 424; GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 550. *Contra*, see SANFORD, H. 1875, p. 323; OSGOOD (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 416.

A bill changed in but a single essential provision is not substantially the same. SHERBURNE (acting Speaker), H. 1917, p. 1020; COX, H. 1916, p. 1146; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1590; NOYES, H. 1881, pp. 402, 447. See also MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1179; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 204; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 1078; 1935, pp. 449, 1474; HAYS (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1185; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 301; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 643, 716 (2), 845, 994, 1198; H. 1938, pp. 354, 373, 1045, 1431; HERTER, H. 1939, pp. 821, 991. [Also see S. 1903, p. 875; S. 1922, p. 750; S. 1929, p. 613.]

Many proposed substitutes have been excluded, under this rule, when embracing measures substantially the same as those covered by previously accepted reports of leave to withdraw, inexpedient to legislate or no legislation necessary. For examples see SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 349; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 555; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 990; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 934.

An order cannot be excluded from consideration on the sole ground that its provisions contravene the provisions of an order previously adopted. HERTER (acting Speaker), H. 1937, p. 369.

For exclusion of an order limiting the number of cars to be run through the East Boston Tunnel, see WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1327.

When a report of leave to withdraw had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill, moved as an amendment to a subsequent report of the same committee to the same effect on a petition asking for substantially the same legislation as that on which the first report was based, must be laid aside. COLE, H. 1907, p. 540. See also COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1032; HERTER, H. 1939, pp. 1199, 1220.

After a bill reported on a petition has been rejected, the petition cannot be considered further. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 511. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 198; KIMBALL (acting Speaker), H. 1871, p. 400. But see notes under Joint Rule 5.

The acceptance of a report "no legislation necessary on the Governor's message" was held not to cut off action on a substitute for a bill previously reported by the same committee, although such bill and substitute covered matter embraced in the Governor's message. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the House because it was substantially the same as a bill which had been previously finally rejected. BATES, H. 1897, p. 1197; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1279; HERTER, H. 1939, pp. 1175, 1196.

It was held that this rule applied to an article of amendment of the Constitution based on a message from the Governor but substantially the same as one which the House, previously to the receipt of the message, had refused to agree to. CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1864, 1874.

"*Introduced by any committee or member.*" As to the effect of these words, see LONG, H. 1877, p. 427.

Rule 50. It is within the province of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to report that a bill ought not to pass. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 862, 864.

When, the main question having been ordered, a bill is amended and referred, under Rule 50, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, debate may not be reopened when the bill again comes before the House. SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 888.

A bill having been substituted for another bill, in the engrossment stage, and prolonged debate having ensued on the question on passing the substituted bill to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that the substituted bill should have been referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1382. [This ruling would seem to be at variance with rulings as to procedure on matters coming under the operation of Rule 44, which see.]

Rule 53. For effect, after reconsideration of enactment and the striking out of the enacting clause, of a motion to reconsider the latter action, see CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1020.

Rule 56. It was held that the provision requiring a bill to be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day did not apply in a case where a bill had been returned, without recommendations, by a committee, in response to an order to report forthwith, and the committee had been discharged. COX, H. 1915, p. 1192.

Rule 57. See note to Rule 56.

That a request for the yeas and nays on the acceptance of an adverse report is not frivolous in its nature, but a main question. HULL, H. 1926, p. 292.

Rule 58. After a bill has been ordered to a third reading, it is too late to raise the point of order that it was not based on a definite recommendation of the majority of a special commission on whose report the bill was based. HULL, H. 1928, p. 738. Or that it is broader than the scope of the subject-matter on which it was based. SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1058.

Rule 59. Matters in the Calendar must be acted upon separately. A single request that several matters be passed for debate is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

A motion that several matters in the Calendar be laid upon the table is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

Rule 61. If a matter is discharged from the Orders of the Day, the vote cannot be reconsidered on the succeeding day. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 362.

Rule 62. "*If . . . an amendment is made.*" The word "made" is the equivalent of "adopted." BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 696.

"*Substantially changing the greater part of such bill.*" For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see PATON (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 855. For cases in which a bill was held not to have been substantially changed, see MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1275; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1312.

For cases in which a substitute bill was held not to change substantially the greater part of the original bill, see GIBBS (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 951; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

"*And shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put.*" By general parliamentary law

it is not in order to amend a substitute at the same stage in which it is adopted. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 984.

It is too late to raise on the following day a point of order that a substituted measure should have been postponed under the rule. COX, H. 1918, p. 563. See also YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 800.

VOTING.

It is the duty of every member to vote unless excused from so doing, or debarred "by private interests distinct from the public interest." BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1207. See note to House Rule 64.

A member has no right to change his vote after the result is declared, even though the declaration is erroneous, and the right is claimed prior to a corrected statement. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 496.

A vote may be declared null and void after it has been recorded. EDDY, H. 1855, p. 1570.

Pending a roll call it is not in order to move that the doors be closed, because such a motion, if adopted, might prevent members from coming in to vote. It is, however, in order to close the doors in case of a quorum call of the House, because it is the very object of the proceeding to ascertain who is present. HALE, H. 1859, p. 335.

Rule 63. In the case of a creditor or stockholder of the Eastern Railroad, it was held that he could vote on the bill "for the relief of the Eastern Railroad Company and the securing of its debts and liabilities," inasmuch as such creditor's or stockholder's interest was not "distinct from the public interest, but was inseparably mixed with it." LONG, H. 1876, p. 181, and cases there cited. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 202, 212.

A director of a bank which has petitioned for an

increase of capital was held not to be excluded by interest from voting on a motion to instruct the committee on Banks and Banking to report leave to withdraw on all petitions by banks for an increase of capital. BLISS H. 1853, p. 605. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 77, 78, 79; WINTHROP, H. 1840, p. 207. (The latter ruling, which is in MS., may be found in print in the Addresses and Speeches of Robert C. Winthrop, Little, Brown & Co., 1852, p. 272.)

In the case of a bill "to equalize the bounties of our soldiers," which provided for paying certain sums of money to a particular class of persons described in the bill, it was held that a member who, under the provisions of the bill, would be entitled to $200, had such an interest as would deprive him of the right to vote. STONE, H. 1866, p. 364. See also cases there cited.

A member is not debarred from voting on account of private interest unless that interest is shown to be immediate, direct and unmistakably in conflict with the interest of the general public. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 844.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the roll has been called and the member's vote recorded. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1125; HULL, H. 1928, p. 588; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1357.

For other cases relating to this rule, see BANKS, H. 1852, p. 225; ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 387.

Rule 64. Any member may require the observance by other members of the duty of voting while the vote is proceeding, and before it is declared; but it is too late to call for the enforcement of the rule

after the vote has been completed and declared. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564.

"*Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application,*" etc. For a case which arose prior to the adoption of this provision, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 367.

This rule applies only to main questions, and not to subsidiary, incidental or privileged questions. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 766.

"*And shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight.*" This means that the yeas and nays cannot be taken on the question of excusing a member from voting. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 607.

Rule 66. The privilege of a member to doubt a vote has been held not to be lost, although another member, desiring to offer an amendment, first secures recognition by the chair. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1996.

For a case in which it was held that the verification of a vote was in order even though a motion to adjourn had followed and been rejected, see COX, H. 1918, p. 613.

Rule 67. "*And if a quorum is present the vote shall stand.*" This is an expression of a general principle enunciated by Speaker Sanford, H. 1874, p. 564. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also notes of rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, XXXIII., and on the Senate Rules under "Voting."

Where the Journal showed that less than a quorum voted, and that the point of order was immediately raised that a quorum was not present and the House adjourned without determining whether a quorum was in fact present, it was held that the vote was void. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 370.

On a rising vote being taken, after the announcement by the Speaker of the vote in any one division, it is too late to ask that the count of said division be retaken or verified after the announcement by the Speaker of the count in the next division. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 645.

Rule 68. The call for the yeas and nays on the question of the disposition of a matter on the Calendar must be made before the consideration of the next matter on the Calendar has been taken up. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 359.

When a question is before the House, and the yeas and nays have been ordered, a motion to reverse the roll call is not in order. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 299.

It seems that request for the yeas and nays cannot be laid on the table. See ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 385.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays a point of order will not be entertained. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1232.

After a request for the yeas and nays has been refused, a second request on the same question cannot be entertained. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1314; WHITE (acting Speaker), H. 1910, p. 646.

"*No member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote is declared.*" For a case arising when the rule provided that no member shall be allowed to vote who was not upon the floor when his name was called, or before the roll call was finished, see EDDY, H. 1855, pp. 1573, 1658.

"*If . . . a member states . . . that he has paired . . . such members shall be excused from voting.*" It has been held not to be in order to pair on a motion to adjourn. BARNES (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 709.

"*But shall be included with the members voting for*

the purposes of a quorum." Prior to the addition of these words to the rule it was held that if the roll call showed less than a quorum present and voting, the pairs announced could not be counted to make up a quorum. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 774, 799.

When, after a vote had been taken and the Speaker had stated that, if there were no objection, pairs would be received before the vote was announced, to which no objection had then been made, it was held not to be in order subsequently to question the reception and announcement of such pairs. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 346.

Rule 69. See notes on Rule 68.

RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 70. This rule was reconstructed and certain new provisions were added in 1902.

Agreement to an Article of Amendment of the Constitution can be reconsidered. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 422; MORAN (in joint session), H. 1935, p. 1289.

Reconsideration can be had of a vote rejecting the report of a committee which declared that the seat of a member was vacant. HALE, H. 1859, p. 133.

As to reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc., and of the enactment of laws, see notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53.

A motion to suspend this rule may be entertained after the time allowed for a motion to reconsider has elapsed. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 331.

When a vote has been passed to close debate at a specified time, and that time has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the debate. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote whereby a rule has been suspended cannot be entertained after business consequent upon the suspension has intervened. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 466.

As to whether the adoption of an order can be reconsidered after its execution has begun, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 270. ["The House alone has ample authority to make a committee, and may rescind its order for this purpose *before proceedings are had by the committee.*"]

[A motion was entertained to reconsider the adoption of an order providing for a joint committee to redivide the Commonwealth into congressional districts, although the members of the committee had been appointed in both branches. H. 1931, pp. 446, 453.]

[Speaker Saltonstall was prepared to rule that, upon reconsideration of a vote on which the main question had been ordered or debate had been closed, the bill was open for further debate. See bill creating a milk control board, H. 1934, pp. 880, 888, 895.]

A motion to rescind a standing or special order of the House may be entertained after the time for reconsideration of the order has expired. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 982; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 823.

It has been held that a motion to reconsider a vote on an undebatable question cannot be debated. ROCKWELL, H. 1858, p. 331.

"*On the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present.*" Before the requirement of the presence of a quorum (121 members) was inserted in this rule, it was held that a session held merely for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Constitution, and not for the purpose of transacting business, was not to be considered as "the succeeding day." BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

When each of two or more daily sessions is declared to be a legislative day, each session is a day within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1036.

During the last week of the session, the House having voted to remain in session until the completion of the matter under consideration and the vote thereon having been taken, it was held that a motion to reconsider was in order before adjournment. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

"*Except during the last week of the session.*" These words may be construed as meaning the week prior to the date of final adjournment in case a date for prorogation has been voted by the House. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 965. These words do not abrogate the right of a member to move reconsideration on the succeeding day. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 996.

"*Before the Orders of the Day have been taken up.*" For a case in which a motion to reconsider was entertained after the Orders of the Day were taken up, see OLMSTEAD (acting Speaker), H. 1892, pp. 380, 381. But see also ST. JOHN (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 1202.

"*First in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day.*" Under a rule having a similar requirement, it was held to be necessary, notwithstanding the rule, to take up forthwith a motion to reconsider a vote that when the House adjourn it be to a day or hour different from that fixed by the rules. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 415.

"*Shall be considered forthwith.*" This does not prevent a postponement of action on the motion to reconsider by vote to that effect. HALE (acting Speaker), H. 1874, p. 23.

A bill having been laid aside on the ground that it was beyond the scope of the petition on which it was

based, a motion was made to recommit the bill under a suspension of the 5th Joint Rule. This motion having been rejected, and a motion to reconsider its rejection being before the House, it was held that the consideration of such motion could by vote be postponed to a time certain. WALKER, H. 1909, pp. 844, 851.

Where a bill had passed to be engrossed, and a motion to reconsider had been made, it was held that laying the motion to reconsider on the table would not carry the bill to the table, but would leave the Clerk at liberty to send it to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478. *Contra*, see notes to Senate Rule 46.

"*Provided, further.*" For the origin of this proviso, see KINNICUTT, H. 1844, p. 524.

In the case of a motion to reconsider a vote whereby the House refused to discharge a matter from the Orders of the Day under a suspension of the rules, it was held that such motion should be considered at the time when made. TOBIN (acting Speaker), H. 1886, p. 524.

When a motion to reconsider is pending, it is too late to entertain a point of order that the matter under consideration is not properly before the House. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 428.

The acceptance of an adverse report having been reconsidered at the next sitting, and an amendment rejected at the preceding sitting also having been reconsidered, it cannot be held that the amendment is not in order on the ground that a similar amendment had been rejected at said next sitting. CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1022.

Rule 71. "*No question shall be twice reconsidered.*" Where a bill had been rejected, and reconsideration

was carried, and the bill was then amended in an essential feature, it was held that a reconsideration of a second rejection would be in order, because the question on the second rejection was not the same as that on the first. STONE, H. 1867, p. 218; HEYWOOD (acting President), S. 1865, p. 533.

The same question cannot twice be reconsidered. The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 721; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1020.

It has been held that this rule can be suspended so as to allow a second reconsideration. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 481.

It is competent for the House to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a "reconsideration" of the bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. See notes on the Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

RULES OF DEBATE.

Remarks should be addressed to the presiding officer, not to the House in general. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

When a member yields the floor to another, he loses the right to it altogether. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 741.

When a member rises for the purpose of objecting to the granting of unanimous consent he is recognized for that purpose only and is not entitled to the floor in preference to another member. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 178.

That a member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 474.

No person not a member of the legislative body has any right to take part in the debates. For a case in which application of this rule was made to the chaplain's prayer, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 291.

The uniform custom in the House has been to allude to a member by his residence. The pronouncing of the name of one member by another in debate is liable to lead to the excitement of personal feeling, and to a disturbance of that harmony and courtesy among the members which are essential to the highest style of order in a deliberative assembly. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

Allusion should not be made to the opinions or wishes of the Executive for the purpose of influencing the decision of any question. This point is not one merely of formality or propriety, but one of principle, affecting the independence of the several branches of the government. The official acts and orders of the Executive, and his opinions officially communicated to the Legislature, are properly subjects of discussion and may well be referred to for the purpose of influencing the action of the legislative body; but it is irregular and unparliamentary in debate for a member, with a view to securing the passage or defeat of a measure, to refer to the supposed opinion or wish of the Executive not officially promulgated. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155; MORISON (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 800.

After a point of order has been raised, the subject can be postponed to give the Chair time for consideration. NOYES, H. 1882, p. 446.

A point of order will not lie for the reason that a bill does not conform to the subject-matter as stated in the title. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160.

An order having been adopted that the Speaker

should declare an adjournment on the completion of the business on which the House was engaged at 5 o'clock, it was held that a motion to take a recess until 7.30, made after 5 o'clock, was not in order, for the reason that the order had not been suspended. BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 771, 775.

Rule 74. See BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1154.

Rule 76. The House has refused to sustain a ruling that the intent of this rule is to give the preference in speaking only to such members who have not spoken as rise at the same time with a member who may desire to speak a second time. HALE, H. 1859, p. 288. See also BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908.

MOTIONS.

In general terms, it is a principle of parliamentary law that no question can be moved a second time upon which the judgment of the House has already been expressed. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540; HALE, H. 1859, p. 277; PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 530. Thus a report of leave to withdraw having been made and an amendment substituting a bill having been rejected and the report having then been laid upon the table, the same motion to amend is not in order when the report is again taken from the table. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 767.

If a motion to lay on the table is lost, another motion to lay on the table is not in order until some substantial business has been transacted. The rejection of a motion to adjourn is not substantial business. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 281. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286.

A motion to suspend the rule limiting the time allowed to each speaker is in order pending a debate, although before the debate began a similar motion had been made and defeated. HALE, H. 1859, p. 603.

A motion that the further reading of a paper be dispensed with is not barred by the fact that at a previous point in the reading a similar motion has been rejected. HIGGINS (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 128.

No two resolutions nor any two bills contradictory to each other can be passed at the same session. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

If, however, an amendment is made at one reading of a bill, inserting certain words, the same words, or any part of them, may be stricken out by amendment at a subsequent reading without reconsideration of the first amendment. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 246. So also the rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained at a subsequent reading. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187. For further modifications and explanations of this principle, see notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

A resolution disapproving of the course of a member is not admissible, unless such course has been a violation of the rules and privileges of the House. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 292.

Rule 78. "*A motion . . . may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made.*" When a motion to reconsider was made, and under the rule went over to the succeeding day, it was held that it was no longer before the House and could not be withdrawn until reached on such succeeding day, unless the rule was suspended so that it could be at once considered. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 533.

Rule 79. "*A motion to adjourn shall be always first in order.*" A motion to adjourn is not in order "when a member in debate has the floor" or pending the verification of a vote. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 275, 365.

If the main question has been ordered, a motion to adjourn is not in order until the main question is decided. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 275.

When a time has been fixed for taking a vote, and that time has arrived, a motion to adjourn is not in order, for the reason that adjournment would be a reversal of the decision to vote at a specified time. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

A motion to adjourn to a specified time is not entitled to precedence. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 302.

If a motion to adjourn has been negatived, it cannot be renewed until substantial business has intervened. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 303; BACHELDER (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 780. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

If there is no other motion before the House, a motion to adjourn may be amended by specifying a particular day, and it has been held that it is not even then debatable. CROWNINSHIELD, H. 1849, p. 314.

Rule 80. See notes to Rules 68 and 79.

"*Or some other motion that has precedence.*" If a special assignment is not called up on the day assigned for its consideration, it has been held that it falls through and loses its privilege, but this ruling was overruled by the House. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 347. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

"*And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc.*" In the absence of specific authority under

any rule, it was held that, pending the question on ordering to a third reading a certain bill introduced by initiative petition, it was not in order then to entertain a resolution proposing a legislative substitute, to be grouped with the said bill on the ballot as an alternative therefor. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 832.

"*To lay on the table.*" A motion to lay on the table is not in order after the main question has been ordered. HULL, H. 1928, p. 918 (appeal not sustained).

"*For the previous question.*" A motion for the previous question was held to be out of order where the only business intervening between it and a prior motion for the previous question was the offering of two amendments and the rejection of a motion to postpone. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 349.

This motion may be renewed after "such length of time has been consumed in debate as to make it virtually a new question." JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1930, p. 923.

"*To close the debate at a specified time.*" See notes to Rule 85.

"*To commit (or recommit).*" See CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1317. See also note to Senate Rule 46.

"*To amend.*" See notes to House Rule 90 and Senate Rules 46 and 50.

"*To refer to the next General Court.*" It has been held that a motion to refer to the next General Court can be applied to a motion to reconsider. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

Rule 81. If the House adjourns pending a motion for the previous question, the consideration of said motion is not removed from before the House on the following day. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

Rule 84. After the adoption of the motion for the previous question, and after it was shown, on putting the main question to vote, that a quorum was not present, the point of order that, upon securing the attendance of a quorum, further debate should be allowed, was held to be not well taken as not being seasonably raised. COLE, H. 1907, p. 794.

If a motion for the previous question is carried while a motion to reconsider the adoption of an amendment is pending, the motion to reconsider is not thereby made the main question. ELDRIDGE (acting Speaker), H. 1860, p. 288.

"*And then upon the main question.*" The announcement of a vote for the preacher of the election sermon having shown that no person had a majority, a motion was made that the person having the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the previous question was then moved and carried, and it was held that the main question was the motion that a plurality should elect. BRADBURY, H. 1848, p. 273.

Rule 85. Unless the vote on a motion to close debate at a specified time can be taken at least thirty minutes before the time specified, the motion is improperly before the House. BATES, H. 1899, p. 505; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1952.

It has been held that a motion to close the debate must be put to the question before the time specified in the motion even if it is necessary to interrupt a speaker for the purpose of so doing. UPHAM, S. 1858, p. 448.

A motion to close debate at a specified time was held not to have been rendered inoperative by the fact that after the time had passed, but before the votes on various pending amendments and on the

main question had been taken, the House considered and acted upon a special assignment and then adjourned. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

The motion to close the debate at a specified time cannot be applied to a motion to refer a matter to the next General Court, for the reason that one subsidiary motion cannot be applied to another. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 599.

The adoption of a motion to take the vote at a specified time does not bar a motion for the previous question or a motion to extend the time. SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 262. When, however, the time fixed for taking the vote has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the time. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote fixing the time for closing debate, although made before the time specified, is cut off if the time specified arrives before the vote on reconsideration is taken. WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1266.

Adoption of a motion to close debate at a specified time does not "result in shutting off the opportunity of moving the amendments contemplated by various members." SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 953.

Rule 86. When a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, the member who made the motion to substitute is not in charge of the measure within the meaning of this rule, unless such member was in charge of the original measure. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1073.

If the committee on Bills in the Third Reading reports adversely on a bill which has been substituted for the report of a committee, the chairman of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading is not in

charge of the bill within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863.

Reference to the committee on Rules for the purpose of modifying a bill so as to make it conform to the provisions of the order upon which it was based, was held not to take the bill out of the charge of the member of the committee by whom it was originally reported. POWERS (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 914.

Where a bill reported by a committee had been amended in the House by the substitution of another bill, it was held that the member in charge of the bill originally reported was entitled to the ten minutes allowed by the rule. BATES, H. 1897, p. 836.

A bill reported to the House by the committee on Education having been amended in the Senate by the substitution of another bill, and the latter on reaching the House having been referred under the rule to the Finance committee, which reported that the substituted bill ought to pass, it was held that the member of the committee on Education who had charge of the original bill was still in charge. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1891, p. 1037.

The member in charge of a measure is entitled to the time allowance given by this rule whenever the measure is before the House. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1283.

"*When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent,*" etc. Prior to the addition of this clause it was held that in the absence of the member in charge no other member of the committee could be considered as in charge, and entitled to speak. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 677.

Rule 88. For rulings on recommittals see Joint Rule 5.

MOTIONS TO AMEND.

Rule 89. When an amendment has been adopted inserting or striking out certain words in a bill, the same words when taken in connection with other words, thus constituting a different proposition, may be struck out or inserted by subsequent amendment at the same stage. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 211; BATES, H. 1899, p. 909. See notes to Senate Rule 46, under "*to amend.*"

A point of order against an amendment is premature when an amendment of the amendment is pending or when a motion to recommit is pending. HULL, H. 1927, p. 632.

Rule 90. The rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained after a subsequent reading, or in connection with any other bill to which it would be germane. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599.

An amendment proposing a state wide referendum on any bill has not been in order since adoption of the "Initiative and Referendum" Article of Amendment (XLVIII) to the Constitution, which substituted a new method of referendum by petition. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, pp. 1080 and 1740.

The words "or for such other legislation as may be deemed necessary" in a petition asking for legislation must be construed as limited to the principal subject of the petition. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 518.

An amendment striking out a portion of a bill is not germane if it broadens the bill beyond the scope of the petition. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 918.

An amendment is not in order if it extends beyond the scope of the subject matter on which the report

of a committee is based. MARDEN. H. 1883, p. 232; BARRETT, H. 1893, pp. 1046, 1056; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1146; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 290, 405, 642; H. 1931, p. 938; H. 1933, p. 1194; H. 1936, pp. 533, 753; BIGELOW (acting Speaker). H. 1936, p. 609; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 453, 572, 714; H. 1938, pp. 237, 526, 1495, 1560. The Governor, in returning bills with recommendation of amendment, is not exempt from this principle. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1573.

See notes to Senate Rule 50. See also ruling by Speaker BARRETT (H. 1889, p. 842), cited in notes on Joint Rules under "Committees."

For rulings as to amendments declared to be germane, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1064; H. 1936, pp. 388, 463, 886, 926, 1038; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 341; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 577, 1198; 1938, pp. 661, 815, 1069.

The scope of a bill sought to be amended is not limited by the scope of an investigation which may have been ordered, but includes the scope of the original petition and of any resulting bill or resolve which may have been given legislative sanction. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 765.

For amendments deemed not to be frivolous in their nature, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 761; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1280.

An amendment relative to the public *purchase* and operation of a public utility is broader in its scope than a recommendation for legislation relative to the public *control* and operation of such utility. HULL, H. 1928, p. 990; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 938.

An amendment increasing an appropriation to an amount larger than the specific sum recommended by the Governor in a special emergency message is

not in order. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 214. See notes to Amendment LXIII of the Constitution.

An amendment authorizing the playing of poker in connection with prizes to be won by chance, was held not to be germane to a bill authorizing the playing of "beano, or any similar game." CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1934, p. 1169.

A bill contemplating legislation is not admissible as an amendment to a report of a committee, leave to withdraw, on a petition which simply asks for a public hearing and not for legislation. TUCKER (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 460.

In a case where a bill permissive in its character was the subject matter referred, it was held that an amendment, which, if adopted, would make the bill mandatory, was not in order. MCDONOUGH (acting Speaker), H. 1888 p. 535. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1662; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1193.

An amendment which provides for a *modification* of an existing law is not germane to a bill which provides for a repeal of the law. COX, H. 1916, p. 288; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 512; NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 523, 552; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 786; DARLING (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1085. [For an interpretation of "modification" see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1740.]

On a petition for repeal of a law, it is competent to report or substitute a bill for repeal of a part of that law, on the ground that it is competent to grant a part of the request of the petitioner. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1739.

On recommendations for modification of the so-called compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance law, it was held not to be germane to move an amendment repealing that law. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1414.

A bill regulating the giving of entertainments on the Lord's Day was held to be within the scope of and germane to a petition asking for the prohibition of such entertainments. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 738.

A substitute removing existing legal restrictions is not germane to a petition and bill imposing more rigid restrictions. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1007; WEEKS (acting Speaker), H. 1908, p. 749.

An amendment providing for the abolition of an official board was held not to be germane to a petition asking for the continuance of the board. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 825.

The House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions or limitations as to it may seem fit. BARRETT, H 1892, pp. 536, 839. See also COX, H. 1916, p. 837; CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1645; CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 527.

An amendment proposing an investigation of *and report on* the subject matter of a resolve must be held to be germane, even though an investigation was not requested by the petitioners. HULL, H. 1926, p. 738; SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 504; CAHILL, H. 1938, pp. 630, 844.

But an amendment is not in order if it seeks only to ascertain the will of the people with reference to the subject matter, for the reason that such a proposition would not result in a report to the Legislature on which legislation could be based. HULL, H. 1927, p. 501; SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 430; HERTER, H. 1939, p. 923.

It is competent, in connection with a bill requiring the expenditure of a large sum of money, to provide by amendment a method of raising the money. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1425. And to designate by amendment methods of financing a bill, "even

from money already allocated for other purposes". CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1644. And to reduce by amendment an amount of money authorized (in the preceding year) to be expended, provided the money has not been spent. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 341.

An amendment relating to investments by savings banks is not germane to a bill based on a petition for legislation relative to the investment of savings bank deposits in the bonds of telephone companies. HULL, H. 1928, p. 241.

When the question is upon concurring with the other branch in the adoption of an amendment, such amendment only is the subject under consideration. COLE, H. 1906, p. 982. And it is not in order to move to concur with the Senate in an amendment of an item, with a further amendment striking out the entire item, for the reason that it is not competent for the House to eliminate by amendment an item which had been agreed to by both branches. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 889.

Where a report, no legislation necessary, had been amended by the Senate by the substitution, in part, of certain bills for so much of the report as related to the subject-matter of the said bills, and the report (remainder) had been accepted by that branch and so endorsed, it was held that the subject-matter covered by the said bills had been removed from the report, and only the remainder thereof was before the House for its consideration. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 1005.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the appendixes to the House Journals under the title of "Questions

of Order," or "Order, Points of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual for the General Court of that year.

An amendment in the form of a substitute bill may not be amended after adoption, until the next reading of the substituted bill. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 984.

It is too late to raise objection that a substitute bill is not germane to a petition after the substitute has been adopted. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 406; SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 821.

So also it is too late to raise objection that an amendment is not germane to a bill after the amendment has been adopted (NOYES, H. 1888. p. 463; MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1276; H. 1903, p. 1032; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 774), or after the consideration of the amendment has occupied the attention of the House a portion of two sessions. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 367. See also DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463; NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480.

See notes to Senate Rule 50 and to Joint Rules under the head of "Committees."

Rule 91. This rule does not save the right to amend when a simple motion to strike out (*i.e.*, a motion not embracing a proposition to insert) has been made and rejected. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

"*A question containing two or more propositions capable of division.*" The question, "Shall this bill pass to be engrossed?" is not divisible. Thus, in passing to be engrossed a bill fixing certain salaries, the bill cannot be divided so as to allow the salary of each official to be voted on separately. WARDWELL (acting Speaker), H. 1881, p. 490.

"*Strike out and insert.*" See NOYES, H. 1880, p. 60.

Rule 92. See note to Senate Rule 51.

APPEAL.

Rule 94. An appeal from the ruling of the Chair must be taken at once. The right to appeal is cut off by the intervention of other business. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 907. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

Upon the question raised by an appeal, a motion for the previous question is in order. MYERS, H. 1903, pp. 965, 1064.

For a case where the Chair refused to entertain an appeal because the question had previously been decided by a ruling of the Chair, which was confirmed by a vote of the House and thereby had become the judgment of the House, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 365.

A motion to reconsider a decision upon an appeal was entertained, but subsequently was withdrawn. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 730, 736, 763.

A motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See notes to Senate Rules under heading "Motions."

It has been held that, pending an appeal from the decision of the Chair on a point of order, a motion to suspend the provisions of a standing order requiring the Speaker to declare an adjournment at a specified time is in order. See COX (acting Speaker), H. 1914, p. 652.

ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

Rule 96. The election of a state director of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company was held to be within this rule. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 665.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 101. It is not competent for the House on motion to suspend the principles of general parliamentary law. The House could not suspend the rule

that the rejection of a motion to strike out precludes amendment, any more than it could suspend the rule requiring a majority of votes to pass a motion. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

QUORUM.

Rule 105. A vote of 82 to 21 does not necessarily indicate the lack of a quorum, but only that less than a quorum has voted. HULL, H. 1928, p. 964. [See Opinion of Attorney-General, 1892, Feb. 1.]

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

JOINT RULES.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 1. (See "Sundry Rulings.") For a discussion as to the creation of joint committees, and their relation to the two branches, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 269.

The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, do not constitute a joint standing committee. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 228.

Rule 3. A delegation to represent the State, composed not only of members of the Legislature, but also of State officers, is not a joint committee within the meaning of this rule. BATES, H. 1898, p. 1068.

Rule 5. Under this rule a motion to recommit, made at a date later than that fixed in the rule, is out of order. BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 866, 983.

This rule does not apply to a motion to recommit to a House committee. CUSHING (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 902. Nor does it apply to reports of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 228.

When a bill is declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter on which it was based, the subject-matter may be recommitted. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 724; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 706; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 397. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

Rule 7. "*Or other legislation.*" Prior to 1891 this phrase was "*other special legislation,*" and special legislation was held to be that which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 588, 589.

It is the province of the committee, and not of the Speaker, to determine whether the purpose for which the legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interest by a general law. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048; WARNER, H. 1919, p. 945. See also WALKER, H. 1910, p. 660.

See notes to Senate Rule 16 and to House Rule 30.

Rule 7B. A petition taken from the files of the preceding year is subject to the provisions of this rule, even though the rule had been complied with in respect to the preceding session. HULL, H. 1928, p. 219.

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.

Rule 8. See notes to Senate Rule 15 and House Rule 31. For a case in which it was unsuccessfully claimed that a bill, though general in its terms, was in fact special in its operation, and that therefore notice to parties interested should have been given, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1211.

A bill may be laid aside on the ground that it is in violation of this rule after it has passed through one branch. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307.

A bill which is offered as a substitute for a report of a committee must be germane to the subject referred to the committee. JEWELL, H. 1871, p. 342.

It is sufficient if the petition bears the certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth that the required publication has been made. It is not neces-

sary to state in detail in the publication all the provisions of the legislation desired. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 995.

It is not within the province of the Speaker, but within the province of the committee, to determine whether a petition has been properly advertised. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1471. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1720.

"*No legislation.*" Prior to 1890 the phraseology was "*no bill or resolve,*" and under that phraseology it was held that an order that a committee investigate the management and condition of a certain society and report what legislation is necessary was within the operation of the rule, because any bill or resolve embodying the conclusions of such investigation would be within the scope of the rule. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 580. *Contra*, PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 580.

A bill to incorporate the Boston Railroad Holding Company was held not to be such legislation as that described in this rule. TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034. See also WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800.

"*Except by a petition.*" Prior to 1890 the words "by amendment or otherwise" were also used. For an instance in which under that form of the rule an amendment was held to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 333. For an instance in which an amendment proposing a new treatment of a subject already in the bill, and not the introduction of a new subject into the bill, was held not to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384.

For an instance in which it was held that a communication from the Governor transmitting a subject-matter for legislation is, for the purposes of legislation, to be considered in the light of a message from him, and is entitled to the same consideration

that such a message would have, and that a bill reported upon said communication is not in violation of this rule, see MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Also that recommendations for legislation contained in a special report submitted to the General Court by a board or commission duly constituted by law are not in violation of this rule. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 201.

Prior to 1890 the following words were used: — "*Except by a report of a committee on petition duly presented and referred,*" and under this form of the rule various rulings were made. For cases in which a bill was ruled out, see LONG, H. 1878, pp. 116, 120; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 178; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 479. For a case in which it was held that the words "duly presented" did not require compliance with the provisions of chapter 2 of the Public Statutes in regard to notice; that those provisions were mandatory only to the petitioner, and that the Legislature might, if it saw fit, hear the petitioner, notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law, see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 533. See also NOYES, H. 1882, p. 90.

"*Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading.*" For a case which arose prior to the insertion of these words, see DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463.

Rule 9. This rule does not apply to a message from the Governor or to recommendations contained in a report of a commission. COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800.

For instances in which bills under this rule were referred to the next General Court, see CHAPPLE, S.

1907, pp. 898, 978; COLE, H. 1907, p. 1064; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1915, p. 894.

As to the form and evidence of publication, see notes to Joint Rule 8.

For a case in which a bill was held not to be special, but to be general and therefore not subject to the provisions of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1212. See also CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1664.

The provisions of the Revised Laws, chapter 3, which are referred to in this rule, are mandatory only to the petitioner, and the General Court may hear the petitioner notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 268.

A bill reported on a petition properly filed under the provisions of Section 5 of Chapter 3 of the General Laws is subject to amendment the same as any other bill. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 436.

Under this rule it was held that a petition to establish the boundary line in tide waters between two towns, involving the taking of land from one town and the annexing of it to the other, is, in effect, a petition to divide an existing town; and, since no publication of notice, as required by law, had been made and the rule had not been suspended, a bill reported upon such a petition was improperly before the House. MEYER, H. 1896, p. 947.

This rule having been concurrently suspended with reference to a petition before its reference to a committee, and the committee having reported "leave to withdraw," it was held that the rule was no longer operative on the subject-matter of the petition, and that a bill could be substituted for the report of the committee. DANA, S. 1906, p. 748.

A bill reported to the House in violation of this rule, and there passed to be engrossed and sent to the

Senate for concurrence, was in the Senate, in compliance with this rule, referred to the next General Court. DANA, S. 1906, p. 712.

A bill having been passed to be engrossed by the Senate, and having taken its several readings in the House, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that said bill came within the provisions of this rule. CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1941, 1959.

For the case of a bill which was held not to come within the provisions of this rule, see BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Rule 10. If after the date fixed for final report a committee reports a bill, such bill must be laid aside. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 832; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 897; H. 1893, p. 706; COX, H. 1917, p. 641. So also a report of leave to withdraw will be laid aside. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 920. See also COX, H. 1915, p. 865.

After a bill has been substituted for an adverse report, it is too late to raise the point of order that the report was not made within the limit fixed by this rule. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1791; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862.

General orders extending the time for reports of joint committees apply to these committees no less when sitting jointly than when sitting separately. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1047.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

Rule 11. It seems that any difference between the two branches can be submitted to a committee of conference. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

It seems that, although committees of conference must represent the vote of each branch, a fair interpretation of this rule, where the vote was not unanimous, would permit the appointment of two members from each branch representing the majority and the third the minority. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1292.

For a discussion of a situation in which, although the disagreement had been prolonged to the point where each branch had twice affirmed its position, neither branch asked for a committee of conference, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

That which has been agreed to by both branches cannot be disturbed by a committee of conference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403.

It is competent for a committee of conference to report such change in the sections or portions not agreed to as is germane to those sections. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 391.

The reception of a report of a committee of conference discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, and the matters of difference may be referred to a new committee of conference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463.

A report of a committee of conference was laid aside on a point of order, for the reason that it recommended substitution of a new bill (special) for the bill (general) with respect to which the disagreement occurred. SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910.

For warrant for departing, in connection with appropriation bills, from the usual procedure in respect to reports of committees of conference, and entertaining a motion for appointment of a further committee of conference on items on which the first committee had failed to agree, see CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 846.

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR NEW BUSINESS.

Rule 12. This rule does not exclude matters of privilege. They may be considered whenever they arise. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

"*All other subjects of legislation.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 572; BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

An order which is merely incidental to a subject of legislation before the House is not within the scope of this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 311.

"*Deposited with the Clerk of either branch.*" In 1891 these words were substituted for the words "*proposed or introduced,*" previously used. Under the rule as it stood prior to 1891, it was twice ruled that matter referred by one General Court to the next, when called up in the General Court to which it is so referred, must be considered as the introduction of new business within the intent of this rule. In both cases the bill in question related to the compensation of members of the Legislature, and in both cases, on appeal, the decision of the chair was reversed. LONG, H. 1877, pp. 466–473; CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 521, 578.

"*Shall, when presented, be referred to the next General Court.*" Under this rule, before the words "when presented" were inserted, in a case where a bill had passed to a third reading, it was held that it was then too late to secure its reference to the next General Court under the rule. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463. See also WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

For a case arising under a somewhat similar rule, see JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 591.

After the House had debated an order several times and had once adopted it, it was held too late to

raise the point that the order came within the scope of this rule. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

"*This rule shall not be . . . suspended except by a concurrent vote.*" Pending the question on concurring in the suspension of this rule to admit a petition, it has been held not to be in order to move to lay the petition upon the table. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 260.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Rule 21. See "Sundry Rulings" under "Committees." For a ruling on this rule as it stood before 1886, see LONG, H. 1878, p. 58.

The House can by its vote alone order documents printed for the use of the House. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 397.

JOINT CONVENTIONS.

Rule 26. Can a committee reference made (rightly or wrongly) in a joint convention be modified subsequently by concurrent action of the two branches? SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 500.

It is not competent for a convention, called for the purpose of receiving "such communication as His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to make," to refer any matter to a committee of either or both branches. MORAN (in joint session), S. 1936, p. 529, and H. 1936, p. 695.

REFERENCES TO THE COMMITTEES ON RULES.

Rule 29. If the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, are discharged from the consideration of a petition, and another committee reports on that petition a resolve subject to this rule, that resolve (even though it be the resolve originally accompanying the petition), should be referred to said committees, acting concurrently. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 622.

SUNDRY RULINGS.

COMMITTEES.

A report of a committee made without authority cannot be considered. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 877.

A report adopted at a duly notified meeting of a committee, a quorum being present, was held to be a valid report of the committee, although an unsigned memorandum was written on the report to the effect that certain members, constituting a majority of the committee, dissented. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 378.

It is not within the province of the chair upon a point of order to inquire into the internal workings of a committee with a view to determining whether a bill has been properly considered by such committee. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 1127; JONES, S. 1903, p. 457; GREENWOOD, S. 1913, p. 1154; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 938.

When a report is received, the committee's duties as to the matter reported on are ended, and they can make no further report upon it unless the subject is recommitted to them by vote of the assembly. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 529, 669; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 789.

A joint committee having voted two weeks previously to report on a matter referred to it and the papers having been entrusted to a member of the committee to report, and that member having failed to make report and also having refused, upon repeated requests, to file the report or to surrender the papers, it would be competent under the circum-

stances for the chairman, on the request of the committee, to file the report without the original papers. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 757.

Every report should conclude with some substantive proposition for the consideration of the assembly, such as, that a bill, resolve, order or resolution ought or ought not to pass, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, etc., etc.

If a report recommends the passage of a bill or resolve, action is had upon the bill or resolve alone, and it takes its several readings, or is otherwise disposed of, as to the assembly seems fit. In such cases nothing is done about "accepting" the report. The statement of facts and arguments embodied in the report in support of the recommendation of the committee is not accepted or adopted, . . . and the assembly, by passing the bill or resolve, does not endorse that statement of fact or argument any more than, when it passes a vote, it endorses every speech made in support of the motion.

What is true of a report recommending the passage of a bill or resolve is equally true of a report recommending the passage of a resolution or order, reference to another committee or to the next annual session or any other action. The substantive proposition of the report is the motion, as it were, of the committee, and that proposition alone is before the assembly for its action. The preliminary statement of facts and of opinions contained in reports in the usual forms is not before the assembly for its action, and therefore cannot be amended. If, however, the proposition of a report is that its statement of facts and of opinions should be endorsed and adopted by the assembly itself, then and then only such statement would properly be before the assembly,

and might be amended or otherwise acted upon. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1254.

Whatever the proposition of the report is, the question should be so framed as to embody that proposition in distinct terms. The ordinary form of putting the question, namely, "Shall this report be accepted?" is inaccurate, ambiguous, misleading, and ought to be abolished. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576.

If a committee report in part only, its report should expressly state that it is "in part," and should clearly define what portion of the subject-matter committed to it is covered by the report. The use of the words "in part" is, however, not essential. If the committee intended to report in part only, and the phraseology of its report is consistent with such intent, its report will be treated as a report in part. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 843. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 711.

When a committee reports only in part, a motion to substitute a bill which is germane to another part of the subject-matter referred to the committee is not in order. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1245.

A committee to which a report of a commission has been referred should make separate reports on the various subjects on which legislation is specially suggested, and a final report, — "no further legislation necessary." In a case, however, where a committee reported a bill on one only of several subjects, deeming that legislation on the other subjects was inexpedient, and plainly indicated that its report was intended to be a report in full, it was held that any amendment within the scope of the matter referred to the committee was admissible, though such amendment might not be germane to the subject-

matter covered by the reported bill. Otherwise the committee would possess the power to bury by its own action, and without the power of revision, the issues referred to it. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 842.

A committee to which the report of a commission has been referred may report a bill on the subject covered by the report of the commission, although such report omits to recommend legislation. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670. But see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 733. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 514.

As to what legislation can be based on the reference to a committee of a report of a commission or board of trustees, see JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670.

As to the scope of the report of a commission, within which bills may be reported or amendments thereto moved, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 765.

It is not necessary, however, that a bill should include all of the subject-matter considered by the committee. See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1928, p. 709.

As to whether the same subject may be referred to two committees, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 419. It seems that such action would conflict with the principle of parliamentary law, that no bill or measure shall be twice passed upon in the same session. See BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730. A recommendation of His Excellency the Governor having been referred to a joint committee, and a bill covering the same subject-matter having been referred to another joint committee, the Speaker, on a point of order raised when the latter committee reported, held that it was not within the province of the chair to question the propriety of the consideration by a committee of a subject referred to it. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 349.

Committees must confine their report to the subject referred to them. For sundry cases in which the point of order has been raised that this principle has been violated, see the indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of," and the appendixes to the House Journals under the titles "Questions of Order," and "Order, Points of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year. See also H. 1908, p. 1359.

In a case in which a petition was accompanied by a statement of reasons in its support, it was held that such statement did not affect the scope of the petition. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1796.

If the report of a committee is ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, the subject-matter of the reference is still before the House for its action. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463; WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1816.

The reception of a report discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463. For recommittal of subject-matter, see notes to Joint Rule 5.

If a bill reported by one committee is referred to another committee, the latter committee is not limited to the scope of the bill referred to it, but may report any measure within the scope of the propositions upon which the original bill was based. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 920; LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 763.

When the rules require that legislation shall be based upon petition, the petition determines the scope of legislation. A bill filed with the petition does not enlarge the scope of the petition unless the petition contains phraseology which makes the bill a

part of it. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 940; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491. Neither does a bill curtail the scope of the petition which it accompanies. BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

A bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors was held not to be germane to a petition asking that the sale of malt and spirituous liquors be prohibited, for the reason that, as appears from 2 Gray, 502, there are intoxicating liquors other than malt and spirituous liquors. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 730.

In determining the scope of an application for legislation, it should be construed liberally; but the chair is, at the same time, held to secure an observance of the rules made for obtaining well-considered legislation, and to the end that all citizens of the Commonwealth shall have full notice of matters brought before the Legislature affecting their interests. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 703; BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 352; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 700; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 405, 886; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1536.

For a case in which the scope of an order was construed liberally, see BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

A committee can report a larger sum than that named in the resolve referred to it. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700.

As the greater includes the less, it is a general rule that a bill will not be ruled out because it does not cover all the objects embraced in the order. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 395; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 428. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049; COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 505; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 806; H. 1905,

p. 272; WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; H. 1910, p. 1255; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1322; WARNER, H. 1919, p. 546. See also COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

Also a report, leave to withdraw, on a petition which asks for general or special legislation, may be amended by the substitution of a general or a special bill. CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1336.

When a bill for a rearrangement of the congressional districts was reported by a committee, under an order that directed that the districts as rearranged should conform to the districts as then established as closely as the lines of the existing wards and precincts of the city of Boston would conveniently admit, it was held that the chair could not attempt to decide whether the lines of the proposed new districts conformed as closely to the lines of existing wards and precincts as convenience permitted, but that the committee was free to use its own judgment upon the question. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 983; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1211.

A message from the Governor transmitting a communication from a State commission calling the attention of the Legislature to a threatened abuse by a certain corporation, and suggesting that some appropriate action be taken, was held to be sufficiently broad in scope to permit a remedy of the threatened evil either by a general or by a special bill, or by both. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

If any part of a bill covers a matter not referred to the committee, or if a special bill is reported on a petition for general legislation, the whole bill must be withdrawn or excluded. It cannot be amended before it is received. SANFORD, H. 1872, pp. 422, 429; SANFORD, H. 1875, p. 365; PILLSBURY, S. 1886,

p. 702. *But such a bill may be recommitted.* See notes on Joint Rule 5.

Objection that a bill covers matter not referred to the committee cannot be raised after action on the bill, by amendment, or by passing it to a third reading, or even after continued deliberation in regard to it. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 477; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 368; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 464; BRACKETT, H. 1886, p. 503; BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 340, 1020; H. 1891, p. 807; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 476; S. 1893, pp. 387, 423; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1248; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 941; ATTWILL (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 840; BATES, H. 1898, p. 940; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660; NEWTON of Everett (acting Speaker), H. 1902, p. 479; DANA, S. 1906, p. 480; COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 400, 1777; COX, H. 1916, p. 1053; WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 896. See also NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480; WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the recommendations upon which the bill was based were not filed on or before the time required by the statutes. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 438.

For a case in which, the question being on passing a resolve to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that under the provisions of a statute (St. 1907, c. 520, § 3) the petition should have been referred to the next General Court, see CURTISS (acting Speaker), H. 1909, p. 1121.

Where a committee has referred to it several petitions on the same subject, or various papers involving either directly or remotely the same subject, whether simply or connected with other things, and the committee has once considered and reported upon any

one subject involved in them, it has entirely exhausted its authority over that subject.

After such report has been once made, the subject passes beyond the control of the committee and becomes the property of the House.

Any papers left in the hands of the committee which may indirectly involve the same subject must be treated as if that question was not in them. It seems not to be within the power of a committee to withhold mention of any particular petition, report or other paper, and thus retain possession of a subject once reported upon as a basis for a new action and a new report.

General considerations support strongly this view. It is a maxim of jurisprudence that it is for the public advantage that strifes should come to an end. It is equally for the public interest that contentions in what our fathers called the Great and General Court should be settled once for all. Many persons have a deep interest in the matters heard before committees. They appear in person or by counsel; and when the subject is, by report of the committee, brought before the Legislature, they appear to influence the action of members, as they have the right to do. When the matter is once disposed of, they depart, and suppose they may do so in safety. They have a right to believe their interests no longer require their presence. But if a committee may revive questions once reported upon and settled, there will never be rest. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 480. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584; SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 516; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 790.

A resolve, not an order, should be the form used to provide for printing a document not for the use of the Legislature, and involving the expenditure of public

money. LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

Further, as to cases in which orders would be suitable, see LONG, H. 1878, p. 58.

A motion that several bills comprised in one report should be placed separately in the Orders of the Day is not in order before the report has been received and the bills read the first time. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 404.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

A resolution declaring vacant certain contested seats is a resolution of high privilege, and need not be supported by a petition. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 1192, 1198.

COURTESY BETWEEN THE BRANCHES.

Where one branch has passed upon a matter and forwarded it to the other, the latter is, as a rule, bound to receive and act upon it. For instances in which this principle was followed see PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325; BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 492; SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 125; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 392; COGSWELL, S. 1877, p. 306; LONG, H. 1877, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384; BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 523; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 317, 794; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 1036; MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1287; HENRY G. WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605; BACON, S. 1932, p. 802; NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1936, p. 1126. *For exceptions* see COGSWELL, S. 1877, p. 308; BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 308; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478; BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 790–795; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530; BURGESS (acting Speaker), H. 1939, p. 1891.

If a bill or an amendment, which is not germane to

the subject-matter referred to a committee, comes to one branch from the other, such bill or amendment must be entertained out of courtesy to the branch from which it is received. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 451; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 466, 877; SMITH, S. 1899, p. 887; DANA, S. 1906, p. 982. But see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478.

See notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

CONCURRENCE IN AMENDMENTS.

Where a bill passed in the House was sent to the Senate and there passed with an amendment, and was then returned to the House for concurrence in the amendment, it was held that the House might agree or disagree with the amendment, or it might agree after amending the amendment, or it might refer the question of agreeing to the amendment to a committee, or might lay the subject on the table, or defer action to some day certain, because all such motions are supposed to be not unfriendly in their nature, at least not decisive or destructive. On the other hand, a motion to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, or any motion which carries with it an original purpose of destruction to the bill, is not in order, because the two branches have already agreed to the bill as a whole, and such a motion would be irregular in itself, and in its parliamentary effects uncourteous towards the other branch of the Legislature. BULLOCK, H. 1865, appendix, p. 493.

The question on concurring in the adoption of certain House amendments to an engrossed bill, being under consideration, it was held that a motion to refer the bill to the next annual session could not be entertained at that stage of the bill. ALLEN, S. 1923, p. 764.

Where a bill which had been agreed to by both branches was sent by the House to the Senate for concurrence in certain amendments, and the Senate, in addition to acting on the amendments, amended other parts of the bill *de novo*, it was held that such amendments were not properly before the House. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 906; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403.

One branch, in considering an amendment to its bill made by the other branch, may amend such amendment, but its amendment must be germane to the amendment submitted for concurrence. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 878; FARLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1403; COLE, H. 1906, p. 982.

For a discussion as to proceedings in case of a disagreement between the two branches in relation to amendments, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PETITION.

On a point of order that an amendment of a certain document could not be entertained because the petition, which had been considered and reported upon by the committee, was not in fact a prayer for legislation, but was merely a recital of alleged grievances, it was ruled that, inasmuch as the petition had been passed upon by both Houses and had been referred to a committee and had been considered and reported upon by that committee, it was essentially a prayer for legislation, and that the point of order was NOT well taken. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 487.

The State House,
Seal of the Commonwealth,
State Library, etc.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The "Bulfinch Front" of the State House was erected in 1795–7, upon land purchased of the heirs of John Hancock, by the town of Boston, for the sum of £4,000, and conveyed by said town to the Commonwealth, May 2, 1795. The Commissioners on the part of the town to convey the "Governor's Pasture," as it was styled, to the Commonwealth, were William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis and Perez Morton. The agents for erecting the State House were named in the deed as follows: Thomas Dawes, Edward Hutchinson Robbins and Charles Bulfinch.

The corner stone was laid July 4, 1795, by Governor Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere, Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The stone was drawn to the spot by fifteen white horses, representing the number of States of the Union at that time. The original building is 172 feet front; the height, from base course to pinnacle, is 155 feet; and the foundation is about 106 feet above the waters of the bay. The dome is 53 feet in diameter and 35 feet high. The original cost of the building was estimated at $133,333.33.

Extensive improvements, including the "Byrant addition" extending backward upon Mount Vernon Street, were made, chiefly under the direction of a commission, in the years 1853, 1854 and 1855.

Under a resolve of 1866 a commission was appointed to inquire and report concerning the whole subject of remodelling or rebuilding the State House. They reported three propositions, without deciding in favor of any. The first was a plan of remodelling at an expense of $375,430; the second, a plan of remodelling at an expense of $759,-872; and the third, a plan for a new building at an expense of $2,-042,574. The report of the commission was referred to the committee on the State House of the session of 1867, who recommended a plan of alterations at the estimated expense of $150,000; and by Resolve No. 84 of that year the work was ordered to be executed under the supervision of a commission consisting of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who were authorized by the same resolve to expend $150,000, and, by a subsequent resolve, $20,000 in addition. The President of the Senate died on the 28th of October, and thereafter the work was continued by the surviving

commissioner. The improvements consisted of an almost entire reconstruction of the interior of the building, except the "Byrant addition," before referred to as having been added from 1853 to 1855. They were executed from the plans of the architects, Washburn & Son, and cost, including furniture, $270,256.96.

The Legislature of 1868 made provision for reseating the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House, which improvements were made under the supervision of legislative committees, in season for the accommodation of the Legislature of 1869, at a cost of about $6,500.

By Resolve No. 68 of the year 1881, the sum of $45,000 was authorized to be expended for improving the basement of the State House, in accordance with plans submitted by the joint standing committee on the State House. The work was begun soon after the regular session of 1881, and was carried on under the supervision of the commissioners on the State House, consisting of Oreb F. Mitchell, Sergeant-at-Arms, Hon. Daniel A. Gleason, Treasurer and Receiver-General, and Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State, assisted by John W. Leighton and Asa H. Caton, both of Boston, and appointed, under the resolve referred to, by the Governor and Council. Under the plans the floor of the basement was brought down to a common level, and numerous additional office rooms and needed accommodations were obtained.

Under authority of chapter 70 of the Resolves of 1885, passenger elevators were erected in the east and west ends of the building.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 349 of the Acts of the year 1888, the Governor and Council, "for the purpose of providing suitable and adequate accommodations for the legislative and executive departments of the State government and for the several bureaus, boards and officers of the Commonwealth, whose offices are, or may be, located in the city of Boston, and for any other necessary and convenient uses of the Commonwealth," on November 7 of the same year, took possession in the name of the Commonwealth of the parcel of land lying next north of the State House, and bounded by Derne, Temple, Mount Vernon and Hancock streets, and also of a parcel of land lying to the east of Temple Street, between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, both lots with the buildings and improvements thereon, full power being given them to settle, by agreement or arbitration, the amount of compensation to be paid any person by reason of the taking of his property. They were also authorized to discontinue the whole of Temple Street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, and to negotiate with the city of Boston concerning the construction of new streets or ways.

By chapter 404 of the Acts of 1892, for the purpose of securing an open space around the State House, the commissioners were authorized

to take, by purchase or otherwise, the land bounded north by Derne Street, east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Hill Place and west by the State House, and by chapter 129, Acts of 1893, they were authorized to sell the buildings thereon. Subsequently, the commissioners were authorized to take Beacon Hill Place (chapter 450, Acts of 1893) and also the land bounded east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Street, west by Mount Vernon Street and north by the land then owned by the Commonwealth; and provision was made for the removal of buildings on said land and for the improvement thereof (chapter 532, Acts of 1894; chapter 223. Acts of 1897; chapter 382, Acts of 1900; and chapter 525, Acts of 1901). In 1901 authority was given to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to take in fee simple, in behalf of the Commonwealth, a parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Mount Vernon Street, immediately west of Hancock Avenue (chapter 525, Acts of 1901).

By chapter 92 of the Resolves of 1888, the Governor and Council were allowed a sum not exceeding $5,000 to enable them to devise and report to the next General Court a general plan for the better accommodation of the State government.

A plan was accordingly submitted to the General Court of 1889, and $2,500 were appropriated for the further perfecting of said plan. A bill to provide for the enlargement of the State House was subsequently reported in the Legislature and became a law (chapter 394 of the Acts of 1889). Under this act the Governor was authorized to appoint three persons, to be known as the State House Construction Commission, and Messrs. John D. Long, Wm. Endicott, Jr., and Benjamin D. Whitcomb were appointed the commissioners. Mr. Whitcomb died in 1894, and Mr. Charles Everett Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. The latter died in 1899. In 1894 Mr. Long resigned, and Mr. George W. Johnson was appointed a member of the commission. The architects selected were Messrs. Brigham & Spofford of Boston. Subsequently to March, 1892, Mr. Charles Brigham was the sole architect of the extension.

On the twenty-first day of December, 1889, the corner stone of the new building was laid by His Excellency Governor Ames with appropriate ceremonies. The removal of the various departments and commissions to the new building was begun in the latter part of 1894. The House of Representatives of 1895 convened in the old Representatives' Chamber on the second day of January, and on the following day met for the first time in the hall set apart for it in the State House extension. It has occupied this hall ever since. Pending changes in the State House building, the Senate sat in a room numbered 239, 240 and 241, in the extension. Its first meeting in this room was on

February 18, 1895. On April 8 it resumed its sittings in the old Senate Chamber.

By chapter 124 of the Resolves of 1896, the State House Construction Commission was directed to provide temporary accommodations for the Senate of 1897 and its officers. A temporary floor was accordingly constructed across the apartment, then unfinished, that has since come to be known as Memorial Hall, on a level with the present gallery; and the room thus made was finished and furnished as a Senate Chamber, with accommodations for spectators. On January 6, 1897, the Senate met in this chamber, which it continued to occupy throughout the session of that year, and it also, for the first time, made use of the reading room and the other rooms and offices intended for its permanent occupancy.

By chapter 531 of the Acts of 1896, His Honor Roger Wolcott, Acting Governor, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. George v. L. Meyer, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon a plan for preserving, restoring and rendering practically fire-proof the so-called Bulfinch State House. The committee was directed to employ an architect, who was to superintend the execution of the work in accordance with such drawings and specifications as should be approved by said committee. It was provided that the State House Construction Commission should have charge of the work. Mr. Arthur G. Everett was the architect selected by the committee, and with him was associated Mr. Robert D. Andrews. Mr. Charles A. Cummings was made consulting architect.

By chapter 470 of the Acts of 1897, His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. John L. Bates, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon plans for furnishing the so-called Bulfinch State House, with authority to employ an architect to make drawings, specifications and designs therefor, and also to superintend the execution of the work. Mr. Everett was selected for the purpose.

On the convening of the General Court of 1898, the Senate occupied for the first time the chamber in the Bulfinch building that had formerly been the Hall of the House of Representatives. The original Senate Chamber was assigned to the Senate by the Governor and Council as one of its apartments. The Senate has continued to occupy its new chamber ever since.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred between 1889 and 1913 in connection with the taking of land, including land damages, the construction and furnishing of the State House Extension, the finishing of the Memorial Hall therein, and the restoring and furnishing of the Bulfinch front, etc., bonds to the amount of $7,120,000 were issued from time to time.

By chapter 150 of the Resolves of 1912, the State House Commission (the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and Receiver-General and the Sergeant-at-Arms) was directed, with the co-operation of the State Art Commission, to cause to be prepared plans for alterations in, and additions to, the State House, and to report to the next General Court. Report was made to the General Court of 1913 (House Document No. 133); and, by chapter 830 of the Acts of that year, the State House Building Commission, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, was created, for the purpose of constructing additions substantially in accordance with the plan recommended in the report. Messrs. Albert P. Langtry, chairman, Joseph B. Russell and Neil McNeil were appointed the members of the building commission. Messrs. Robert D. Andrews, William Chapman and R. Clipston Sturgis were the architects selected by the commission. The work was begun in August, 1914. In 1915 Mr. John A. Keliher succeeded Mr. Langtry as a member of the commission and as its chairman, and Mr. J. Edward Fuller succeeded Mr. Russell.

By chapter 256 of the General Acts of 1915, the Commission was directed to construct a forward projection of the West wing, substantially the same as that already built in connection with the new East wing, and provision was made for the purchasing or taking of certain property and for the removal of the buildings thereon, etc. To meet the expenses connected with the making of these several alterations and additions, bonds to the amount of $2,265,000 were authorized and issued, as follows: Chapter 830 of the Acts of 1913, $900,000; chapter 256 of the Acts of 1915, $600,000; chapter 181 of the Acts of 1916, $65,000; and chapter 250 of the Acts of 1916, $700,000. By chapter 17 of the General Acts of 1916, taking effect March 2, the State House Building Commission was abolished and its powers were transferred to the State House Commission. The members of this latter commission were Albert P. Langtry (Secretary of the Commonwealth), Charles L. Burrill (Treasurer and Receiver-General) and Thomas F. Pedrick (Sergeant-at-Arms of the General Court), *Chairman;* and, under their direction, the work was completed.

SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNCIL RECORDS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1780.

. . . . . .

Ordered, That Nathan Cushing, Esqr., be a committee to prepare a Seal for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who reported a Device for a Seal for said Commonwealth as follows, viz.: SAPPHIRE, an Indian, dressed in his Shirt, Moggosins, belted proper, in his right hand a Bow, TOPAZ, in his left an Arrow, its point towards the Base; of the second, on the Dexter side of the Indian's head, a Star, PEARL, for one of the United States of America.

CREST. On a Wreath a Dexter Arm clothed and ruffled proper, grasping a Broad Sword, the Pummel and Hilt, TOPAZ, with this Motto: *Ense petit placidam Sub Libertate Quietem.* And around the Seal: *Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis.*

Advised that the said Report be Accepted as the Arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

[Chapter 2 of the General Laws]

Arms, Great Seal, Flag and Flower of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. The arms of the commonwealth shall consist of a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and, in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest shall be a wreath of blue and gold, whereon, in gold, shall be a right arm bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword. The motto shall be "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

Section 2. The coat-of-arms as drawn and emblazoned under the direction of the state secretary in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and deposited in his office shall be the official representation of the arms of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and all designs of said coat-of-arms for official use shall conform strictly to said representation.

Section 3. The great seal of the commonwealth shall be circular in form, bearing upon its face a representation of the arms of the commonwealth encircled with the inscription, "Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis." The colors of the arms shall not be an essential part of said seal, and an impression from a seal engraved according to said design on any commission, paper or document shall be valid without such colors or the representation thereof by heraldic lines or marks

Section 4. The seal of the commonwealth now in use in the office of the state secretary shall be the authorized seal so long as its use may be continued.

Section 5. The flag of the commonwealth shall bear on one side a representation of the arms of the commonwealth, as prescribed by sections one and two, upon a white field, and on the other side a blue shield bearing a representation of a green pine tree, upon a white field.

Section 6. The flag of the United States and the flag of the commonwealth shall be displayed on the main or administration building of each public institution of the commonwealth. The flags shall be of suitable dimensions and shall be flown every day when the weather permits.

Section 7. The mayflower (epigæa repens) shall be the flower or floral emblem of the commonwealth. . .

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE.

Under the Constitutions and Laws of the Commonwealth and of the United States every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this Commonwealth, before he enters on the duties of his office, is required to take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: —

The Oath of Office.

I, (name), do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution thereof. *So help me, God.*

I, (name), do solemnly swear and affirm that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as , according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. *So help me, God.*

I, (name), do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

Affirmation.

I, (name), do solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution thereof. *This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

I, (name), do solemnly affirm that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as , according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. *This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

I, (name), do solemnly affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ROOM 341, STATE HOUSE.

In 1811 the Legislature of Massachusetts made provision for the annual exchange of statutes with the several States of the Union, and in 1826 it provided that the books and maps which had accumulated in the various departments in the State House should be collected and arranged in the Land Office under the care of the Land Agent. This act marks the formal establishment of the State Library of Massachusetts. In 1849 the custody of the Library was transferred from the Land Agent to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. In 1893 the office of State Librarian was created, and Caleb B. Tillinghast, to whose extraordinary knowledge of books the Library owes so much, and who had served as acting librarian since 1879, became the first encumbent.

The State Library now contains more than 611,000 books and pamphlets. As it is primarily a reference library for State officers and members of the General Court, it is especially rich in the laws, public documents and judicial decisions of the United States, Great Britain and the British colonies, and in works of current governmental interest. It has a large collection of statute law, and its collection of foreign laws is peculiarly rich and complete.

It is provided by the General Laws, chapter 6, section 38, that the State Library shall be for the use of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Council, General Court and such officers of the government and other persons as may be permitted to use it.

Trustees. — Daniel L. Marsh, Boston; James F. Ballard, *Chairman*, Milton; Charles T. Copeland, Cambridge; the President of the Senate, *ex officio;* the Speaker of the House of Representatives, *ex officio.*

State Librarian. — Dennis A. Dooley.

Assistant State Librarian. — Jessie L. Knowlton.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

Room 136, State House.

A valuable Agricultural Library, connected with the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, is also open, during the usual business hours, for the use of the members of the General Court.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

10½ Beacon Street.

By the act of the General Court incorporating the Proprietors of the Boston Athenæum, it is provided that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall have free access to the Library of the said corporation, and may visit and consult the same at all times, under the same regulations as may be provided by the by-laws of said corporation for the proprietors thereof.

The Boston Athenæum is near the State House; and members who may wish to avail themselves of their privilege can receive a note of introduction to the Librarian by applying to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1154 Boylston Street, Boston.

Section 6 of the Act of Feb. 19, 1794, incorporating the Massachusetts Historical Society, provides that "either branch of the Legislature shall and may have free access to the library and museum of said society."

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(See General Laws, Chapter 4, Section 7, Eighteenth paragraph.)

New Year's Day	January the first
Washington's Birthday	February the twenty-second
Patriots' Day	April the nineteenth
Memorial Day	May the thirtieth
Independence Day	July the fourth
Labor Day	First Monday in September
Columbus Day	October the twelfth
Armistice Day	November the eleventh
Christmas Day	December the twenty-fifth

And the Day designated by the Governor as a Day of Thanksgiving, customarily the last Thursday in November.

In Suffolk County only . . . June the seventeenth
(Acts of 1935, Chapter 26)

PROCLAMATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ISSUED ANNUALLY BY THE GOVERNOR.

New Orleans Day . . . . January the eighth
(Acts of 1935, Chapter 23)

Lincoln Day . . . . . February the twelfth
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 13)

Spanish War Memorial Day and Maine Memorial Day . . . . February the fifteenth
(Acts of 1927, Chapter 58)

Boston Massacre . . . . March the fifth
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 242)

Evacuation Day . . . . . March the seventeenth
(Acts of 1938, Chapter 80)

Patriots' Day . . . . . April the nineteenth
(Acts of 1938, Chapter 22)

Arbor and Bird Day . . . . . Last Saturday in April
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 15)

Lafayette Day . . . . . May the twentieth
(Acts of 1935, Chapter 148)

Flag Day . . . . . June the fourteenth
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 14)

Bunker Hill Day . . . . . June the seventeenth
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 153)

Indian Day . . . . . August the twelfth
(Acts of 1939, Chapter 56)

Commodore John Barry Day . . September the thirteenth
(Acts of 1934, Chapter 191)

Pulaski Day . . . . . October the eleventh
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 14)

Armistice Day . . . . . November the eleventh
(Acts of 1923, Chapter 210)

American Education Week . . Usually the week including November the eleventh
(Acts of 1935, Chapter 96)

Thanksgiving Day . . . . Last Thursday in November
(Proclamation not required by law but customarily issued by the Governor)

Chapter 140.

AN ACT PROVIDING FACILITIES FOR THE PARKING OF MOTOR VEHICLES NEAR THE STATE HOUSE BY MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The traffic commission of the city of Boston is hereby directed to provide in its regulations prohibiting or restricting the parking and standing of motor vehicles on public ways in said city that they shall not, so far as they relate to the easterly side of Hancock street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, the southerly side of Derne street between Hancock and Bowdoin streets, and the westerly side of Bowdoin street between Mount Vernon and Beacon streets, apply to motor vehicles owned or used by members and officers of the general court.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. *Approved April 13, 1934.*

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